

The Advent REVIEW And Sabbath HERALD



WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1906

The Call of the Years

L. D. SANTEE

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Mark 16: 15.

"And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Matt. 24: 14.

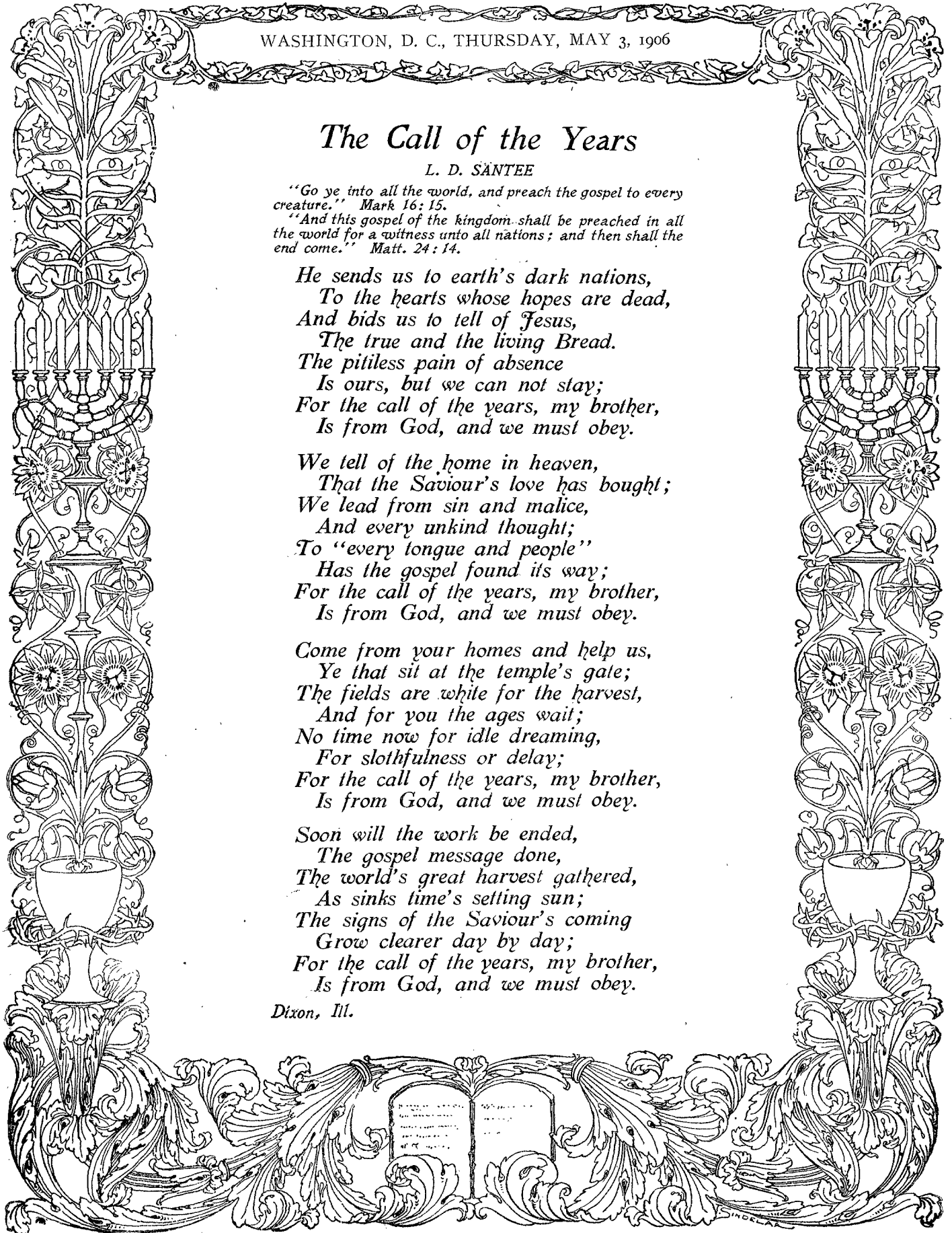
*He sends us to earth's dark nations,
To the hearts whose hopes are dead,
And bids us to tell of Jesus,
The true and the living Bread.
The pitiless pain of absence
Is ours, but we can not stay;
For the call of the years, my brother,
Is from God, and we must obey.*

*We tell of the home in heaven,
That the Saviour's love has bought;
We lead from sin and malice,
And every unkind thought;
To "every tongue and people"
Has the gospel found its way;
For the call of the years, my brother,
Is from God, and we must obey.*

*Come from your homes and help us,
Ye that sit at the temple's gate;
The fields are white for the harvest,
And for you the ages wait;
No time now for idle dreaming,
For slothfulness or delay;
For the call of the years, my brother,
Is from God, and we must obey.*

*Soon will the work be ended,
The gospel message done,
The world's great harvest gathered,
As sinks time's setting sun;
The signs of the Saviour's coming
Grow clearer day by day;
For the call of the years, my brother,
Is from God, and we must obey.*

Dixon, Ill.



Our Publishing Work

The Lord gave the word: great was the company of those that published it. Psalm 68:11.

See last paragraph on this page for instructions where to order.

HAVE you sent 25 cents for a year's subscription for *Liberty*? Do you know this magazine can be sold readily for 5 cents a copy, and that when 25 or more copies are ordered at one time by an agent, they can be secured for 2½ cents a copy, post-paid? Also that we give agents 40 per cent discount on annual subscriptions? Send for sample copy, order blanks, and circulars.

DURING a workers' institute recently held at Fernando College, twelve young men and women in their first day's work of canvassing, took seventy-one orders for "Heralds of the Morning"—an average of six each. All agreed that this first day's experience was the best they had ever had. All heartily enjoyed their work, and received for their services ample financial remuneration.

How easy it is now, while the whole nation is shocked over the great earthquake in California, to call attention to the meaning of such occasions, as explained in some of our publications. "Heralds of the Morning" and "Coming King," or the small and inexpensive book, "His Glorious Appearing," are good books to set before the people truths that the recent California earthquake will emphasize and indelibly impress upon the mind. "Coming King" and "Heralds of the Morning" are only \$1 and \$1.50 respectively in cloth bindings, and "His Glorious Appearing," in cloth, is only 40 cents.

THERE is a little book, entitled "Making Home Happy," in which some very practical lessons are given. It contains a very bright, wholesome story with a moral—a great subject treated sensibly and simply, revealing how an unhappy home was made happy through loving unselfishness, which is in the story shown to be the secret of happy homes and happy lives. We recommend this book to our readers. It will be highly beneficial to every home. Parents should secure this book for themselves and their children. Neatly and attractively bound and illustrated; in paper covers, 25 cents; cloth covers, 50 cents.

FROM Australia comes the cheering word: "With the help of the *Sabbath School Worker*, not only the children's lessons, but also the senior lessons, are made clear and interesting. Our teachers find this good paper not only a help, but also a great spiritual blessing, for it gives the food that old and young require. I feel so thankful to the Lord for his great love and wisdom in bringing about such plans whereby we can study his holy Word. I trust you will have our club renewed at once, as we can not afford to miss one number." From every section of the country, our Sabbath-school workers who are availing themselves of the *Worker* are writing us of the benefits derived from it. It costs only 35 cents a year, or 25 cents when two or more copies are sent to one address.

AN agent who sold more than a thousand copies of the March and April numbers of *Life and Health* has just written us that she thinks the May number is the best we have ever published. Orders for this number are coming in very rapidly. Boys and girls have excellent success in selling single copies. Write the publishers for particulars and sample copies.

THE children in our Sabbath-school should have the benefits of "Bible Object Lessons and Songs for Little Ones," prepared especially for the use of kindergarten teachers. This book is composed of fifty-two lessons, one for each Sabbath in the year, with suggestions accompanying each lesson; thirty-nine songs and hymns written especially for the lessons; thirty-six full-page pictures, six by eight half-tones, and colored plate; fifty-two pen drawings, showing how to use the illustrative material; one hundred and sixty pages filled with very practical information to all kindergarten and primary teachers. Bound in durable board, 7½ x 10 inches, \$1.50; blue cloth, same size, \$2.

THE old and tried book, "Daniel and the Revelation," by Elder U. Smith, is still popular with the people. Though many thousands of this book have been sold, the demand is still good. The people are interested in its prophetic teachings. It is a verse-by-verse study of the prophecies recorded in the books of Daniel and The Revelation, and reveals many of these prophecies fulfilled, while it cites others still future. It contains 557 pages, exclusive of 66 full-page illustrations. Substantially bound in cloth, library, and morocco bindings, ranging in price from \$2.25 to \$4.50, post-paid. It is also printed on thin paper without illustrations, plain edges, one volume, \$1. In paper covers, two volumes, 25 cents each.

ARE you not personally acquainted with some one person who is an officer or teacher in a Sunday-school? Have you thought of your favorable opportunity to interest him in "Desire of Ages" while the life of Christ is being studied during the present year? Send to your tract society for a free copy of a little booklet prepared especially to help the Sunday-school teachers find in "Desire of Ages" the vital truths of the topics composing the International Sunday-school Lessons for the present year. If every member would do as much as to interest one teacher in "Desire of Ages" at this very favorable time, the results would be at once observable. The opportunity is present, the way is easy, the material is at hand; who will be released from personal responsibility under so favorable circumstances?

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THE REVIEW AND HERALD

"Here is the Patience of the Saints: Here are they that keep the Commandments of God, and the Faith of Jesus." Rev. 14: 12.

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Editorial

The Siloam Disaster

WHEN we say that the many terrible disasters of the present time are evidences that the judgments of God are in the earth, does it follow that those who suffer as the result of these visitations are all more guilty than some who are spared? The same query arose in the time of Jesus, and he answered it thus: "Or those eighteen, upon whom the tower of Siloam fell, and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwell in Jerusalem? I tell you, Nay: but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." These disasters constitute a loud call to the world to repent and turn to God before the great day of his wrath is fully come. Some will heed the call.

An Earthquake Sermon

ONE man who was in San Francisco during the earthquake declares that when he saw the buildings falling and the flames bursting out, he fell on his knees and hid his face in his hands, for he thought that the end of the world had come. Those who really believe in the soon coming of the Lord and are trying to warn the world of that event know by the Scriptures that the end will not come until some other prophecies are fulfilled, and the way is fully prepared by proclaiming the warning message. When the Saviour is actually revealed at the last day, those who have accepted this message will say, "Lo, this is our God; we have waited for him, and he will save us: this is the Lord; we have waited for him, we will be glad

and rejoice in his salvation." Those who have scoffed at the idea that the coming of the Lord is near will hide themselves "in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains," and will say, "The great day of his wrath is come; and who shall be able to stand?" The text of the earthquake sermon is, "The great day of the Lord is near, it is near, and hasteth greatly," but the end is not yet. In the little time which remains redoubled efforts should be put forth to expound to all the world the text of the earthquake sermon.

Reading the Signals

THE following paragraph quoted from a current publication is a clear recognition of the significance of current history: "Turn to whatever quarter we will, the horizon blazes with signal lights. How few are watching them and reading their true significance! Is it indeed possible to see their real, divine meaning without illumined vision? Elisha prayed for his servant: 'Lord, open his eyes, that he may see;' and immediately that servant became a *seer*. The hitherto invisible guard of angels that encompassed the prophet burst upon his clarified vision. God sets his signals on the historic horizon, but they become *signals* only to the clear eyes of his own watchers. Certainly stupendous changes are taking place from sunrise to sunset, and from pole to pole—great upheavals, political and social; civil and ecclesiastical revolutions; battles of the ages coming apparently to their hour of decisive crisis. Do we read the lessons of history aright? And, if not, how shall we meet the duty of the hour? No man can afford in these days an hour's spiritual sleep or sloth; for the pace of events is at lightning speed. A decade of years now sees changes that a century did not witness in the time of Alfred the Great, or a thousand years in the days of Abraham."

An Interesting Forecast

IN the April number of *The Missionary Review of the World* there is quoted from another publication a portion of an address by J. Hudson Taylor, delivered more than ten years ago in Shanghai, China. In this address Mr. Taylor, now deceased, made the following prediction: "Brethren, I have a conviction which I believe is of the Lord, that, in the next

ten years, there will occur one of the bloodiest wars in the world's history. In this war Russia will be the leader on the one side. The sentiment of the Christian nations will generally be against Russia. Contemporaneous with this conflict, there shall burst out a revival such as was never known in the Christian church, and which shall spread throughout the world, turning many unto righteousness. And, my brethren, it is moreover my conviction that immediately following this mighty outpouring of the Holy Spirit, the Lord himself will come." It is stated that the recent publication of this extract from Mr. Taylor's address has created "intense and wide-spread interest." Thus does the Lord use different agencies for calling the attention of the world to the great truth of the nearness of the second advent. Surely the people will be without excuse, even though that day should come upon them unawares. Many voices are saying, "Be ye also ready."

The Essential Truths of Religion

MEN who entertain the so-called "liberal" views concerning the doctrines of the Christian religion have rejected the leading tenets which have for many centuries been regarded as the plain teachings of the Bible. They deny the inspiration of the Scripture, the divinity of Christ, the virgin birth, the vicarious atonement, the miracles of Christ, and even the resurrection of Christ. And yet the claim is put forth that the decision of such questions as these can never touch the essential, cardinal truths of religion.

The only possible basis for such an assertion as this must be the view that the essential truths of religion are something entirely distinct from the person and work of Christ. According to the teaching of the Bible, Christ is simply the personification of Christianity—the concrete revelation of the truth. The divinity, miraculous birth, sacrificial death, and the resurrection of Christ are the primary truths of Christianity. Faith in the Christ of the Scriptures is essential to salvation. "Except ye believe that I am he, ye shall die in your sins." "If Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins." To deny these truths is to deny the Christianity of the Bible.

What kind of a "religion," then, can

that be which is not affected by any view concerning the person and work of Christ? Evidently it can not be the Christianity of the Bible. We are forced to the conclusion that it is Satan's gospel of the inherent divinity of man—the flattering sophistry that every man can deliver himself from sin by developing the good which is within him. How astonishing that man, helpless and defiled, daily conquered by “principalities and powers,” should be deluded into the belief that he does not need a divine Saviour, and that he can lift himself out of “the horrible pit.”

This modern religion is simply a refined form of heathenism. It is a mere human philosophy instead of a divine life. It is a weak echo of Lucifer's boasting self-assertion, “I will be like the Most High.” It cuts man off from him who is “able to save to the uttermost,” and prepares the way for Satan to forge the bonds of slavery all the more securely. Beware of a pretended religion which makes of secondary importance faith in the revealed truths concerning the incarnation, the death, and the resurrection of Christ. It is not Christianity.

South American Growth

THE world recognizes the fact that South America is forging ahead. The attention given by the United States to the Pan-American Congress, appointed at Rio de Janeiro, is a recognition of the growing influence of these republics. On every hand here one may see signs of substantial progress.

This is an encouraging outlook for us, for, with more settled political conditions, and with fair industrial prosperity, we know that the time has come for the third angel's message to go to these peoples.

The ship on which I came out from Europe carried over five hundred emigrants, mostly from southern Russia. This is an indication of the tide of immigration setting in toward the fertile lands of the River Plate republics. Foreign capital and foreign settlers are coming freely into these fields.

We in North America hardly appreciate the rapid growth of South American cities. For instance, who of us has stopped to think of these cities as we have talked of the importance of evangelizing the great centers of population? Yet of the five greatest cities of all the New World, North America has three and South America two. They come in the following order: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro.

I stopped over one night with Elder Spies, in the suburbs of Rio de Janeiro, and caught a brief glimpse of this grow-

ing city of nearly a million. Little has been done for it, though we have a few believers there as the result of that little effort. It is a great city, and a growing one. Large areas have recently been rebuilt, and improvements made in sanitation. The brethren whom I met are anxious to begin a more direct and public campaign in Rio. And surely the fifth city of the New World ought not to be passed by.

In Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic, we have the metropolis of the continent. It calls itself, sometimes, the Chicago of South America. Its population is nearly one and a quarter million, almost equaling Philadelphia. And it is truly a fine city, comparing well with any in Europe or North America in up-to-date appointments. A few days in the city must impress one that there must be great



GROUP OF WORKERS ATTENDING THE SOUTH AMERICAN UNION CONFERENCE

agricultural and other resources in the country for which Buenos Ayres is the distributing center.

We have a small church in Buenos Ayres. I was met by Brother Town as our ship arrived Sabbath noon, and went directly to the meeting room where Sabbath-school was in progress, with Sister Town in charge. It was a blessed haven to get into after a long voyage. The language was Spanish, but the study in progress and the whole tone of the place were thoroughly Seventh-day Adventist, and I was immediately at home.

We had a little service after the Sabbath-school, followed by a social meeting. Brother Town translated the testimonies for me as they were borne by the little company, every one of whom took part. These believers love the message. The language of their lips was strange to me, but the language of their hearts was the same old familiar third angel's message. It is one blessed hope the whole world round, and the hearts of the believers beat high with courage

for the new time that is witnessing the rising of the message.

It touched my heart to see nearly all weeping tears of joy as we spoke of the progress of the work in various lands and of the courage with which our people everywhere are taking up the finishing of the work. These brethren and sisters of ours in South America are heart and soul with us in this closing work.

No special effort has ever been made in this great city, and the company here is one of the smallest in the River Plate Conference. Naturally and logically the chief effort has been put forth in country districts where the people are more accessible. But with the times of trouble before us in the great cities, we surely ought ere long to do more to give this fourth city of the New World an opportunity to know more of the mes-

sage. When trouble begins in the cities, we may expect to see difficult times in these South American centers. Revolutions have followed one another in quick succession in these countries in years past, and all the elements of tumult and strife are here, for the time being held in check by the commercial expansion and prosperous times. Let reverses come, and

our way would be made very difficult.

Our society's office is located on the edge of the business quarter of the city. Rents are very high, and they have but two rooms in a private dwelling, but well located, one room being used also as the meeting place. Brother Town, secretary and treasurer of the South American Union, has charge of the office. He lives about ten miles south of the business center, while Brother Oppegard and his wife, our other two workers in the city, live about nine miles north of the center. One day, with these latter workers, we visited a Spanish lady who has just accepted the truth under their labors. They were giving readings in an English family, the members of which were interested, but without the decision of character to take a definite stand for the truth. These, however, told what they had heard to a neighbor, this Spanish lady, who came to hear the readings, and later accepted the truth. Her sister and servant seem also with her. Years ago this lady became a Baptist in Spain,

being the only one in her town to accept Protestantism. What she endured then gives her the decision of character to accept further light now. Thus from home to home the truth is being carried. It is evident that there are many honest souls in this great city waiting for us to bring them the truth.

W. A. S.

Buenos Ayres.

"Reserved Unto Fire"

MANY are the object-lessons which have been set before this generation, of destruction through the agency of fire. Within the life span of people not yet old, have occurred some of the greatest disasters of this kind known in the history of the world. In 1871 Chicago was almost destroyed. The year following Boston was visited, and suffered a loss of eighty million dollars. Baltimore and Toronto have not yet effaced the marks of the conflagrations which swept them with ruin, and now comes the greatest disaster of all, which makes a world's record for destruction, the almost complete obliteration of a modern city of four hundred thousand people, with a monetary loss estimated at three hundred and fifty million dollars. Many lesser fires, such as those at Ottawa, Seattle, Hoboken, Rochester, London (England), and other places, might be mentioned in addition to these.

To this record must be added also some great catastrophes from the breaking out of the earth's internal fires in the form of volcanic eruptions. The sudden, terrible, and complete destruction of St. Pierre, by the neighboring Mont Pelee, is still fresh in the memory. Other cities in the West Indies, and in Mexico, suffered at or near the same time. There was also great volcanic activity in Europe, among other volcanoes in eruption being Mt. Vesuvius. Not many years before this, occurred the stupendous eruption of Krakatoa, in the Straits of Sunda, with the loss of thousands of lives. And now again Vesuvius has been vomiting fire and spreading desolation over a vast district, obliterating towns, and throwing the great city of Naples into a panic which has hardly yet subsided.

All this destruction by fire has come within the present generation, and the greater part of it within the last few years. Who can have failed to note the significant frequency of such visitations? What preceding generation in all history had such a record? Science is supposed to have made great advances in the art of the construction of buildings. The great cities have "fire-proof" buildings now, and maintain efficient fire departments with improved apparatus for extinguishing fires; yet the conflagrations

come, just the same. Human science and human foresight find themselves at fault. Something happens that was unforeseen, and all human calculations are upset. San Francisco had a fire department of which the citizens spoke with pride, and which no doubt could have controlled an ordinary fire; but no one seems to have foreseen that there might come at some time an earthquake which would at once start numerous fires in the city, and wreck the water system upon which depended the hope of their extinguishment. No provision had been made for such an emergency.

Many who have passed through these scenes of destruction have been unwillingly forced to ponder the Bible description of what is to come at the end of the world. "The heavens and the earth, which are now," it is declared, are "reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men." "The day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also, and the works that are therein shall be burned up." 2 Peter 3:7, 10. This day will come as unexpectedly as did the earthquake.

The people of San Francisco were rescued from the worst effects of the disaster by the prompt arrival of aid from parts where disaster had not come. They were rescued because the visitation of destruction was local. Yet even so, the experience was so terrible that the victims became—to quote their own words—"saturated" with horrors, and almost strangers to their ordinary feelings and instincts, while hundreds went mad in the streets. When the judgments of God are poured out, and the destruction becomes general, when one place can not send succor to another, the earth will present a scene too terrible for description.

The words of inspired prophecy will be fulfilled; the Bible descriptions of scenes at the coming of the day of God will be realized. "Destruction upon destruction is cried; for the whole land is spoiled," says Jeremiah. "I beheld, and, lo, the fruitful place was a wilderness, and all the cities thereof were broken down at the presence of the Lord, and by his fierce anger." Jer. 4:20, 26. The prophet John saw in a vision of things that were to come, an earthquake scene in which all "the cities of the nations fell." Rev. 16:19. Well may the people of this generation be admonished by passing events that this present world with all its cities is reserved unto fire and general destruction, at the day of God which is hastening on, and that *now* is the day of salvation.

L. A. S.

A Short Work

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS gather courage day by day from the assurance God has given that he will do a short work in the earth. Those who count on this promise see many evidences that it is being fulfilled, but it is more than probable that very few of us fully realize how fast the Lord is finishing his work. That which took a long time to accomplish a few years ago is frequently brought about now in a very short time.

On March 7, 1906, Elder F. L. Perry wrote me a letter from Lima, Peru, South America. I received this communication April 2. Brother Perry says:—

There is no English school in Lima; yet there are a considerable number of English families here who want their children to learn the English, and also do not wish to send them to the Catholic schools. There are also a large number of children, youth, and men who desire to learn English.

One man, an employee in the post-office, whom I met for the first time today, wanted me very much to teach him English, and promised to come to my Bible readings. He said he had twelve friends who wanted to do the same.

I do not feel free to do much of this work, but I do believe that a good work could be done and a strong influence exerted for the truth. I shall present the matter to Elder Spicer, but as you go over the field, you may be able to find the right persons (a man and his wife, I think best) who would undertake this work.

We are willing to share our home and living with such ones until a start is made. They should have diplomas from some reputable school. This will give them standing here. I am much interested in this matter, for I believe it will be a success.

In thirty minutes after reading this request for help, I had a letter written to the principals of several of our schools. The principal of the Fernando College, located at Fernando, Cal., received the one addressed to him, Monday evening, April 9. He wrote:—

Your letter was received on Monday evening. On Tuesday morning I presented its contents to the students, after we had made a special call for a meeting of the Young People's Society. I read your letter, as well as the letter from Brother Perry, to them, and took an expression as to what our attitude should be toward this call from Peru. It was unanimously decided that we accept it as a call from the Lord, and at my suggestion a committee on selection of candidates was chosen, which included four teachers and four students. Feeling that it would be helpful to all those concerned, as well as to the Mission Board, to raise the means for paying the transportation of the workers that should be chosen, I told them of a plan that we had carried out at Healdsburg last year in raising means to secure a tent for Ceylon, and made a motion that the Young People's Society shoulder the burden of raising one hundred dollars for this purpose. This was carried, and

I called for volunteers to have a part in the gathering of the means, and twenty-five persons responded.

We printed letters, setting forth the call, and also the response on the part of the students, to use in local work, and also in sending it to friends who would be interested in this work, and who could solicit funds in their immediate vicinities. Copy of same is enclosed herewith. The students who volunteered to have a part in raising the money necessary were asked to meet that afternoon at four o'clock, and the committee on selection at six o'clock. At the four o'clock meeting much interest was manifested, and a fervent prayer made for the success of the undertaking. About fifty of these letters have already been taken by the students and used locally or sent to different parts of California. In the morning I asked the students to feel free to give me slips containing names of those who, in their estimation, would be suitable persons to take up the work in Peru. In order to give sufficient latitude to their nominations I suggested that we might select persons now in the school, persons who had finished courses here heretofore, or any other person in California who might be suitable. Before the committee on selection met, quite a number of names had been presented, and I asked the committee on selection, after prayer and a fervent seeking of God, to write out their own impressions. There were eight or ten names presented, but the persons finally chosen had the majority of votes from impressions that students and teachers had gained without conferring with one another. The committee was unanimous in their selection, and when it was announced to the school the following morning, we could see universal approval on the countenances of all present. However, it may be a matter of surprise to you that three persons, instead of two, were selected to go to Peru. It seemed providential that the very next morning the mother of two of these selected, came to Fernando from Los Angeles for a day's visit. They presented the call to her, and she was favorable to their accepting it. Her greatest desire is to have her children in the Lord's work, and she would not stand in their way in going to a foreign field, but rather encouraged them in their decision.

Now while we are impressed that these are the ones to take up this work, we will leave the matter with you and Brother Perry, and possibly Brother Spicer, for final decision. I will send a copy of this letter to Brother Perry, and ask for his immediate approval or disapproval. It is understood, of course, that our selection is subject to the ratification of all concerned.

I have thought considerably about the work in foreign fields, and have felt that many of our young people are lost to the cause by not being looked after and pressed into actual service by men in authority; and further, because the Mission Board does not have the means, we must do something to plan for self-supporting work. I believe that many young people would be in the mission field to-day if they had had some encouragement. We have many bright young people left in our school who, when they have finished their education, would be able to do good service in other lands.

The following note was written a day later:—

Since writing you yesterday, I have received some word from students who are raising means to help the three that we have chosen to go to Peru. They are so very successful that I would advise the Mission Board to select the persons that we have chosen. Those who are giving of their means also feel impressed that these are the proper persons to take up the work in Peru, and they are contributing liberally. From the present appearances it seems that one hundred dollars will be raised by the first week's work, people giving in sums of five dollars each. We believe that it will require between two and three hundred dollars to land the three in Peru, and we have now set our stakes to secure this amount.

I received these communications April 18. On the nineteenth these were placed before the General Conference Committee. In thirty-four days after Elder Perry wrote his letter, and eight days after that letter reached the General Conference office, and in one day after it reached Fernando College, the selection of teachers was made, and their transportation practically provided.

While this process may differ a little from that used in the case of Phillip and the eunuch, it is the Lord's way at this time, and it is effective.

The Lord has stationed his ambassadors in nearly all the countries of the world, to proclaim to them his warning message. As they see the open doors for service, they are to send back to his people their calls for help. If we at the base of supplies were as wide-awake and enthusiastic about this grand movement as we should be, the calls that come to us from these distant, needy lands would soon be answered. Let us pledge our all to God to unite with him in cutting his work short.

A. G. DANIELLS.

A Leader in Lawlessness

NEWS is received of a serious political situation in France. There is open and wide-spread rebellion against the government. Dispatches of the 23d inst. state:—

France at the present moment is face to face with the gravest peril that can menace a democracy or any form of government. The law has bowed before the mob, . . . with the inevitable result. Rebellion has begun, and anarchy threatens to swiftly follow, not only at the scenes of the prevailing riots; but in Paris itself.

The present disturbance is described as being a labor insurrection, which began with a strike in the mining districts. But there is much of interest and significance in other statements which are made regarding the beginning of the present disregard of governmental authority. Note the following:—

It was in dealing with the rioters who opposed the authorities taking inventories of church property that the government first openly condoned violent defiance of the law. Citizens who flagrantly assaulted public officers and soldiers who refused to obey orders were allowed to go scot-free. Attempts to enforce the law in districts where it was especially unpopular were finally abandoned entirely under the plea of inexpediency.

It was a foregone conclusion that this successful defiance of law should encourage agitators of various types to press forward their schemes for undermining the government. All the enemies of the present regime, though there was no direct co-operation, advanced to the attack simultaneously. The royalists, clericals, anarchists, and socialists were re-enforced by the great body of organized labor, whose rank and file are not enemies of the republic, but whose unscrupulous leaders seized the opportunity to press demands which they knew were impossible of attainment in ordinary times.

There was "violent defiance of the law" on the part of those who opposed taking inventories of the church property; in other words, on the part of the Roman Catholic Church; and the present "appalling condition" of existing or threatened anarchy is the direct outcome of following Rome's example. Let it be noted that the opposition to the government in the matter of church inventories did not take the form of "passive resistance," as the English government has been opposed by the non-conformists in that country. It was not that adherence to the dictates of conscience which submits to the government officials and the penalties of the law, exemplified by the martyrs; but it was resistance by force and violence; it was open defiance of law and rebellion against the government. And now Rome's example has been followed, and the lawless element in all France have been encouraged to strike against governmental authority and inaugurate a reign of terror and anarchy. The papacy could have repressed this lawlessness on the part of French Catholics if it had chosen to do so.

And yet Rome never tires of posing as the one great conservative force in human society, upon which the nations of the world must depend for the preservation of law and order among their peoples!

L. A. S.

It is stated in the *Washington Times* that a commission of geological experts is to make a study of the California earthquake in order to ascertain the cause, and "if possible, prevent a repetition" of the occurrence! Probably it is only a newspaper assumption that any human power would essay to cope with the force behind an earthquake; but the statement is suggestive of the self-sufficient spirit of this generation.

General Articles

"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things." Phil. 4:8.

The Great Commission

HARK, how the great commission —

The Master's charge sublime —
His promise of fruition.

Rings through this latest time!

"All power to me is given,
Your King and risen Lord,
All power in earth and heaven,
Go, therefore, speak my word!"

"Go ye to every nation,
And teach ye in my name
The gospel of salvation,
Ye ministers of flame!
Lo, I am with you ever,
Unto the ages' end,
My Spirit fails them never —
The heralds whom I send!"

The church in deadly slumber
Hears not, all unawaked;
Nor fills she up the number
Of precious souls elect
From every tribe and kindred,
Where'er are found the lost;
She goes not forth unhindered
To gather in God's host!

Hark to Christ's last commission,
His resurrection tone!

"Sin's full and free remission,
Teach this and this alone!"

The church has ONE vocation,
But ONE her labors here —

To spread the great salvation,
Till Christ himself appear!

— *The late Mrs. Merrill E. Gates.*

The Great Controversy

MRS. E. G. WHITE

THE warfare that began in heaven did not end there. When Satan was cast out, there were cast out with him a large number of angels whom by his sophistry he had led to rebel against God. They came to this earth, and the same deception by which Satan caused the fall of the angels, he practised upon Adam and Eve. They fell under his temptation, and ever since there has been waged an unceasing, desperate conflict between good and evil. This earth is the scene of the conflict, the field of the battle between the forces of Satan and the forces of Christ. Until the end there will be warfare between satanic agencies and those who accept Christ, those for whom he gave his life, that they might have power to obey the law of God. This conflict, which is outlined in the Word of God, concerns us individually, and in it we are now to be intensely interested.

When Adam apostatized, he placed himself on Satan's side; his nature became evil, and he became separated from God. Had there been no interference on the part of God, Satan and man would have formed an alliance against heaven, and together they would have carried on a battle against God. There is not a natural enmity between fallen angels and

fallen man. Naturally both are united in rebellion against good. Evil, wherever it exists, will always league with evil against good, so that naturally fallen angels and fallen men are linked in a desperate companionship.

But as soon as man transgressed, God gave the promise that he would put enmity between Satan and the seed of the woman. This promise is the key that opens to the world the grand plan of redemption. When Satan had succeeded in causing the fall of our first parents, he supposed that the whole of the human race would come under his control, that he and his sympathizers could induce men to join them in rebellion, as he had induced the angels to join him. He thought that he would have human beings as his allies against heaven, and that he could dethrone the Omnipotent One, and once more take his place in heaven.

When Satan heard the word, "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed," he knew that man would be given power to resist his temptations. He realized that his claim to the position of prince of the newly created world was to be contested, that One would come whose work would be fatal to his evil purposes, that he and his angels would be forever defeated. His assurance of certain power, his sense of security, was gone. Adam and Eve had yielded to his temptations, and their posterity would feel the strength of his assaults. But they would not be left without a helper. The Son of God was to come to the world, to be tempted in our behalf, and in our behalf to overcome.

There is enmity between fallen human beings and Satan only as man places himself on God's side, and yields obedience to the law of Jehovah. This brings to him power to withstand Satan's attacks. It is through Christ's sacrifice that man is enabled to obey. "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." The Son of God, hearing human nature, and tempted on all points as we are tempted, met and resisted the assaults of the enemy. And in his strength human beings can gain the victory, meeting the tempter, yet not overcome by his artifice and his presumptuous presentations. By accepting Christ as a personal Saviour, men and women can stand firm against the temptations of the enemy. Human beings may have eternal life if they will accept the principles of heaven, and allow Christ to bring the heart and mind into obedience to the law of Jehovah.

Christ saw the meaning of Satan's wiles, and till the end of his test and trial, he stood firm in his resistance, refusing to swerve from allegiance to God. He took his stand on the foundation of truth, and from this foundation he would not move, even for the offer of the whole world and the glory of it, which Satan promised should be his if he would fall down and worship him.

The way in which Satan tempted Christ, he is to-day tempting every soul. He seeks to hold men under his reasoning. The Saviour warns us against entering into controversy with him or his agencies. We are not to meet them except on the Bible ground, "It is written." The less that we have to do with the arguments of those who are opposed to God, the firmer will be our foundation. We are to repeat as seldom as possible the sentiments of Satan's forming. Let every tempted soul keep looking at the principles that are wholly from above, remembering the promise, "I will put enmity between thee and the woman." Ministers, physicians, church-members, enmity against Satan is a gift from God, and the power provided by God is your efficiency.

The plain evidence given in the Word is the evidence that we are to present. The words that God has given, it is safe for us to speak to the opposing forces. "It is written" was the only weapon that Christ used in his contest with Satan.

It is by loyalty to God's law that every soul who shall enter the pearly gates into the city of God will be tested. The Saviour has worked out the salvation of every one who will receive him and believe in him. Christ is to be received by faith, in the full belief that he is the propitiation for our sins. He took upon himself the iniquities of the fallen race, and suffered in the sinner's stead. To lay hold by faith upon Christ, to become a partaker of the divine nature, is the sinner's only hope. Through the efficacy of the atonement made, man may return to his allegiance. Through accepting the righteousness of Christ, he may become loyal to the law of God, united to the Father and the Son.

In the great controversy now going on, God's servants are to put on every piece of the gospel armor, and fight manfully for him. We are wrestling with no human foe. God calls upon every Christian to enter the warfare and fight under his leadership, depending for success on grace and help from above. In God's strength we are to go forward. Never are we to yield ground to Satan. Why should we not, as Christian warriors, stand against principalities and powers, and against the rulers of the darkness of this world? Satan will place temptation before us. He will try by stratagem to overcome us. But in the strength of Christ we may stand firm as a rock to the principles of heaven.

In this warfare there is no release. Satan's agents never pause in their work of destruction. Those who are in Christ's service must guard every outpost. To save perishing souls from ruin is our object. This is a work of infinite greatness, and man can not hope to obtain success in it unless he unites with the divine Worker.

The terrible condition of the world to-day would seem to indicate that apparently the death of Christ has been almost in vain; that Satan has

triumphed. The great majority of the world's inhabitants belong to Satan's kingdom. Satanic agencies are not yet subdued. Christ has not yet set up his kingdom on the earth. "We see not yet all things put under him."

But we have not been deceived. Notwithstanding the apparent triumph of Satan on the earth, Christ is carrying forward his work in the heavenly sanctuary. The word of God portrays the wickedness and corruption that should exist in the world in the last days. As we see the fulfilment of prophecy, our faith in the final triumph of Christ's kingdom should be increased. We should go forth with courage to do our appointed work.

"Seeing then that we have a great high priest, . . . Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession. For we have not an high priest which can not be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need."

The Test of Discipleship

H. J. FARMAN

"But if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his." Rom. 8:9, A. R. V. "Born of the Spirit," "in the Spirit," "led by the Spirit of God," "walk by the Spirit," "live by the Spirit," "hear what the Spirit saith to the churches," and many similar expressions are familiar to the students of Scripture, and clearly express the Christian's experience. Nothing is more imperative than to know that we are Christians, and one of the important evidences is thus expressed: "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God." Verse 16. Having the Spirit of Christ is the test of Christianity, and all other graces follow in their order, as "the obedience of faith" wrought out in love. "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control; against such there is no law." And why no law against such?—Because "they that are of Christ Jesus have crucified the flesh with the passions and the lusts thereof." Gal. 5:22-24.

No more important questions can be settled by each individual than these: Have I the Spirit of Christ, or have I not? Am I cherishing, following, and obeying the Spirit? Shall I, through the Spirit's power, ever and always so live that the Holy Spirit will witness with my spirit that my ways please him? Upon the right settlement of these and other like questions, depends our future usefulness in the third angel's message. Altogether too much time has now run to waste in careless indifference, as if we had a millennium in which to prepare for the Saviour's coming, when indeed he is now about to lay aside his priestly robes, put on the garments of vengeance,

and come to this earth. Are we ready?

It has been, and is, Satan's studied plan to keep God's people from enjoying the presence and power of the Holy Spirit; for should they possess it, his subjects would be continually taken from him, and his end would speedily come. O that this might be so! and it will be so, whether or not we have the Holy Spirit. The writer believes the time has fully come when decisive measures are being taken by the Father to bring his people to himself, where the Holy Spirit can guide them; and those who refuse thus to be drawn to God, will follow their own spirit to death. How dreadful to be left to one's self without the Spirit of God! yet there is but one of two conditions to occupy, namely, to be in possession of the Spirit, or to be without it; there is no middle ground to occupy, it is either one thing or the other; we either have it, or we have it not. We can quickly settle this question by the Word of God, and our own lives, which must be in harmony with it. Here are some of the evidences: "If any man is in Christ, he is a new creature: the old things are passed away; behold, they are become new." 2 Cor. 5:17. "But ye are not in the flesh but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you." Rom. 8:9. "And if Christ is in you, the body is dead because of sin; but the spirit is life because of righteousness. . . . So then, brethren, we are debtors, not to the flesh, to live after the flesh: for if ye live after the flesh, ye must die; but if by the Spirit ye put to death the deeds of the body, ye shall live. For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, these are the sons of God." Verses 10-14.

Reader, have you the Spirit of God? If not, ask, seek, knock, and find. Luke 11:9-13. Make speedy application of the promises of God concerning his gift of the Holy Spirit, lest he say to you, "My Spirit have ye grieved away for the last time."

Lynchburg, Va.

Does the Testimony of a Prophet Change?

S. N. HASKELL

THE more we study the nature and character of the prophets, the more we shall see that they are mortal men like all other members of the human family, and they themselves are not infallible, but the voice of God spoken through them is infallible. Elijah was a prophet of God, but he "was a man subject to like passions as we are." He represents all other prophets. Notwithstanding this, "The prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." The Spirit of God controls men, but men do not control the Spirit of God. God meets men where they are, and when they turn to seek him, their attitude toward God determines God's attitude toward them. The Jews brought upon themselves swift destruction by rejecting Christ and

treating him as an enemy. Their attitude was that Christ was an enemy, and that if they let him alone, the Romans would come and take away their city.

To Ahab God said, "Him that dieth of Ahab in the city the dogs shall eat; and him that dieth in the field shall the fowls of the air eat. But there was none like unto Ahab, which did sell himself to work wickedness in the sight of the Lord, whom Jezebel his wife stirred up. . . . It came to pass, when Ahab heard these words, that he rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his flesh, and fasted, and lay in sackcloth, and went softly. And the word of the Lord came to Elijah the Tishbite, saying, Seest thou how Ahab humbleth himself before me? because he humbleth himself before me, I will not bring the evil in his days: but in his son's days will I bring the evil upon his house." 1 Kings 21:24-29. If the humbling of the heart of Ahab postponed this awful calamity on the king, it would have done the same for his sons. God's threatenings are conditional upon the repentance of the individual who is in the wrong. It was the same with Zedekiah.

A prophet went out to meet Asa, "and said unto him, Hear ye me, Asa, and all Judah and Benjamin: The Lord is with you, while ye be with him; and if ye seek him, he will be found of you; but if ye forsake him, he will forsake you." Asa had a great victory when he cried unto the Lord in his weakness. But afterward he relied upon his own wisdom and united with his enemies. Through prosperity he became lifted up. For this the Lord reproved him, and said: "From henceforth thou shalt have wars. Then Asa was wroth with the seer, and put him in a prison-house; for he was in a rage with him because of this thing. And Asa oppressed some of the people the same time." Then it was that God forsook him. Repentance always moves the arm of God. Threatenings come because of departures from God. In this sense the testimonies may be said to change, but it is because men change. God always deals in mercy, and meets men where they are.

The Lord lays down one principle of his government that should never be forgotten: "At what instant I shall speak concerning a nation, and concerning a kingdom, to pluck up, and to pull down, and to destroy it; if that nation, against whom I have pronounced, turn from their evil, I will repent of the evil I thought to do unto them. And at what instant I shall speak unto a nation, and concerning a kingdom, to build and to plant it; if it do evil in my sight, that it obey not my voice, then I will repent of the good, wherewith I said I would benefit them." Jer. 18:7-10. God always works on this principle. He is not arbitrary in his requirements. Men are free moral agents. His prophets reprove for deep-seated wrongs in the hearts of his people. Circumstances always appear to make the case perplexing. All this is permitted of the Lord, as stubbornness exists in the

heart. Satan is on hand to blind the mind. If we were only reprov'd for what we know, then it would be no reproof. But if it is what we do not know, then it is trying because we do not know. Satan in the heart will never bear reproof. He defies God. He did this in heaven, and was cast out. And in proportion as the heart is blinded, and comes under his power, so it will defy reproof; and the Spirit of prophecy never can compromise, if it emanates from God. "He, that being often reprov'd hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." O that men could learn and see God's dealing with the children of men! God ever deals first in the greatest tenderness with his own people; but when he begins to reprove men for their sins by his prophets, it revives the same old controversy that Satan began in heaven. If a persistent and stubborn course of revolt is carried on, it will end in destruction, for God will vindicate himself.

San Bernardino, Cal.

"The Fiery Demon"

For more than a month a gas-well, in the edge of the Indian Territory, about seven miles southeast of Caney, Kan., has been burning with terrific fury. Words are entirely inadequate to describe the awful grandeur of the scene as a flame of burning gas shoots one hundred and fifty feet into the air.

The well was drilled by the New York Gas Company, February 17. After striking gas at a depth of about fifteen hundred feet, the men were working for days under extreme difficulty to get the combustible stuff under control.

On Friday afternoon, February 23, there occurred a thunder storm in the vicinity of the well where the gas has been escaping for several days at the rate of thirty-eight million cubic feet a day, filling the upper regions with gas.

At the sound of a loud clap of thunder, the workmen looked upward, and to their consternation saw the heavens ablaze with the burning gas. They immediately fled from the scene, just in time to escape being caught in the fiery flame. In an instant the well was on fire, and the burning gas set up such a scream and roar that it could be heard twenty miles away. Nothing can describe the terror of the spectacle. Stones weighing several pounds were thrown a thousand feet into the air. Soon an opening in the shape of a funnel was made at the mouth of the well.

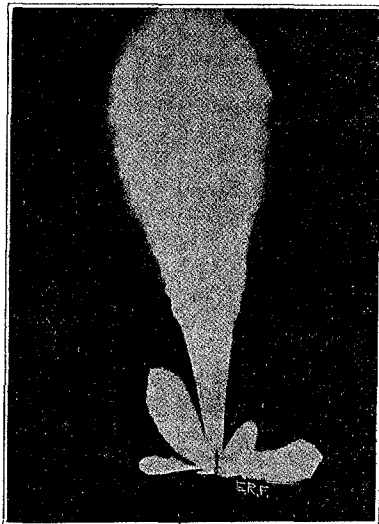
Since then the volume of the gas being consumed has increased to nearly double that at the beginning; the daily consumption is now estimated at seventy million cubic feet. The ground is completely burned for a radius of fifty feet, and it is impossible to get nearer than seventy-five feet from the well, on account of the intense heat.

Gas experts are at their wits' end to know how to extinguish the flames which, up to the present, have shown no

signs of diminishing. Over fifty men have since been employed in the effort to harness the "fiery demon," but the heat is so terrible that water must be thrown continually upon the men while they are at work.

At first it was thought that the fire could be extinguished in the usual way by turning steam on at the bottom of the flame. But that seemed to make it burn all the more furiously. It was then thought that by means of an immense crane, a hood in the shape of a funnel turned upside down and weighing several tons, could be placed over the top of the well. The first attempt was made on March 9, but they were unable to swing the immense hood over the well.

A few days later another and more



VIEW OF THE GAS-WELL

successful attempt was made to place the hood in position, but it had been over the well but a short time when it was burned up, the great crane which was used to swing it was melted and burned down, and soon all was but a pile of scrap-iron. The rubbish was immediately cleared away, and a larger and heavier hood was prepared, and weighed down with several extra tons of iron, and another attempt was made, but with the same result. Thus the fiery monster is still at large, defying all their efforts to bring it into subjection.

Nothing that I have ever seen in any way surpasses, or even equals, the awful grandeur of the scene, except an active volcano. But this is a volcano on a small scale.

The people in the vicinity of the great gas-well are becoming considerably concerned, and can begin to comprehend how the world can be destroyed by fire. If men can drill a few feet into the earth and find gas in the quantity that they are unable to extinguish after it has been ignited, how much more of this combustible is hidden away in the heart of the earth, kept in store for the great day of God's wrath.

Some people scoff at the idea of the earth being destroyed by fire, but Peter says that such are "willingly ignorant" of the facts and conditions as they exist to-day. Science has proved that the

earth is filled with the most combustible elements, which, under certain conditions, would envelop this world in a mass of flames.

The Word of God declares that "the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men." 2 Peter 3:7.

We read that God by a look causes the earth to tremble, and that by simply touching the mountains he causes them to smoke (Ps. 104:32); how terrible will be the scene when "fire comes down from God out of heaven" and ignites the gases composing the earth, causing the earth to melt, and all things therein to be burned up.

And so we read: "But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up. Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness, looking for and hasting unto the coming of the day of God, wherein the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat? Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." 2 Peter 3:10-13.—H. F. Ketting, in *The Signs of the Times*.

[Since this article was first printed, the efforts to cover the well and extinguish the great fire have been successful, and "the fiery demon" was overcome March 29.—Ed.]

The Deceitful World

O WORLD, with all thy smiles and loves,
With all thy song and wine,
What mockery of human hearts,
What treachery is thine!

Thou wouldest, but thou canst not heal,
Thy words are warbled lies;
Thy hand contains the poisoned cup,
And he who drinks it dies.

O world, there's fever in thy touch,
And frenzy in thine eye;
To lose and shun thee is to live,
To win thee is to die!

—Bonar.

Good Recipes

If you have the blues, read the twenty-seventh Psalm.

If your pocketbook is empty, read the thirty-seventh Psalm.

If people seem unkind to you, read the fifteenth of John.

If discouraged about your work, read the one hundred and twenty-sixth Psalm.

When you are out of sorts, read the twelfth of Hebrews.

When you are losing confidence in men, read the thirteenth of First Corinthians.

When you can't have your own way, keep silent, and read the third of James.

—Selected.

THE WORLD-WIDE FIELD

Calling for Help

THERE'S a cry in the wind to-night
 From the lands where the Lord is unknown;
 While the Shepherd above, in his pitiful love,
 Intercedes at his Father's throne.
 There's a pain in my heart to-night,—
 From the heart of God it came;
 For I can not forget that he loves them yet,
 And they've never yet heard his name.
 There's a sob in my prayer to-night,
 When I think of the million homes,
 Where never a word of the Lord is heard,
 Not a message from Jesus comes.

— Selected.

The North England Conference

GUY DAIL

NEXT in the regular meetings in Great Britain, was the North England Conference, held in the populous city of Manchester (Lower Broughton Town Hall), March 16-20.

As it had been but half a year since the former gathering of this conference the president's address covered the work of only six months. During that time, as he pointed out, three churches had been organized, one at Newcastle-on-Tyne, with thirty-two members; one at Sheffield, with nineteen members; and the old church at Grimsby was reorganized, with a membership of seven. The work in Sheffield has so rapidly grown that it now has thirty-four members, and in Newcastle-on-Tyne there are forty-nine. At the close of 1905 there were sixteen organized churches, eight companies, and five isolated believers, making a total membership of five hundred and forty-four, showing a net gain of one hundred and eleven for the year. But since the first of January, 1906, seventy-seven more have been baptized in this field.

Sixteen laborers have been engaged in the work; but a part of the time two of them have not been occupied in North England, as Brother McCord was transferred to South England, and Brother Andross, the president, had to devote a great deal of his time to interests of the British Union.

Efforts have been conducted in King's

Heath, where our annual tent-meeting was held last summer, and in Liverpool, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Nottingham, Manchester, Wigan, and Market Harborough.

Two new Sabbath-schools have been organized, so there are now twenty-three schools, with a membership of six hundred and sixty-one.

Financially, the same growth noted in South England may be observed here. The tithe for 1904 was \$5,219; for 1905, \$6,610. The offerings for 1904 were \$764; for last year, \$1,000. For 1906 this field will not require any help from American appropriations.

The proposed mission to British East Africa was very heartily supported at this meeting, and the people promised to increase their First-day offerings, and ordered five hundred copies of "Story of Joseph," a part of the profits from the sale of which will go to strengthen the East African Mission Fund.

For several years the Health Food Company in Birmingham has had a very hard struggle financially; but the past



TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER

year has shown a really good gain. The Leicester Sanitarium has also done well, and its usefulness and power are extending each month. Dr. F. C. Richards, who is in charge of the medical work here, and Dr. A. B. Olsen, medical superintendent of our growing sanitarium at Caterham, South England, still continue their public work by forming good health leagues in various cities, thus spreading the grand principles on which the health reform movement is based. Strong resolutions in support of this branch of the message were unanimously passed.

There is another matter that just at this time is receiving great attention in Great Britain—the urgent demand for additional Sunday legislation. The Lord Avery Sunday-rest bill, which was

thrown out of the House of Lords last year, has been again introduced, supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The government feels that this is a matter of great concern to its subjects, and one that should be very carefully investigated. A joint committee composed of members from the two houses is to receive all the evidence that can be brought before it as to the most effective legislation. This matter is now being vigorously discussed, so this seems to be our opportunity to present the truth on that question. It is proposed that a conference be held in London the coming May, at which every shade of religious opinion may be represented; that on the first Sunday in July, every church in the kingdom shall have a sermon on this Sunday question; and that a letter be drawn up and signed by the leaders of all denominations, and published in every religious paper in Great Britain, urging the people to insist on securing religious legislation. We trust God will give special wisdom to the brethren who have been appointed to act as a religious liberty committee in Great Britain, that all may be done within our power to call the attention of the British nation to the correct principles of religious liberty in connection with the third angel's message.

There was a good spirit in the meeting, and the election of officers and the transaction of all other business passed off harmoniously. For credentials, the following names were reported and accepted: S. G. Haughey, D. A. Parsons, and A. S. Marchus; for ministerial license, J. Gillatt, J. Ellis, J. D. Gillatt; for missionary license, Mrs. M. Barnard, Mrs. L. A. Parsons, Miss C. Sanders, Miss Jessie F. Bacon, Miss E. Cousins, Miss E. Edie, and Miss J. Welch.

Those elected to hold office for the coming year are: President, W. D. MacLay (who leaves Scotland because the climate does not agree so well with Sister MacLay); other members of the Conference Committee, E. E. Andross, D. Redhead, D. A. Parsons, J. Gillatt; Treasurer and Secretary, Mrs. M. Barnard; Auditor, T. H. Burt; Auditing Committee, to act with Conference Committee, Brethren Hawkins, Normansell, Davies, and Briscoombe.

The help of the visiting brethren—Elder Conradi, Professor Salisbury, and Brother Sisley—was timely and much appreciated. We feel sure that the cause of God will more rapidly advance in this field with its more than sixteen millions than it has at any previous time. The workers went to their fields, and the brethren returned to their respective homes, more determined and encouraged than ever before to be faithful in carrying the burdens God has laid upon them.

Hamburg, Germany.

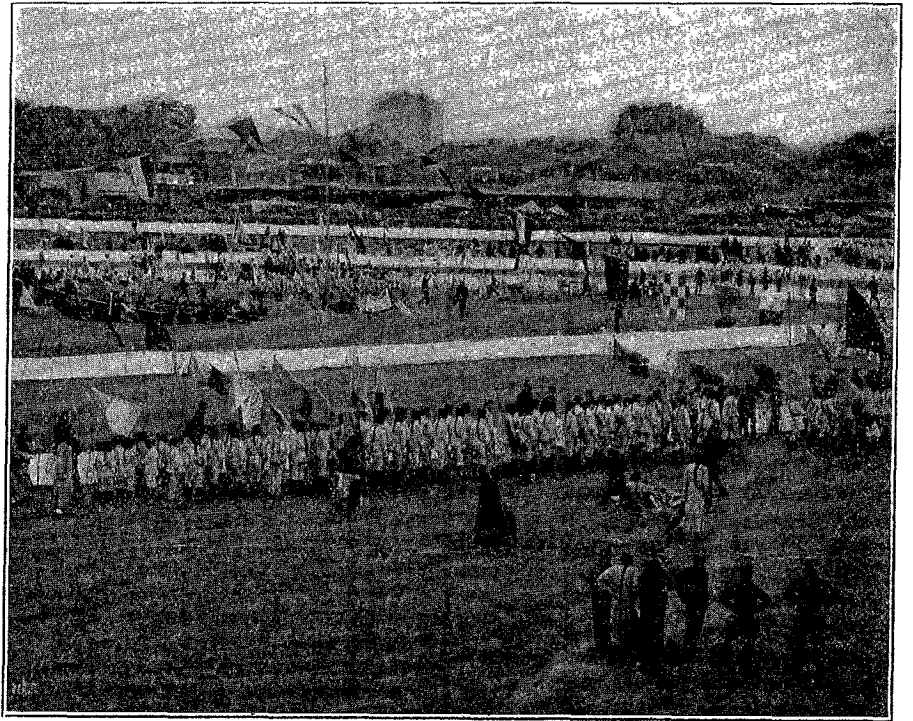
At Inhambane, Africa, the heathen own and operate five thousand licensed stills, annually producing one hundred thousand barrels of rum.

Week of Prayer in Canton, China

E. H. WILBUR

THE workers in Canton have enjoyed a double week of prayer season. From December 15 to 30 we had our Bible institute in Chinese, one hour each morning being devoted to prayer and social meeting, and three other meetings daily for Bible study. This was indeed a precious season for us all. Later we received the REVIEW AND HERALD containing the regular readings for the week of prayer, and from January 14 to 21 our workers met together each evening to listen to the precious instruction that the Lord had prepared for us, and to unite our voices in prayer and praise.

Beginning with the first day of the special prayer season (Sunday, January 14), our workers went out daily on the streets of Canton and sold our new Sabbath calendar. Though our workers were few, and the work was hard, the Lord richly blessed our efforts. After being jostled about for several hours in the crowded streets of Canton, we came together at night with thankful hearts for what the Lord had done for us. The people, as a rule, received us kindly, but compared with the great mass of people whom we met, the purchasers were few. However, in the seven days our workers sold nearly fifteen hundred calendars, at



STUDENTS' MILITARY DRILL, CANTON

one cent each (one half of an American cent), which is a trifle above the cost. The work was carried on systematically, quite a thorough canvass being made on

all the important streets of the city. This had never been done before with our literature.

This calendar is printed in the book language, and therefore can be understood in all China and Korea. The days of the European and Chinese months are printed in parallel columns, with the words "On Sik" (Sabbath) opposite the date of each Sabbath in the year. All other calendars now contain the words "Lai Bai" (Worship Day) for Sunday, though ten years ago, I am told, the words "Lai Bai" were not printed in the native calendars or almanacs of China. Our calendar also contains two pictures of Jesus (taken from "Christ Our Saviour," and kindly loaned us by the brethren in Japan), one as he is giving the sermon on the mount, in connection with which is quoted Matt. 5: 1-19; 7: 21-23; and the other showing Jesus at twelve years of age, explained by Luke 2: 40-52.

Besides this, the calendar contains the ten commandments, the Lord's prayer, an account of creation (Genesis 1 and 2: 1-3), and twelve references on "Faith and Works." In connection with the quotation from Genesis we used four large ancient characters meaning, "You ought to know the Creator." The Chinese have great reverence for their characters, either written or printed, and that is in our favor.

The people are beginning to discover that the Sabbath day of our calendar is not the same day as the "worship day" indicated on other calendars, and we are receiving many inquiries as to the reason. We shall follow the interest with what tracts we have, but O, how much we need funds for establishing the publishing work in southern China! Our press in central China is nearly fifteen hundred miles away by water route, and their local Mandarin literature can not well be understood here.

中外月份牌

光緒三十三年丙午年十一月十六日

知須 世勸

年六零百九十一曆四午丙次歲年三卅緒光

正月小 二月大 三月大 四月小 五月小 六月大 七月小 八月大 九月小 十月大 十一月小 十二月大

此牌係由上海商務印書館發行，內容詳盡，包括中西曆對照、節氣、月令、以及各種生活常識。牌面設計精美，文字清晰，是當時中國最流行的年曆之一。

Our hearts are full of courage as we enter upon the work of the new year, and we are thankful to know that we have the prayers and co-operation of the dear brethren and sisters in other lands. The changes in China in 1905 were equal to those of ten years previously. One of the most important of these was with reference to the system of education. The old plan of private instruction and public examinations has been superseded by the establishment of free intermediate schools. Every one of these schools will give military training, and thus China, like other nations, is preparing for the last great battle.

A significant event occurred a few weeks ago, when the students of the various schools of the city met on the parade grounds in the eastern suburb for a general military drill. Thousands of people witnessed this new movement. Now while Satan is stirring up his forces to prepare war, we must work mightily to prepare a people for the soon coming of the Saviour. China is ripe for the message. Who will come to help gather in the sheaves?

Canton, China.

We are bound to study the meaning of signs. The word of Jesus still stands, which rebuked men for not reading the signs of the kingdom, although they quickly read the signs of the seasons and of the weather. The opening of long-closed lands is a sign of these early years of the twentieth century. Signs of this sort crowded into the last five years deserve careful attention: Tibet has received within the past year the first shock it ever received strong enough to dislodge the bars of its gates. No door is yet open, but the bars are shattered beyond restoration. Arabia is now undergoing a similar experience. Rebels have defeated the Turkish troops, and surround the great fortress of Sana, capital of Yemen. This rebellion against the sultan, who has steadily stirred fanaticism against Christian visitors to Arabia, is the beginning of the end of exclusiveness there. The bars of the gates are dislodged. Abyssinia has been as obstinate as Tibet and Arabia in barring out influences from outside that might disturb the self-sufficiency of its lazy and ignorant priests. Within a year the archbishop of Abyssinia has allowed preachers connected with the Swedish national mission to enter the country with the Bible and with schools. The door is ajar. China is open, for the moment at least, and longs for instruction from educated foreigners. Japan is opened by the war as never before, and in some way Christian ministers reach the soldiers in hospital and in camp. Manchuria a year ago was in the iron grip of Russia. All these great occurrences of one trend toward the opening of doors of intercourse, give us a right to believe that God himself is shaping the future of the nations. Let us understand the signs of his will, and say, "Here am I; send me."



Hayti

CAPE HAITIEN.—Since my last report for the REVIEW I have baptized six persons at Grande Riviere, and expect to baptize three more there this week. As others are beginning to obey the Lord at that place, the prospects are that we shall soon have a strong church in Grande Riviere. Our native worker has recently spent some time at Port Margot, a town a few miles up the coast, where heretofore Protestantism had made no entrance. He had to hold his meetings in private houses and in the open air, as in Hayti there are no halls available for such purposes. A well-to-do lady opened her house for this purpose, and large crowds attended, filling the yard and street outside. The priest, hearing of it, sent word to the lady that she, being a Catholic, should not lend her house for Protestant meetings. She answered him rather pertinently: "It is my house, and I shall lend it to whomsoever I please."

As a result of the small effort at Port Margot, Brother Isaac is able to report two leading men keeping the Sabbath, and the interest is still good. While there, he also heard of a man far in the interior who has been keeping the Sabbath for some time. The man has been considered crazy, but from subsequent correspondence we conclude that the only ground for this claim is that he is keeping the ten commandments. From the outlook in this quarter of the field we feel convinced that the Lord is about to do a "quick work" in the earth, and it is our desire to keep abreast with the Spirit's movings.

W. JAY TANNER.

Bermuda

At the time I first wrote, I thought that if we could make an effort in St. George during the winter, then we could possibly bind off the work, so that we could be spared for a more needy field, while the brethren would go on seeking out others here. But the work among the Portuguese people has developed so that we can do nothing in St. George just now. This work among this people is nothing that we planned, but how could we help but follow the leadings of the Lord, when we found souls so eager and hungry for the truth? I would be glad if I could give you the particulars in full, but that is hard to do on paper.

Our work began something like this: I stopped at a house to inquire my road. I found two Portuguese men cutting potatoes. I stood and talked with them for a few minutes about the signs of Christ's coming. They invited me back. I told them I would come the following Sunday afternoon. When I reached the place upon this Sunday, I found a congregation of about twenty-five gathered upon the veranda. I continued the Bible readings, through an interpreter from among their number.

Two kept the Sabbath before the week of prayer, one a Catholic. The

first Sabbath of the week of prayer we had six of these brethren and sisters with us for the first time, and two at home. The number has since increased to a score, besides children. Others are deeply interested, for whom we have good hopes. There are five families represented among those who have already begun to keep the Sabbath. In one of these are the parents and twelve children and a niece. We do not count any except those who are grown, and have intelligently decided to obey the truth. This week I am to answer a call in an entirely new neighborhood, among Catholics. To us this work is truly marvelous. We praise God for it all.

J. A. MORROW.

Ecuador

POSORJA.—Besides studying the language, we find many friendly people, and a few who like to study Bible themes. A short time before removing from Guayaquil, we had a very encouraging experience. Brother Davis and I were walking along one of the main streets of the town when we met a man with a hand satchel of books, besides some under his arm. We were curious, of course, to find out what kind of books he had. Upon inquiry, we found that he was a member of one of the Protestant churches here, and was selling Bibles and books for them. As he did not seem to be having very great success, Brother Davis offered to show him where he might sell a Bible. As they walked, he began asking about the truth. He became so interested that they studied all the afternoon and evening. He seemed ready for the message, and accepted the Sabbath, and kept the next one with us. As we presented the other points, he soon grasped them, and with the reading-matter—*Senales de los Tiempos* and Spanish tracts—he seemed quite well established, and is now selling small books for us, also talking to the people.

We expect to keep in touch with him by correspondence, and occasionally a visit, and I believe if he continues faithful, he will soon be a great help to us here. He is very poor, but has the true spirit of sacrifice. The first week he gave us fifty cents gold, and the next \$2.40, for First-day offerings, although he had scarcely enough to live on, and had no work in sight. We truly thank God for this token of his guiding hand, and are assured that this message will soon reach the utmost bounds of this dark land, although now just beginning.

The revolution through which this country has just passed has changed the government somewhat, and it, perhaps, is now more liberal than ever. In nineteen days from the first battle, the country was in the hands of the Revolutionists, but not without hard fighting and much bloodshed, nearly one thousand being killed, and many more wounded. Guayaquil was the last place taken. It was assaulted Friday after-

noon, January 19. Our house, also Brother Davis's, was situated close to the strongest fort in town. The other four barracks were taken in the evening, but this not until morning, so we had fighting around us all night. Many were killed near our home, and several stray balls entered the house, but none in our departments.

The second story of the bamboo houses here is built protruding over the sidewalks, so stray balls had a good opportunity to strike. But the Lord's protecting hand was over us, while many were shot in their homes.

We find that the people in the small towns are more under the hand of the priests. As Brother Davis was sick, my wife and I came down one week ahead, to find quarters for both families. We made arrangements with a man for a house, paid something down on the rent, moved in, and were well settled when he received word from the priest that there was another family wanting the house. We at once received orders to move out. But as I had a receipt for the money, and witnesses to the arrangement, he could do nothing. He finally said that if we would live very *tranquilamente*, and not play the organ, or practise our religion in any way, we might stay there. He was informed in a very kind way that we believed in liberty to every one, and that wherever we lived, we would serve God as we believe to be right. We saw, of course, the feelings that would exist if we should stay, so we told him that if he would find another house, pay back our money, and move us, we would go. In order to obey the priest, this was done quite willingly.

The majority of the people here, I believe, are breaking away from the power of the priests. But this does not destroy the effects of their training, and they are very hard to reach.

GEO. W. CASEBEER.

Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN.—We met in council for nearly two weeks, the latter part of January. This was a profitable season, not only for the committee, but also for the Port of Spain church. Nearly every point of interest connected with the conference was carefully considered, including the publishing work and the medical missionary prospects. Our brethren can, I am sure, appreciate the many difficulties that confront us because of our isolation from one another in the conference, by miles of water, every island a world by itself, each with a peculiarity of its own, as to dialect, manners, customs, laws, etc.

Above all, we felt grateful for the divine guidance. The spirit of union exists among our people. The careful canvass of every question of moment in each island field has given each member of the committee the knowledge so much needed to be in touch with the demands of the work as a whole.

We all appreciate the heavy drain made on the General Conference treasury, and are determined to press the matter of making this field self-supporting as rapidly as possible. Many portions are in great poverty, and will never bear their own burdens; others, however, will be able to do more in time. We appreciate very much the promise of the coming of Brother Davis.

Our Indian brethren are very happy to think they are to have a teacher, and I am sure they can not be much more pleased than we are that they are to have one. What we need now, and must have in the immediate future, is a man for the East Indian work. Our hearts go out to the poor people, who number over three hundred thousand in this field, with no one to head the work and push it forward.

D. E. WELLMAN.

Jamaica

MOORES.—MOORES is a remote country district on the bank of the Rio Minho, in the parish of Clarendon. It will be of interest to note the rise and progress of the work at this place. In the year 1902 a spark of present truth was kindled in the heart of a brother, by his brother, who was at that time a Sabbath-keeper. He then remembered that in his boyhood days he had questioned his father on the fourth commandment, why it was not observed as it read. But he was scolded, and the matter slipped from his mind. Now, said he, "This is what I have wanted all these years." And with joy he began the observance of the Sabbath, and for nearly two years he kept it alone, mocked, jeered, and persecuted. He was called "the old fool." Yet all these things did not discourage the faithful brother. He kept praying and loaning tracts to the people until the fall of 1904, when he had the joy of seeing his family and two others join with him. No minister ever visited them until the end of 1904, when the number was about seven.

In April of 1905 the number grew to twelve. The spark was then becoming a blaze, and its sparks flew over to an adjoining district named Budd's Hill. And praise the Lord, there is quite a conflagration at this place at the present time. These two districts have united their forces, and are pressing the battle even to the gates of the enemy. The number has grown from twelve to fifty-four adults besides more than a score of children. On Sabbath, April 7, 1906, I baptized nine dear souls, and others are expecting to follow soon. They have also begun work on their church building, which is to be twenty feet by forty feet. The lime and some of the lumber are already on the ground, and the foundation work will be started in two weeks. The believers are all of good courage, zealous for the cause they love. Brethren, pray for the church at Moores.

HUBERT FLETCHER.

South Carolina

As it was a short report from this State which I read in the REVIEW that brought me to this needy field, where I am receiving so much of God's blessing, I can not help telling of some of the rich experiences that the Lord has given me since I have been here. I hope it may be an encouragement to some dear brother who is hesitating to enter the cause of God.

The Spirit of God had brought me to the point where I was willing to do anything or to go anywhere if the Lord would use me as a coworker with him. The Lord heard my prayer and accepted my offering, and as I had been reading in the REVIEW of the great need of laborers in South Carolina, the Spirit

of the Lord told me to come here. February 19 I started from California for this field. The peace of God filled my heart on the way, and when I saw the great need of this field, I earnestly asked the Lord to give me his Spirit and power. He did so, and I have had some of the most blessed experiences I ever had in all my colporteur work.

One afternoon I came to a large plantation, and the Lord brought many people from the neighborhood to me. They were anxious to get the book which I presented, and in a short time, with the orders I had already taken that day, I had thirty orders for "Coming King." The owner of the plantation agreed to deliver the books for me, and gladly kept me overnight.

The Lord went before me. The next day in the afternoon while I was showing the book to a man and two boys, the power of God was present. When I was about to leave them, they said, "Don't go away; we want you to pray for us." I promised to return and stay overnight. O the good meeting we had together!

Again the Spirit of the Lord led me on my way, and in the evening I stopped at a house where a Baptist minister and another man lived. I gave them a canvass, and again the Spirit of God witnessed to the truth in the book. I took both of their orders. They said, "We have prayer-meeting to-night, and we want you to go." I was tired, but I went, and we had a good meeting. After its close I presented my book, which brought me another rich harvest of orders. The people did all they could for me. The next morning whenever I showed the book, the Spirit of the Lord pressed the truth to the hearts of the people. This past week was the best of any I have had. People forgot their work, and with tears in their eyes held to my hand, urging me to stay longer and pray for them.

A few weeks ago a rich plantation owner refused to give me his order, but on meeting him again, I showed him the book. He said, "I have seen that book before. You are the one who showed it to me. It made a deep effect upon me." He took me to his house, and we had a good time together. In the morning I had no trouble to get his order. O the love of God to man is great! The next noon I had another most blessed time. While at the house of a wealthy lady, the Spirit of the Lord came near. I stayed to dinner, after which she wanted me to talk with her son, and I believe our conversation had a lasting effect.

When I first came here, I could not reach the higher class of people, so I asked the Lord for grace for them. He heard my prayer. O the Lord is good! He gives me strength. This people are much dearer than all home comforts.

Let us do what we can to finish the work, and hasten the coming of the Lord. If only some of my young brethren who are crowded together in the large churches could know how good it is to go from house to house and carry the last warning message to a dying world, they would not be satisfied to stay where they are. To labor for the salvation of souls is a precious work. The few laborers in this State need your prayers.

WM. C. RAHN.

Laurens, S. C.

Earthquake Experiences

The Pacific Press Plant Wrecked

LAST Wednesday we received the first detailed information concerning the results of the earthquake to our institutions on the Pacific Coast. A letter written the day of the disaster, accompanied by photographs, conveyed such particulars of the catastrophe as could be given in reasonable space. The mental strain under which this communication was prepared may be appreciated

write more details in a day or two. However, words can not describe the experience, nor can the loss in property and life be estimated. The loss of property is probably almost beyond computation.

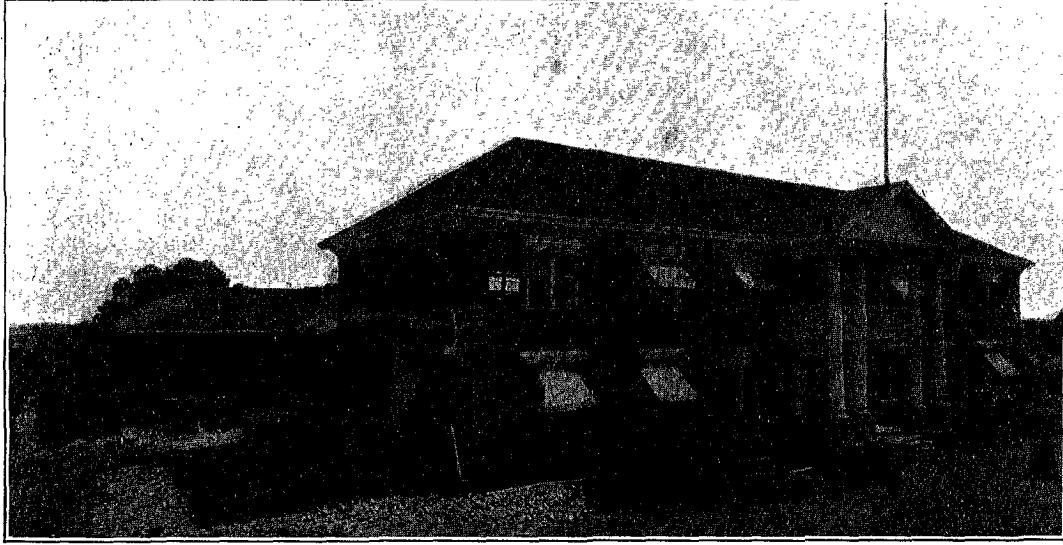
"At precisely fifteen minutes past five this morning we heard the awful roar and rumble of the earthquake, and the shaking began. It lasted probably about one minute, and when it was over, nearly all brick and stone buildings were pitiful wrecks.

mendous crash, and is only a shapeless heap of splinters. Scores and scores of water-towers and windmills are demolished.

"There is no evidence that Mountain View has suffered the worst. From towns all around we hear that the devastation has been fully as complete as here. Stanford University is in ruins. The chapel, which cost two hundred thousand dollars, is a part of the heap of waste. San Jose, eleven miles southeast, which has a population of about thirty thousand, is very largely leveled. The Hotel Vendome fell, burying many sleeping inmates beneath the ruins. Up to the present the bodies are still being removed. Nearly the whole city, with the exception of strong, low frame buildings, is a shapeless wreck, and a portion of the city is on fire.

"The Agnew asylum for the insane, six miles from here, is a total wreck. Nearly all the inmates were buried in the debris. Seventy-five not seriously hurt escaped, and one was caught in Mountain View a few minutes ago. Up to two o'clock a hundred bodies had been removed from

the wreckage. "All the wires are down, so we can not hear from towns farther away. No trains can get nearer San Francisco than San Mateo, for the track is piled high with the wrecked buildings. Telephone connections have just been restored with



WEST END OF PACIFIC PRESS OFFICE AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

in a measure from the fact that while confronted with the desolation wrought by the main shock, there were not less than six additional shocks felt while this letter was being dictated. We know that all our people will read this statement with painful interest. It runs as follows:—

"MOUNTAIN VIEW, CAL.,
"April 18, 1906.

"To the Officers of the
General Conference.

"DEAR BRETHREN:
You have doubtless learned through the papers and from telegrams of the appalling disaster which visited the Pacific Coast this morning. We hasten, however, to give you definite information at our earliest opportunity, knowing how anxious you will be to learn how the Pacific Press, among other institutions on the Coast, has suffered. We have the following telegram written, and will send it as soon as the telegraph lines are sufficiently repaired:—

"General Conference,
Takoma Park Station,
Washington, D. C.

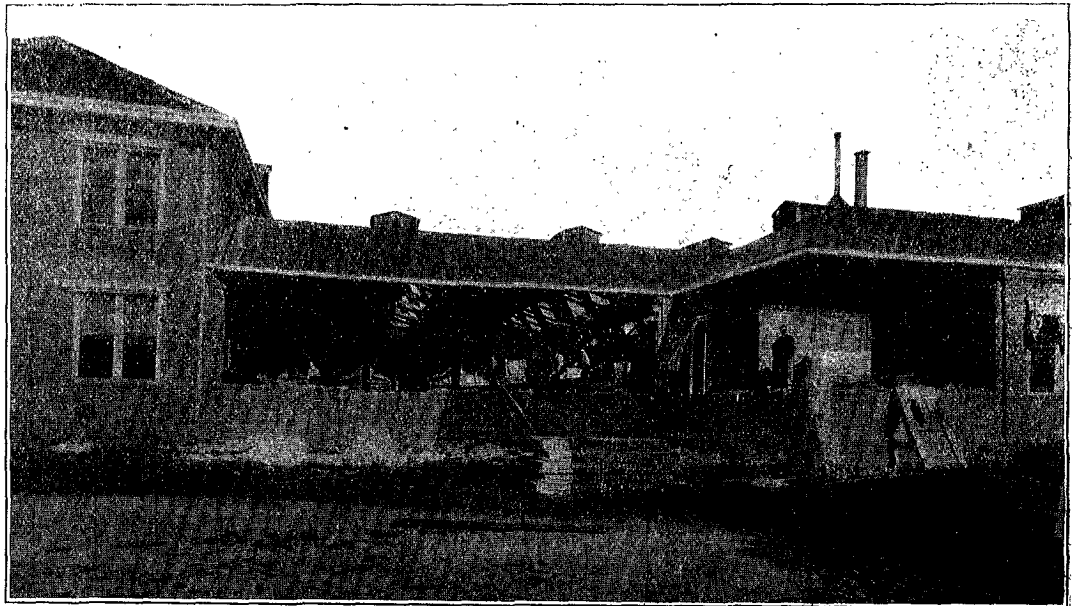
"Cities and towns on Coast largely wrecked by tremendous earthquake five fifteen this morning. Pacific Press building practically ruined. Machinery mostly safe. No lives lost. Great calamity. Need counsel and help. Particulars by letter."

"Our information up to the present is meager except from our own immediate surroundings. We will tell you briefly that which we know, and shall be able to

"Here in Mountain View, the post-office, the largest general store, a rooming-house and restaurant, and a large brick building under construction were smashed together into a heap of ruins. A large saloon and theater across the way also crashed into a shapeless heap.

the wreckage.

"All the wires are down, so we can not hear from towns farther away. No trains can get nearer San Francisco than San Mateo, for the track is piled high with the wrecked buildings. Telephone connections have just been restored with



EAST END OF PACIFIC PRESS OFFICE AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

A furniture store was so demolished that hardly two bricks were left hanging together, and there is not so much as a piece of a wall standing. The large fruit exchange, and many other buildings were also wrecked. Nearly every house in town lost one or more chimneys, and even the strongest and best houses were moved from one to six inches on their foundations. The water-tower which supplied the town, fell with a tre-

central at Oakland, but we are unable to get connection with any private residences. Central informs us that San Francisco and Oakland are wrecked beyond description, and that probably all the rumors are true. Quite a large section of the city is on fire, and great clouds of smoke are pouring down over this valley forty miles away. We hear that it is impossible to hire sufficient conveyances to carry away the dead from

the streets of San Francisco. This may be wild rumor, but it is all we have at the time of writing. This we know, if San Francisco was shaken as this section was, few buildings are standing. Naturally we would fare much better than such a town, for the most of our buildings are just one-story frame structures.

"Your hearts will be made sad as we tell you of the damage to the Pacific Press. The building is practically ruined. Only a portion of it has fallen, but the rest of it is so strained and wrecked that it will have to be taken down. Of course the ground floor and the foundations are all right. Fortunately the machinery was in the one-story section, the roof of which remained standing. Both ends of the building fell. The corner near the manager's office and the editorial rooms is split off, and stands in a very precarious position. The libraries and bookcases fell. Much of the plaster was shaken off the walls. The books were emptied from their bins, and nearly everything movable was thrown into a heap. Fortunately, little damage was done to the machinery. It all being on the ground floor and strongly anchored, it stood the shaking very well. The linotypes were probably ruined. A brick wall fell on them, and smashed them both seriously.

"Fortunately, the water-towers remained standing. It seems almost a miracle that they did. The engines also are in working order. Of course the brick chimney fell. No brick chimney could stand such a rocking; in fact, nearly everything made of brick went to pieces. We feel very thankful indeed that so much can be saved from this wreckage. The books are mostly all right, and by propping up portions of the building a part of the work can go on. But the loss is a great calamity, particularly coming to the Pacific Press as it does after two years of financial struggle following the moving from Oakland to Mountain View.

"A meeting was immediately called, and a committee was appointed to write up particulars and furnish them to the General Conference, to Brother and Sister White, and to others who will be particularly interested. It was also decided to send telegrams to several places.

"We do not know what the extent of this disaster may be, nor how many of our institutions along the coast may have suffered. We hope that it is comparatively local, and that the St. Helena Sanitarium and the sanitariums south have escaped. We dread to hear from St. Helena and Healdsburg and other places where, if the earthquake was as severe as here, many at that time of morning would surely be buried beneath the ruins of those old buildings.

"We are hardly in a condition to write you of this catastrophe, and it seems almost impossible to put it in words. Neither is it easy to write when the house is being shaken by earthquake tremors every few minutes. The building has been shaken no less than six times while this letter was being dictated. It is probable, though, that these tremors are the return waves of the great shock. We hope that the worst is over.

"As we have walked around the ruins of the Pacific Press and seen what devastation has been accomplished in only one short minute of time, we feel that the weight of this loss is almost too

much to be borne just at this time, and naturally we ask ourselves the question whether our people all over the United States, as they hear of this calamity, will not come to the rescue and help to restore this institution. Only a few months ago in the very chapel which is now such a wreck, the 'surprise party' movement was started. It has occurred to some, and particularly to us who are outside the Pacific Press, that this would be a timely opportunity for the wave of liberality to roll back from the East to the West in behalf of a loyal institution which lies in ruins.

"Of course we can recover nothing from insurance companies for this damage. It is classed as one of the acts of God for which the insurance companies are not liable.

"We do not make this suggestion to the General Conference definitely as a request, for we do not know how great the needs may be in other places; but if conditions would justify such a course, it would be a great blessing if the facts concerning this situation could be placed before our brethren, by special communication, in all the churches, and if they could be asked to come to our relief. And not only do we need financial help, we need counsel. We have invited Brother and Sister White, by telegram, to come to Mountain View, if the needs are not greater elsewhere, and advise as to the course that should be followed. The managers are endeavoring to know what the Lord wants them to do in this time of distress, and every member of the Board will stand loyally by the counsel of the Lord. We are very thankful that no lives were lost. Many people were in danger in their homes, from chimneys falling through the roofs, but there are no serious casualties among our own people.

"Petitioning most earnestly an interest in your prayers that we may be guided by the Lord's unerring counsel, we are, dear brethren,

"Yours in Christian love,

"M. C. WILCOX,

"E. R. PALMER,

"J. O. CORLISS,

"W. T. KNOX,

"E. A. CHAPMAN,

"Committee."

A Personal Narrative

BUILDINGS have no voice with which to portray the experience of being shaken like a reed in the wind, and of then falling prostrate in ruins; and the experience of living beings in such a time is, after all, of the most real interest, and touches humanity most closely. Knowing that our people everywhere would be glad to read a well-written account of the great disaster in Mountain View, Cal., prepared by one who has passed through it, we present herewith the greater part of a private letter from Brother E. R. Palmer, whose home is five blocks from the Pacific Press printing plant. This letter was written the day after the earthquake. We quote as follows:—

"Yesterday morning, April 18, I awoke about five o'clock, and as I was lying in bed planning the work of the day, I felt a sudden jarring of the house as if some one had sprung suddenly out of bed, and was running along the floor. . . . Almost immediately we realized

that it was an earthquake, but did not think it would be serious, and did not apprehend that any harm would come to us or to the house, but we got outside as quickly as we could, so as to be safe from danger and to see whether harm was being done to the many water-towers and chimneys. In less than ten seconds the earthquake was at its worst. We were pitched one way and another as if we were trying to walk in a rapidly moving cart over rough ground. As we went through the sitting-room, the three bookcases fell. Pictures, and clocks, and everything movable were thrown violently to the floor. The piano rocked as if it were a dry-goods box, and every time it went back to the wall, it cut a hole. It punched the wall that way three times. The beds were rolled out from the walls, the couch rolled part way across to the piano, and dishes, lamps, and everything that could be pitched and broken, were hurled to the floor and broken.

"I suppose in less than ten seconds we were outside, but on the ground we were as unable to stand as in the house. I dropped down on one knee on the narrow sidewalk, and held on with all my might with both hands, and while in that position, I saw the most awful evidences of power and calamity that I have ever witnessed.

"The tanks which supplied the town water system, and which I believe were one hundred and fifty feet high, fell and smashed like kindling wood. The Pacific Press water-tower just back of our house swayed so much that the electric wires which were attached only about twelve feet from the ground were stretched so that they sag down several feet. It reeled back and forth several times, and the water poured over the tops of the tanks in sheets, but the tower stood, though it leans to the east more than a foot. In every direction, there was a crash of water-towers and buildings.

"The shaking was over in precisely twenty-eight seconds, according to the report of astronomical observations. We have heard that it lasted a minute. The majority of people were under the impression that it lasted five minutes. Personally, we did not suffer any harm. We lost many things that were cherished very highly. As you know, our home contained the relics and keepsakes of three homes. Some of them were brought from far-off lands, and we prized them very much. Perhaps we thought too much of them. At any rate, nearly everything of that kind was crushed into fragments, or if not breakable was crushed or wet so as to be ruined.

"The little boys came very near being seriously hurt. Only one of our chimneys fell. That was the back one, and it fell directly over the head of their bed. It partially cut through the roof, and one brick came through the ceiling and knocked off the plaster, which fell directly into the boys' faces. It then rolled off onto the ground, doing no more damage than to break both the gutters of the house on the back piazza. Our house is plastered with fiber plaster, which does not yield very readily, and as far as we can see, the walls are intact. Houses that were plastered with ordinary lime plaster were nearly stripped.

"This will seem more wonderful to you when I tell you that the house was moved from one to three inches on its foundation. This house is so low and broad on its foundation that it fared better than the most of houses. Some escaped as well as we did.

"In Brother H. H. Hall's house, the chimney, fireplace, etc., dropped down into his cellar, and his was a new house. In other respects, his house was severely damaged. All houses were strained and rocked so that there is hardly a house in town with a perpendicular wall. In some cases, the house is thrown three inches to one side. The front of the house is perhaps thrown two or three inches in one direction, while the middle remains in place, and many houses lean over one way or the other. This is how the one-story frame houses stood.

"I believe that only one or two brick buildings in the town remained standing, and those are racked to such an extent that they will probably have to be taken down. . . .

"We are well. Our lives were spared, and all that was of real value to us remains. This morning Cora and I were saying to each other that while we had ourselves and our family and the third angel's message to work for, we were rich, and could have no reason to complain, though everything else were taken away. We trust that under God's blessing we may ever feel like this. I am sure we do hold ourselves and what little we have wholly subject to the closing work, and it is our intention so to relate ourselves to the closing work of the message that we shall not be fearful, nor complain, when the earth is shaken, and God's judgments are seen in the land.

"How many times yesterday, as we experienced shake after shake of the earthquake, although all the succeeding shakes were faint compared with the first, we thought of some of those grand scriptures which describe the shaking of all things that can be shaken during the last days, and the stability of God's people during that time. Surely character is the only thing which can not be shaken. While we are assured of a standing place upon God's truth, why should we fear though the mountains be removed, etc.

"As the reports, although they were only rumor, came in, telling of the dire catastrophe in San Francisco, the prophecy often came to our minds, 'and the cities of the nations fell.' We have no reason to mourn, or weep, or wonder at God's providences. We have expected this, and still expect many times worse than this. . . .

"Up to the present time we are in ignorance of what has taken place farther away than Los Angeles and San Francisco. A rumor has reached us this afternoon that Chicago is on fire, and that New York is under water. Probably there is not the remotest truthfulness to this rumor, but it will give you an idea of the sort of rumors flying here. . . .

"I think I never retired with such a feeling of mingled sorrow and apprehension as last night. The day throughout was a terrible experience, starting in as it did so early with the wreckage of the town here and of the things in our home, then with earthquake tremors coming rapidly all day, the Pacific Press

buildings in ruins, reports coming in of the most terrible catastrophes, and with a climax at night in the shape of the terrible news from San Francisco. But we were all exhausted completely, and our nerves were worn to the quick, and we felt that above all things we needed forgetfulness and sleep. . . .

"Before we retired, we had a very precious season of family worship, in which all the children took part with us, as they usually do Friday and Sabbath evenings. Then we retired about a quarter to nine, and I slept, even without dreaming or awaking, until nearly five o'clock this morning. . . .

"Well, here we are picking up the ruins, straightening things out, writing letters and putting them in the post-office, having no idea when they will leave, writing telegrams and filing them at the telegraph office with no knowledge of when they will be sent, and entirely cut off from information beyond our nearest environment, but we are all trusting in our God, and are not afraid. Of course there is a great feeling of apprehension.

"Groceries can hardly be secured at any price. Every bank in the State of California is closed, and we are unable to get a dollar of our relief funds, or of our little private deposits. This does not mean that the banks have failed, and I suppose there is not the least danger of it, particularly here in Mountain View, where the bank is one of the most conservative, solid banks in the State, but this is one item to tell how we are tied up, and how little we know of what is going on outside."

An Earthquake Special

ON the very day of the earthquake, and amid the ruins of their own building, the brethren of the Pacific Press issued a two-page supplement to *The Signs of the Times*, giving a brief statement of their own situation, and such news from other places in California as they were able to obtain.

In this Supplement our brethren announce that they will at once issue an "earthquake special" of the *Signs*, the plans for which they state as follows: "We shall tell you in this number of the condition of San Francisco, as it was and as it is; of the great Stanford University before and after the earthquake; how the great seismic throb affected the large city of Oakland, also Santa Rosa, one of the fairest towns in California; of how San Jose, Sebastopol, Healdsburg, and other towns were shattered by the shock.

"We shall endeavor to tell you what these things mean in the light of sober common sense, and of the warnings which God has presented in his Word. As to the material damages, we shall endeavor to give a plain, unvarnished tale, just as far as we can obtain accurate reports. We are sending our representatives to different towns and cities of the afflicted districts, so as to give them the very best opportunities for presenting accurate reports of the great calamity.

"The date of this earthquake special will be May 1. Any of our friends in the East who may wish large quantities would better order them direct from the office of publication. This number will cost us much more than the regular is-

sue. The price will be as follows: Less than 1,000 copies to one name and address, 3 cents a copy; all over 1,000 copies to one name and address, 2½ cents a copy."

We hope there will be a prompt and hearty response to this announcement. There is no time for delay, and orders should be sent direct to the Pacific Press, Mountain View, Cal. A united effort will place many thousand copies of this special number in the homes of the people throughout the United States. Send in *your* order as soon as you have read this statement.

The Effect of the Earthquake in Various Places

DURING the first few days following the earthquake in California, public attention was so centered upon San Francisco as being the point of overshadowing disaster, and the means of communication were so meager, that comparatively little news found its way into the press reports regarding the effects of the earthquake in other places. From later reports it appears that some smaller cities suffered quite as much, if not even more, proportionately, than did the metropolis.

A Los Angeles telegram says of the situation at Santa Rosa: "Compared to population, it is now believed that in Santa Rosa the greatest loss of life occurred from earthquake and fire, even if this unfortunate city does not lead in the actual number of victims. A quotation from a letter is given which states: 'This town is in awful shape. There is not a single brick or stone building standing, and scores of fine residences are in ruins. Fires broke out in the business district right after the shock, and burned dead and living alike. There were three large three-story hotels, and while all of them fell, but one took fire. . . . There would undoubtedly have been a great many lives saved if they could have been gotten out in the first twenty-four hours, but the task was so great it was an impossibility.'"

Our readers will be interested to learn of the effects of the shock at Oakland, situated across the bay from San Francisco, and which has been until recently the center of our work on the Pacific Coast. From a description published in the *Washington Star*, taken from letters received from Oakland residents, we quote the following:—

"In many places in the city of Oakland the ground has settled several feet, and in several places on Twelfth Street [the former Pacific Press headquarters was on this street] the street is about six feet lower than its former position. . . . In one section of Oakland there is a fissure in the street near the pavement about three feet wide that is so deep that one can not see the bottom of the crevice."

A description in a private letter states: "My chimney went down, of course, as did all in Oakland, but I got all my family out of the house safely. I was more lucky than my neighbors, whose chimneys fell in, crushing through the bedrooms, down to the basement. We assembled on the sidewalk with our neighbors in our night clothes. The inside of the house looks like a wreck. . . . Hundreds of fine buildings in Oakland are wrecked."

Another description in a private letter states: "The new Prescott school, which is not quite finished, is a total wreck, for it fell down. The Empire theater fell in, crushing five people, and one man was killed at a bakery. They say the walls of the stores up-town fell in, and all the windows are broken. No cars are running, and all the telegraph and telephone wires are down. The water was cut off, and talk about fire bells ringing! All along the streets are nothing but bricks, and scarcely two chimneys remain. Some men from below Seventh Street said, 'Around our way we all got off easy, for down there houses came right down.'"

San Jose, a city of thirty thousand people, suffered almost as severely as did Santa Rosa, though the reported loss of life was much less. Near San Jose was the Agnew Insane Asylum, which was totally wrecked, burying most of the demented inmates in its ruins. Those who escaped were tied to trees, while all hands sought to release those buried out of sight, but who could be distinctly heard shouting and talking after the manner of crazy people.

From a private letter it is learned that neither the sanitarium nor the food store at St. Helena was greatly damaged. No definite information from Healdsburg has yet been received.

The latest estimate of the loss of life in San Francisco places the number at less than five hundred. This does not include the lives lost (said to number hundreds) by the reckless shooting of the improvised soldiers of the "vigilance committees," who under pretense of maintaining necessary order in the city shot down both men and women for the most trivial causes. Among the victims of this class was Mr. H. C. Tilden, a member of Governor Pardee's staff, who was shot dead in his automobile while engaged in relief work. Mayor Schmitz was finally obliged to issue orders for the rigorous suppression of these martial bands.

An idea of the number of people seriously affected by the disaster may be gathered from the statement that the relief bureaus issued rations on April 24 to 349,440 persons.

Among the side-lights which reveal the sad features of such a stupendous calamity, is the following telegram from Governor Chamberlain of Oregon to Governor Pardee of California: "Many children and some babies are coming through here [Salem] unidentified and unaccompanied by any one, cared for only by strangers. Can they not be gathered together at Oakland, and kept together for subsequent identification? As it is, they will be forever lost to their parents."

It is estimated that insurance companies will suffer from the fire to the extent of two hundred million dollars. This of course falls far short of representing the total property loss. Earthquake losses carry no insurance, and the property destroyed by fire was not insured for its full value. In the Baltimore fire the insurance paid was thirty-five million dollars, while the total property loss was nearly twice this sum.

A strange feature of the catastrophe, according to press statements, is that Alcatraz Island, which lies in the bay close to San Francisco, felt no shock.

L. A. S.

Earthquake Notes

IN a letter written at the Glendale Sanitarium, April 20, Elder W. C. White says: "Yesterday afternoon I received a letter from May, telling us that the houses were much shaken in the Napa Valley, and many chimneys thrown down. She said nothing about the [St. Helena] Sanitarium; therefore we conclude that it has not suffered more than the homes. No one was hurt in our 'Elmshaven' buildings. . . . Yesterday afternoon, at 12:35, there was a distinct shock here in Los Angeles. Our people were assembled in the meeting-house on Carr Street. The house was just comfortably filled. We felt a little tremble, then a heaving, and then a shake. Half of the audience rose, and some rushed to the doors; but it was soon over — so soon that the people were persuaded to take their seats, and the business went on."

Writing from St. Helena on April 20, Brother L. M. Bowen, business manager of the sanitarium at that place, says: "The restaurant [in San Francisco] was practically uninjured by the earthquake, but caught fire about ten o'clock. Brother Fulton and his faithful workers served a very heavy breakfast, as this was the last restaurant to close. All our people and workers, as far as I have learned, have escaped. Some have been injured, but no one fatally. The treatment rooms and food store were burned Thursday morning about four o'clock. Up to yesterday morning about eleven o'clock the fire had not reached Dr. Sanderson's, but from recent reports I learn that all that part of the city was also burned. While the shock here was very severe, the damage was small. The food factory is in working order, and the damage to the sanitarium will not exceed two hundred dollars."

It is surprising that no report is received from Healdsburg, either directly or indirectly. It is possibly safe to regard no news as good news, and we hope that the sequel will justify this interpretation of the silence.

Ottawa

Hearing Before the Sunday Observance Bill Committee

THE special committee on Bill No. 12 respecting the better observance of Sunday held their meeting April 19, as appointed, and we appeared before the committee according to arrangements, and presented our views relative to the bill.

Elder H. E. Rickard, of Quebec, Elders Burrill and Leland, of Ontario, and Brother Folinsbee, of Ontario, came to Ottawa on Wednesday, April 18, and we had a good time for counsel and prayer, and had our plans well formulated, subject to the Lord's will.

When the meeting opened, there were a goodly number present to oppose the bill, and they all seemed anxious to be first, or to have a definite time set when they could be heard, and there was considerable noise and confusion for an hour. In the meantime I informed the chairman that we had early filed an application to be heard at this meeting, but we did not desire to urge the matter. My application for a hearing was read by the secretary of the committee, and all understood that we were there to

be heard. Railroad companies, smelting companies, transportation companies, and corporations of various kinds were there represented in opposition to the bill, and all were urgent. We patiently waited, believing that the Lord would direct in it all, and about noon things quieted down, and we were allowed to present our protest.

We saw that only one would be allowed to present the argument, and Brother Folinsbee was introduced and occupied a half-hour in laying before the committee our position and the result of the bill if passed. His argument seemed to make a favorable impression upon the committee, and we felt that the Lord directed in it all. The truth was made clear to them, and we hope for the best. Brother Folinsbee is a lawyer, the mayor of Strathroy, Ontario, and has been keeping the Sabbath ten years. He is an earnest Christian and a man of influence.

Mr. Shearer, the secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, was present, and at the close of Brother Folinsbee's talk he stated that he would like the privilege of replying to the Adventists; he was granted the privilege of doing so at the next sitting of the committee, which will be April 24. After he is through, we shall have the privilege of replying to him, and I will report to the REVIEW further as matters develop.

W. H. THURSTON.

To Those Willing to Loan Money to Our Nashville Office

WE need at this office a few thousand dollars at a low rate of interest, or without interest, if our friends are willing to loan it on such terms. It is known to many of the readers of the REVIEW that our Nashville office has moved from its old place of business on Jefferson Street, to a nice location outside of the city limits. A new building, seventy by one hundred feet, has been erected, one story in height, and our office installed in the large building, practically fire-proof, where our work can be carried on far more advantageously, and at considerably less expense, than in the old quarters.

It is a great relief to get out into the open country air, away from the fog and smoke of the city. The main city is built on both sides of the Cumberland River; the ground, of course, is comparatively low along the river, and the fog and smoke coming from a large number of chimneys where bituminous coal is burned, the air becomes in damp weather very unpleasant and unhealthful, and especially in the winter season. We have much more sunshine, and far better air to breathe, with good water, and many things that are desirable, in our new locality.

The cost of moving was considerable. We very much need a few thousand dollars; and to secure from our friends loans for a term of a few years, so that we can pay off some accounts at the bank, and some other pressing debts, would be a great help to us.

The prospects before our office were never so encouraging as at the present time. We hope to save three thousand dollars a year in the running expenses of the office in our new quarters. We consider the office a safe place of investment. Its credit has been maintained

in the city, and we have never yet failed to pay debts to those who have trusted us. It would be a help in a time of some embarrassment because of the expenses of moving, etc., could we receive loans at a low rate of interest. It would be helpful to the cause in the South. This money is not desired for the purpose of making new investments, but merely for relieving the office of some pressing claims.

We have not been, for some two years past, making earnest pleas for gifts, though they would be very acceptable indeed, but there are so many other calls for other institutions that we have tried to get along without begging for money, believing that we shall, after a little, be able to run our business on a self-supporting basis wholly.

Great improvements have been made in the past. We are usually running with sixty to seventy employees, doing quite an important work in printing. Will those who have love for the cause of God, especially in the Southern field, not be willing to make us loans at this time, when they are needed? We ask those who have money that they would be willing to loan to correspond with our office on Twenty-fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

GEORGE I. BUTLER,
President Southern Publishing Assn.

Give It a Wide Circulation

WE are exceedingly anxious that our new magazine, *Liberty*, shall have a wide circulation. We are years behind in our work, and the people are greatly in need of the light which this magazine gives, and of a knowledge of the principles which it sets forth. Rapidly we are nearing the great crisis for which we have so long looked. There are evidences of this on every hand. As we approach this crisis, and the people are called to take their stand for or against the truth, they must be enlightened as to the great principles involved in their action and decision, in order that they may take their stand intelligently.

National Reform principles are rapidly gaining ground. To-day we find not a few men in official positions who are not only friends of these principles, but who are openly and actively championing them, and, as far as is in their power, are putting them into practise. Under the heading, "Some of Our Present Governors," the *Christian Statesman* for March, 1906, says:—

"It is not chance which has placed in the gubernatorial chair of so many of our States men of the type of Hanly, of Indiana; Pattison, of Ohio; and Folk, of Missouri. They are the outcome of forces which have been 'making for righteousness' for a quarter of a century or more."

As is well known, these men have lately inaugurated regular Sunday enforcement campaigns in their States, calling upon the officers of the law to enforce the Sunday laws. In his inaugural address, Gov. John M. Pattison said:—

"While the disobeying of any law is demoralizing and degrading to a citizen or community, the disobeying of Sunday laws is doubly so. Hence the so-called Sunday laws should be obeyed and enforced, not only in the country and in the small villages, but in the large towns

and cities as well. The village, county, community, city, State, or people that disobeys the divine law of the Sabbath which makes it a day of rest and worship, fails to realize the teachings and commands of the Almighty. It was this sentiment of Sabbath observance that made our forefathers strong and mighty, and it is found in the warp and woof of every constitution of the original States. If America is to maintain her position as the nation peculiarly favored by God, and the one of all others that is to have a great destiny, we must forever maintain our respect and reverence for his holy day."

Almost constantly efforts are being made to secure more stringent Sunday laws in the States, and no less than five Sunday bills have been introduced into the present Congress.

All this is the result of the dissemination of National Reform principles. The people of this country are being led to believe that religious legislation is right and necessary.

In view of this, is there not a duty devolving upon us to do what we can to show the people the evils of such legislation?

A wide circulation of *Liberty* will be one excellent and inexpensive means of doing this. At present it is to be issued as a quarterly at twenty-five cents a year, or at the rate of only fifteen cents a copy annually in orders of five or more to different addresses.

Now, first of all, we wish every legislator in the country, both State and national, supplied with it. If there is any class of men who should understand the principles of religious liberty and the evils of religious legislation, it is that class who make our laws. The Religious Liberty Bureau will see that all the members of Congress, about five hundred in number, are supplied regularly with this journal; and we have asked the conferences in the different States to see that every legislator in their respective legislatures is likewise furnished with it.

Following the example thus set by the Religious Liberty Bureau and the State conferences, we wish to urge our brethren and sisters everywhere to take up at once in their missionary meeting the question of the circulation of this magazine, and see that mayors, city and town councils, judges, lawyers, school-teachers, and business men are furnished with it. In this way a great and grand work can be done, and the rising spirit of intolerance and oppression be held in check until the message is more fully given, and God's time for the closing scenes in the final struggle between truth and error has come. As far as possible, let all these classes be supplied with this magazine from the very first number.

Will you not, brethren and sisters, give this matter prompt attention, and without delay take whatever steps are necessary to put this plan into operation? Though you may not find it possible at present to supply all the classes named, do something, and do it now. Make a beginning. Remember that it will cost only fifteen cents to supply a mayor, a lawyer, a judge, or a school-teacher with this publication, sent post-paid from the office of publication, for a year. We trust that we shall have your immediate and hearty co-operation in

this matter. This work will help to bring new life and interest into the missionary meeting.

In addition to what is here suggested, we wish to urge that every church be canvassed for subscriptions for *Liberty*, and we hope that many in our churches will take up the work of canvassing their friends and neighbors for subscriptions for it. Many churches will, no doubt, desire to take regular clubs of the magazine to distribute in their neighborhoods, and, when special issues arise from efforts to enforce Sunday laws, will wish to order quite large supplies for more general circulation. Here is a work for church elders, church librarians, Young People's Societies, and live missionary workers to look after. We urge that it be given immediate attention.

W. A. COLCORD.

San Francisco

THE earthquake is past, the fires have subsided; but San Francisco, in the main, lies in ruins. You have read the harrowing details in the daily papers.

You will want to know, however, how "our people" fared. This the papers have not recorded. They have not told of any class or creed.

At this writing, I do not know of a single instance where a hair of our heads has been injured. Homes, furniture, business places (if such they had) are wrecked or burned; but *life is spared*, thank God.

The vegetarian café survived the shock, but was afterward burned, as was also the "home" for the workers. The Branch Sanitarium and food store near it, both suffered heavily from the tremblers, and then burned to the ground. Practically nothing was saved. Dr. Lamb's place was ruined by the shock, but no patient was injured, though the rooms were full. All life was saved; but the "stuff" was burned. Our house, 20 Pearl Street, was practically uninjured until the second day. It was surrounded by fire, and went with the rest.

We are encamped for the present, one block from where we lived, in a vacant lot, corner of Market and Laguna Streets. Our people are scattered throughout the various temporary camps. We do not care to collect them. They are witnessing for God and truth better as they are, mingled among the people.

All hearts are now open, and all conventionalities laid aside. One can address any one—man or woman—on the streets, anywhere, and converse freely. The huge multitude act like the people of a country village. We get acquainted without the formality of an introduction.

In my opinion this is *the* time to tell San Francisco what is coming next. It will listen. *Specially prepared* literature bearing on the signs of the times should be sent to 916 Laguna Street, our church address.

Our church was spared. It is uninjured, save for the fall of plaster and the warping of windows. Valencia Street Hall, our second meeting place, is also spared. The fire came within two blocks of the Laguna Street church and four blocks of the Valencia Street Hall.

This morning I looked over the San Francisco church directory. Out of a total of seventy Protestant churches and missions there remain not more than

twenty-seven not burned. Of these, very few, I fear, are fit to admit assemblies.

For the present, we have offered our church and dispensary for emergency purposes. Some four or five doctors and about eight nurses among us have also offered more or less free service.

Brethren, we now know something of how it will feel when "the earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard." To know and trust God in such an hour is worth more than the price of this material world.

How heavenly was our meeting in the church yesterday—the holy Sabbath day! How good the brethren looked! We read Isaiah 24, sang, prayed, and told our experiences. All thanked God that their lives were spared. They reconsecrated all to him. We all felt, and said, and voted that now is the time for us—unless God has special work for us here to perform—to vacate this wicked place. Men expect to rebuild, larger and grander than before. Yes, men will rebuild, and God will throw down. I tremble when I think of the final visitation of the Almighty.

Brethren, O my brethren! be ready for the great day of God. "It is near, and hasteth greatly."

E. J. HIBBARD.

916 Laguna Street.

Field Notes

A NEW church building was dedicated free from debt at Florence, Mo., March 4.

FIVE persons were recently added to the membership of the Coleman church, in western Texas.

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY with a membership of thirty-seven was recently organized at St. Charles, Mich.

A CHURCH of ten members was organized recently at Dannebrog, Neb. Others at that place desire baptism.

BROTHER F. W. STRAY reports that initial steps are being taken toward a church organization in Pittsfield, Mass.

SISTER HELEN BIDWELL reports that a Sabbath-school of eleven members has been organized at Adams Center, Wis., and that one family of Seventh-day Baptists has joined with them.

BROTHER J. G. HANNA says in a report from Halifax, Nova Scotia: "Three, who have been keeping the Sabbath for some time, have publicly expressed their desire to unite fully with us in church fellowship, and three others also made a start for the kingdom, and will unite in due time. The church has been strengthened spiritually."

IN a report of recent meetings held in Liberty Center, Iowa, Elder J. H. Kraft says: "The result of the work done here was a church of seventeen members fully established in the truth. Several of the members had been keeping the Sabbath for years, but had never identified themselves with us as a people. These, with those recently taking their stand for the truth, are praising God for the work done here. There are several who we hope will follow the Lord soon in baptism."

Christian Liberty

Reports, Notes, and Comments Pertaining to the Current History of the Rights of Conscience

The Papacy Imitated

DR. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, superintendent of the National Reform Bureau, who is now touring this country and delivering a lecture every night in some church, and expects to continue in this line of work for two years, is seeking public indorsement of his Sunday bills before Congress.

The first thing he announces in his lectures (for they are the same every night in each place) is the statement that "our government is a wheelbarrow government." You must get behind it and push it if you want it to move. By your vote here in favor of the bills which our Bureau has now before Congress, you are taking hold of the handles of the wheelbarrow and giving it a tremendous push. There is nothing that has so much influence upon Congressmen and Senators as a unanimous vote on a certain measure by a local mass-meeting. The church people in a church are then asked to vote on the affirmative side of his separate bills before Congress, the first of which is to close the doors of the Jamestown (Va.) Tri-Centennial Fair on Sundays. It is an easy thing to make a vote unanimous when only an affirmative vote is called for, as was done at Washington, Pa.

Dr. Crafts says the Reform Bureau has drawn up a bill before Congress that shall require the gates of the Jamestown Fair to be closed on Sundays under contract that Congress shall reserve the right to seize the property of the fair to the amount of the entire appropriation that Congress shall grant, which is estimated to be three million dollars. If they violate the agreement, as they did at the World's Fair of Chicago, then Congress shall seize the property to the appropriated amount and confiscate it. Dr. Crafts said this contract was the only thing that kept the St. Louis people from opening the doors on Sunday, and that the Bureau deserved the credit for the wisdom of the excellent scheme. You touch a man's pocketbook, and you can bring him to time on every issue, said he.

If this is not going back to the Dark Ages and walking in the steps of the papacy, then I do not know the black horse and his rider in the apocalyptic vision. Well might this modern agitator of religious intolerance be styled the Pope of the "Christian Lobby" to the Image of the Papacy. This is no new scheme, but the same old scheme of the Church of Rome and the court of Rome. A few quotations will show whither we are drifting. I quote from "Pope Marcellus's Decrees, Corpus Juris Canonici," part 2, chap. 18: "It is permitted neither to think nor to teach otherwise than the court of Rome directs." Also "Decretals of Gregory IX," book 5, title 7: "The secular powers shall swear to exterminate all heretics condemned by the church; and if they do not, they shall be anathema."

Here is a sample of Dr. Crafts' policy and scheme, of which Pope Boniface

VIII is the author: "Inquisitors may compel the heirs of those who favored heretics to fulfil the penance enjoined by delivering up their goods. After the death of a man, he may be declared a heretic, that his property may be confiscated."—"Decretals."

The Church of Rome never had a more effective weapon in whipping the world into forced obedience to her mandates than the coalition with the civil court of Rome to carry out her biddings, to confiscate the property and goods of heretics condemned by the church.

That a free people should allow such a wicked scheme to be enacted into law is a marvel. May the friends of religious liberty raise a loud cry of warning against the papal scheme that is so zealously fostered by apostate Protestantism.

C. S. LONGACRE.

Two more Sunday bills have made their appearance in Congress, one in the House, introduced April 20, and one in the Senate, introduced April 23, both providing for Sunday closing of the Jamestown exposition to be held at Hampton Roads, Va., in 1907. As with the Chicago, St. Louis, and Lewis and Clark expositions, Sunday closing is to be secured by making the government appropriation for the exposition conditional on such action by the managers.

THE following ironical comment on Mr. Heflin's Sunday bill for the District of Columbia, taken from the *National Tribune* of this city, of March 22, shows plainly the absurdity of such a measure: "Representative Heflin, of Alabama, is going to have the Sunday laws observed in the District of Columbia. He says he isn't going to have building, hauling, and all other kinds of business going on in the capital of the country, just exactly as though this is not a Christian nation; and for once Representative Heflin is right, mighty right. It should not be permitted, and so all good, law-abiding citizens will stand by the bill which Mr. Heflin has introduced, and which, if passed, will prohibit Sunday work of the character mentioned. The wives of members of Congress will still continue to hold receptions and give bridge-whist parties on Sunday, however."

THE pastor of a leading church in Batavia, N. Y., is reported, in the *Batavia News* of March 7, as saying, concerning one of our brethren who was circulating the petition against the Sunday bills before Congress: "This man is a Seventh-day Adventist, at least he did not deny it when I asked him if that was his denomination, and he is working to abolish the Sunday laws in order that people of his faith, who observe Saturday instead of Sunday, may gain strength. If the laws are done away with, the members of his church may work on Sunday and keep Saturday as their Sabbath. Now they have to keep Sunday also, according to the Sunday laws. When a person signs this petition, he is asking for the abolishment of Sunday laws." This minister's words show very plainly that he does not know why we are opposing Sunday laws, and he doubtless represents a large class. This demonstrates the necessity of presenting the principle upon which Sunday laws are based.

Christian Education

Conducted by the Department of Education of the General Conference.

FREDERICK GRIGGS, Chairman,
C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

Next Year's School

A VITAL question with every church-school teacher and school board at this time of the year is, "What arrangements shall be made for our school another year?" The arrangements for the continuation of our church-schools throughout the country ought not to be left until the summer and early fall. It certainly is as easy to arrange for them at the close of the year's work as at any other time, and in many respects easier. Then as at no other time are the needs of the school clearly in mind. The teacher who is to conduct the school the coming year needs all the vacation to prepare for the work. Many plans that would otherwise not occur to her will suggest themselves if she has her definite work in mind. The financial support of the school can be definitely planned for and arranged much more satisfactorily because of the lengthened time in which to make preparation. Some of our church-schools have taken advantage of the "missionary acre" idea, and the patrons and pupils have set apart portions of land, the income from which has gone toward the support of the school. In many localities this idea is a valuable aid, but plans to this end have to be made in the spring. So from many points of view, it is wise to lay definite plans early for the success of the school the coming year.

F. G.

Two Methods of Teaching

God has a method of education, and Satan has a method. These both were introduced into the garden of Eden. They have existed side by side ever since. One is what the world calls a broader education, and the other is looked upon by the wisdom of the world as narrow. The key to the Lord's method is contained in four words, "Through faith we understand." Heb. 11:3. It is then illustrated by the following words, "That the worlds were framed by the word of God." The next statement contrasts it with worldly wisdom, "So that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear." Worldly wisdom declares that what is seen of this world—stones, earth, and trees—was made from certain elements that existed thousands of years before the creation recorded in the Bible.

The Lord made "every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew." Then comes the first recorded lesson. "And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat: but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." Here was a positive command what he should do, and what he should not do. Man was to believe God without questioning how or why. But how different is Satan's reasoning! Hear him: "Ah! What hath God said, ye

shall not eat of any of the trees of the garden? Then the woman spake unto the serpent: Of the fruit of the trees of the garden we may eat, except of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, of which God spake: Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it lest ye die. And the serpent said unto the woman: Not dying shall ye die [or ye shall not surely die]; but God knoweth that on the day that ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be like God, understanding good and evil."—*Spurrell*.

Satan first disputes the testimony of God by a method of reasoning. Putting it in other words, "Did God say so and so? Well, the Lord knows it is not so." Then he explains what the Lord meant, thus substituting an explanation for the positive testimony. This is Satan's method, and it becomes the chief cornerstone of higher criticism of the Bible. It makes the reason above, superior to, the plain testimony of heaven. See the apostle's comment on this method of reasoning in 1 Cor. 1:18-31. The success of the Roman Catholic system of education lies in the fact that the children are taught to believe what is told them. The weakness of the Protestant system is the fact that the children are first taught to reason, and what they see to be true, believe. Let God's Word be first, foremost, always to be believed, and then reason to demonstrate that it is true, rather than reason to see if it is true. In this is salvation. Do not drown what God says, by reason. God's method of reasoning will make men strong, ministers successful, the Bible reader intelligent.—*Bible Training School*.

How to Develop the Child's Sense of Smell

AN exercise which is both pleasing and useful, also one which breaks the usual routine of the schoolroom, is the following: Pass to each of the pupils a small envelope having written on it the name of some spice, fruit, vegetable, or narcotic. Then request the children to bring this substance to school. Each child is to keep the name on his envelope a *profound* secret from the others. When the envelopes have been returned, have the children take position, then pass one envelope at a time, allowing each child to smell. Then have the older pupils write what they think the envelope contains, while the little ones may come and whisper their decision. Their delight knows no bounds when some common substance, like the onion or camphor, is passed, and each recognizes the odor readily. Do not make this a sober hour. Let them, if they wish, laugh, and even clap their hands with pleasure when one of their number discovers the scent. It is best to have them take position while passing the envelopes, because of their tendency to feel the substance through the envelope, as well as smell.

When some substance is difficult to detect, allow them more than one trial. Sometimes it is necessary to make a slight opening in the envelope.

You will observe that in some the sense of smell seems very acute, while others can hardly detect any of the odors. When this inability to detect is not due to any defect in the organs of

smell, each repetition of this exercise will be sure to show a development of this sense.

I have known of people walking through a field of clover or an orchard of blossoming trees without detecting the fragrance of either. How much of the sweetness of life we miss because of lack of observation!

It is not alone for the esthetic side that a development of this sense is valuable. As to-day, in the preceding exercise given to correlate with a previous lesson on the olfactory sense, some harmful substances were introduced. For instance, cotton saturated with carbolic acid was placed in one envelope. At first trial very few of the children recognized the odor. It can be readily seen that a child might not be able to read the label on the bottle, but if able to detect the odor would not carelessly use the contents.

I would be pleased to read the method of some teacher in developing the sense of hearing. I refer more definitely to the observation of the sounds in nature.

VINA M. SHERWOOD.

Current Mention

—The Russian Imperial Council has announced that the cost of the war with Japan is 1,966,600 rubles, or about \$1-,000,000,000. This is almost double the cost of the Russo-Turkish War.

—The latest reported incident in the terrorist regime of the Russian revolutionaries is the assassination of the chief of police of Odessa. The assassins did their work in broad daylight. Other minor assassinations are reported.

—Pierre Curie, who achieved fame as the discoverer of the wonderful element, radium, met an unfortunate and untimely end recently in the streets of Paris, being knocked down and run over by a dray. His death is greatly deplored in scientific circles.

—The case of J. M. Searle, superintendent of the Southern Railway, against the State of Georgia, which was brought before the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error to test the validity of the Georgia Sunday law prohibiting the running of Sunday freight-trains, has been dismissed by the court for want of jurisdiction. The case was brought before the court on the ground that the Sunday law was repugnant to the federal constitution.

—The recent seizure by Turkey of Tabah, which is at the head of the Gulf of Akabah, has involved that government in a dispute with Great Britain, which controls Egypt. The Egyptian government asked the porte for an explanation of the act, and Turkey in reply claimed that the town was within Turkish territory. Great Britain protested, and the controversy has reached a point where it is said that England will coerce Turkey if the latter does not recede from her position.

—The French government is taking energetic measures to quell any revolutionary outbreak in that country, and the outlook is somewhat less dark than it has been. Processions and street demonstrations on May 1 have been forbidden.

The Paris *Figaro* says concerning the situation and the coming elections: "The coming elections will have decisive importance. It is no longer a courteous struggle between parties divided by mere shades of political opinion. The question now is to decide whether society is to be saved, or whether it is to perish amid the horrors of anarchy."

— Political affairs in Russia are still in a chaotic condition, and bid fair to continue so for an indefinite time to come. Recently the executive committees of the St. Petersburg Social Democrats and Social Revolutionists were arrested by the police while holding a secret session. The members of these bodies are greatly enraged at this action, and have been making dire threats. A congress of monarchists has been in session at Moscow, during which it adopted a series of extremely reactionary resolutions, declaring that the new parliament is not representative of Russian public opinion, and pronouncing itself in favor of treating Jews as foreigners, and excluding them from all rights. The proceedings closed with a speech by Professor Nicholsky, a noted reactionary, in which he prophesied a counter-revolution, to restore the old regime, which would cost the lives of 5,000,000 Jews and Constitutional Democrats.

— Although Mt. Vesuvius has quieted down to its normal state, the elements continue the work of destruction caused by the eruption, and make more hopeless the prospects of the unfortunate residents in its vicinity. Streams of mud, caused by heavy rains, are flowing down the mountainside and engulfing the towns which were spared by the volcano, the natural water channels which formerly existed having been filled up by the down-flowing lava. A dispatch from Naples says: "Among the people to-day was seen the calmness of despair. There were no ravings or terror, but the despair which weakens the will and removes the desire to do anything. About thirty houses which were almost submerged, but have not yet fallen, may be saved if the rains are not repeated; but if the downpour starts again, preparations have been made to blow them up with dynamite in order to prevent a worse disaster."

— A London dispatch states the following regarding the decimation by disease which is in progress among the natives of India and Africa: "Medical science seems powerless to stem the progress of two terrible scourges, the plague and the sleeping sickness, or beriberi. During March, in India, the plague increased rapidly in every province, and reappeared in a district from which it was supposed to have been banished. Bengal has been reporting 5,000 deaths a week, and Calcutta had 40 deaths in one day in March. Bombay has 150 deaths every day. Matters are equally bad in the central provinces in spite of the splendid efforts to crush the disease by segregation, inoculation, etc. The sleeping sickness is proving equally deadly in tropical Africa, and has now reached the west shores of Lakes Mwern and Tanganyika, where the natives are dying by the thousands. British Central Africa is threatened, and there is every reason to fear the disease in time will reach the thickly populated country."

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Camp-Meetings for 1906

ATLANTIC UNION CONFERENCE

Eastern Pennsylvania, Sunbury	..... May 31 to June 10
Western Pennsylvania	..... June 14-24
Virginia	..... July 26 to Aug. 5
New Jersey	..... Aug. 2-12
West Virginia	..... Aug. 16-26
New York	..... Aug. 23 to Sept. 3
Maine	..... Aug. 23 to Sept. 3
Vermont	..... Aug. 23 to Sept. 3
Southern New England	..... June 14-24
Central New England	..... Sept. 13-23
Greater New York Sept. 23 —
Chesapeake May 18-28

CANADIAN UNION CONFERENCE

Ontario Aug. 23 to Sept. 2
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SOUTHERN UNION CONFERENCE

Louisiana Aug. 2-12
Georgia Aug. 2-12
South Carolina Aug. 9-16
Alabama	..... Aug. 16-26
Tennessee River	..... Aug. 23 to Sept. 2
Cumberland	..... Sept. 6-16
North Carolina	..... Sept. 7-16
Florida	..... Nov. 1-11

LAKE UNION CONFERENCE

Northern Illinois, Chicago	..... June 21 to July 1
Southern Illinois	..... Aug. 2-12
North Michigan, Iron Mountain	..... June 25 to July 2

NORTHERN UNION CONFERENCE

Minnesota	..... June 1-10
South Dakota, Woonsocket	..... June 7-17
North Dakota (English)	..... June 19-24
North Dakota (German)	..... June 19-24
North Dakota (English)	..... June 26 to July 1
Alberta	..... July 10-17

CENTRAL UNION CONFERENCE

Iowa, Boone	..... May 31 to June 10
Wyoming	..... June 21 to July 1
Nebraska	..... July 19-29
Missouri	..... Aug. 2-12
Kansas	..... Aug. 9-19
Colorado	..... Aug. 23 to Sept. 3

SOUTHWESTERN UNION CONFERENCE

Texas	..... Aug. 2-12
Arkansas	..... Aug. 6-26
Oklahoma	..... Aug. 23 to Sept. 2

PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE

California, Willow	..... May 6-13
California, Merced	..... May 6-13
California, Dinuba	..... May 20-27

NORTH PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE

Montana, Basin	..... June 21 to July 1
Western Washington, Puyallup, Wash.	..... May 10-20
Upper Columbia, Milton, Ore.	..... May 17-27
Western Oregon, Woodburn, Ore.	..... May 31 to June 10
Montana	..... June 21 to July 1
British Columbia	..... Latter part of May

AUSTRALASIAN UNION CONFERENCE

Union Conference session, Coorabong, N. S. W. Sept. 13-23
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EUROPEAN MEETINGS

Norway and Scandinavian Union, Christiania, Norway June 6-11
Denmark, Randers	..... June 13-18
Sweden, Westeras (near Stockholm)	..... June 19-24
German-Swiss, Lake Zurich	..... June 29 to July 4
Roman-Swiss and Latin Union, Gland, Switzerland	..... July 5-10
General European, Gland, Switzerland	..... July 11-15
German Union, Friedensau, Germany	..... July 19-29
British Union, near Birmingham	..... Aug. 3-12
Holland	..... Aug. 16-19
France	..... Aug. 21-26

The presidents of the various conferences are requested to forward any additional information which will enable us to publish

a complete and correct list of the camp-meetings appointed for the present season. If any changes are made, of either time or place of meetings already appointed, notice should be forwarded at once.

Union College Alumni, Notice!

WE are very desirous of coming in touch with every Union College graduate. Will all the alumni of this institution please write to the secretary of the Union College Alumni Association, College View, Neb., at once, giving their present location and work.

MERTIE A. WHEELER, *Secretary.*

To the Absent Members of the Battle Creek Church

At the last business meeting of this church, it was voted that all members whose addresses could not be learned should be placed upon what would be known as the retired list, and not be counted with the other members of the church. This is done with the understanding that as soon as any of these members are heard from, their names shall be added to the regular list of members, provided they have remained faithful in the truth.

All members who have not regularly reported to the church are hereby requested to do so, that the officers of the church may have proper information upon which to base a division of the members. Address A. L. Bayley, Clerk, 271 West Main St., Battle Creek, Mich.

Our German Papers

THE first of April we changed our German missionary paper, the *Christlicher Hausfreund*, from a sixteen-page weekly at \$1.25 to a twenty-page semimonthly, including the cover, at \$1 a year. Our purpose will be to make it more salable, so that our workers in our large cities can sell it.

We have also changed our German church paper, *Deutscher Arbeiter*, from a small eight-page monthly at 25 cents to a larger eight-page semimonthly at 50 cents a year. These two papers will be issued alternately.

The *Hausfreund* will contain the senior Sabbath-school lessons, as before, while the *Arbeiter* will contain the intermediate lessons. Thus both papers will be a help to every family, and we believe our German brethren and workers will appreciate the change. Order of your tract society, or of the International Publishing Association, College View, Neb.

To Those in Cities and Congested Centers

IT is not advisable for our people who are located in the country where there are even small churches, to break up and move; but there are many in the cities where there are large churches, who are not needed there, and who can do much more good in a country place.

The Lord, through the spirit of prophecy, has spoken plainly to the effect that many should move out of Battle Creek. There are also some other places where some of the same reasons for moving out exist.

It is to these we wish to say, There is an opportunity to get good land which is not hard to clear, at from ten to fifteen dollars an acre, on easy terms,—one third of the price cash; long time on the rest, at six per cent. A few of our people have settled there and begun to make farms. A schoolhouse and church combined is being built. It is expected to be ready for dedication about the middle of July. The church-school will begin the first of September.

Those who are interested in this matter can receive the necessary information by writing to Judge N. A. Colman, Eagle River, Wis.

This settlement is in Vilas and Oneida Counties. The school is located near Clear-

water Lake, one of the most beautiful in the lake country. The climate is healthful, and most of the land is good. All northern crops are produced in abundance. Potatoes, strawberries, clover and timothy hay are the leading products.
C. McREYNOLDS.

Teachers, Attention!

PROGRESS is our watchword. As individuals, we should constantly improve. Our schools should increase in efficiency from year to year, and our educational system should be continually improved.

In the building up of this system we must have text-books. The Text-book Committee are very anxious to get the opinion of all our teachers on the text-books now in use. Very few responses have reached us as yet. Will not every teacher who reads this notice, and who has not yet complied with this request, please answer the following questions in regard to the text-books now in use in each grade, in each subject?—

1. What book are you using, or have you used?
2. What are its strong points?
3. What are its weak points?
4. What book, if any, would you prefer to the one you are using or have used?

Send your answers to the undersigned, at College View, Neb.
M. E. KERN,
Secretary Text-book Committee.

Chesapeake Conference, Notice!

THE seventh annual session of the Chesapeake Conference will convene at Baltimore, Md., May 18-27, 1906. The first business meeting will be held at 9:45 A. M., May 20. All Seventh-day Adventists in this conference are urged to be present, and we trust each will come prepared to bear his part in the business of the conference. Churches that have not yet elected their delegates will please do so at the first opportunity. Elders E. W. Farnsworth and W. J. Fitzgerald and several members of the General Conference Committee will be with us.

Let all prepare to come at the very beginning of the meeting and stay till the close. We are living in a time when none can afford to miss these gatherings of the Lord's people. God has rich blessings in store for us if we are willing to receive them. Let nothing hinder us from coming at this time.

Let those who are planning to attend correspond with Edwin R. Nutter, 1909 Lansdowne St., Baltimore, Md., that arrangements may be made for their entertainment.

MORRIS LUKENS, President.

Review and Herald Publishing Association

THE members of the Review and Herald Publishing Association are hereby called to convene at 9 A. M., Wednesday, May 16, 1906, at Berrien Springs, Mich., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the corporation. The members of this corporation are the board of trustees of the corporation; the executive committees of the following-named conferences: General Conference, Atlantic Union, Canadian Union, Lake Union, Northern Union; the executive committees of the local conferences composing the above-named union conferences; and the stockholders of the Seventh-day Adventist Publishing Association, a corporation formerly existing in the State of Michigan, who have duly transferred their membership to the Review and Herald Publishing Association of Washington, D. C.

By order of the Trustees,
W. W. PRESCOTT, President.

Evil Reports

A SMALL leaflet is at present being sent through the mails to ministers, teachers, and others in our churches, denouncing the brethren and workers who are conducting the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute.

We, the undersigned, are members of the board of management of this school, though not connected with it as workers, and we desire to state that the charges made are not true, and that our brethren and sisters should not give them any credence. We believe that those laboring in this school are earnest Christian men and women, and are doing all that they can to forward the cause of the third angel's message.

GEO. I. BUTLER,
Pres. Southern Union Conf.,
W. A. WILCOX,
Treas. S. U. Conf.,
I. A. FORD,
M'gr. So. Publishing Assn.

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.

FOR SALE.—Most complete home in Hildebran, N. C.; \$750. Cause, mother's death—alone. Opportunity for doctor or ladies with very small income. References. Further details. Miss M. A. Knohl, R. F. D. 4, Hickory, N. C.

FOR SALE.—Orange honey (candied) at 6 3/4, common honey at 6 cents; sage honey, soon, at 7 cents. Ripe olives in 5 or 1 gal. cans. White refined cotton oil, corn oil, olive-oil. Farm fruit canners. Address W. S. Ritchie, Corona, Cal.

FOR SALE.—Vegetable cooking oil, odorless, fine shortener, good keeper. Prices, freight prepaid east of Colorado, west of Pennsylvania: One 5-gal. can, \$3.85; two cans, \$7; three cans, \$10. Address R. H. Brock, Arkansas City, Kan.

RANCID-PROOF peanut butter, 10 cents per pound. Purest coconut oil, 15 cents in 5-pound, 14 cents in 25-pound, and 13 cents in 50-pound lots. Agents wanted everywhere. Address Vegetarian Meat Company, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED.—An adult Seventh-day Adventist lady as a companion and help to a sister of the New Orleans church. Such person will have a home and other suitable arrangements. Address Mrs. M. Clemmenson, 6121 Tehonpitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE.—145 acres in Panama; fertile land, large orchards, banana and coconut groves; good buildings; running springs. Profitable site. \$9,000 in Columbian money, \$4,500 in U. S. money. Address Theo. Wood, Bocas Del Toro, Big Bight, Panama.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Ten young men and fifteen young women, all Seventh-day Adventists who have had good religious experience, to make immediate arrangements for entering the Glendale Sanitarium nurses' training-school. Want those only who are desirous of fitting themselves for active medical missionary work. Address Dr. Winegar Simpson, Glendale, Cal.

FOR SALE.—Purest, most healthful, best vegetable oil for cooking or salads; no odor; keeps indefinitely. Gal. can, \$.90; 5-gal. \$3.50. Also olive-oil of the purest grade; gal. can, \$2.50; half gal., \$1.35; quart can, \$.75. Send for samples. Also finest whole-wheat flour in U. S. A. One gallon delivered free

in Greater New York. Address E. W. Coates, 535 W. 110th St., New York City, N. Y.

I WILL start a few in a paying manufacturing business on a \$5 capital that will bring them a good living, enabling them to keep the Sabbath. I will find everything to start them, and give full instructions. Experience not necessary. This offer is limited, so write at once. Can not answer any from California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, or Arizona. Address Alfred Mallett, Elkridge Sta., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED.—Female nurse, graduate, and thoroughly trained in hydrotherapy, electricity, and massotherapy. Competent to prepare for surgical cases. Must be in good health, at least of medium height, and preference will be given to one of good literary qualifications. Nurse will be expected to assist in office work, go to all my obstetrical cases, give treatments, and assist at operations. A good salary will be paid to the right one. Address F. M. Rossiter, M. D., North Yakima, Wash.

Addresses

THE address of Elder W. C. Hebner is Shelby, Oceana Co., Mich.

The address of Elder John F. Jones is 719 West Ninth St., Wilmington, Del.

The address of Elder F. L. Perry is Ca-silla 421, Lima, Peru, South America.

Until further notice, the address of Elder W. H. Wakeham will be 451 Holloway Road, London, N., England.

Publications Wanted

THE following persons desire late, clean copies of our publications, post-paid:—

Cliff Kaser, Clark, Ohio, tracts.

A. E. Brensinger, Hildebran, N. C., periodicals.

E. B. Winslow, Myricks, Mass., periodicals.

Bertie Stagner, Box 385, Mena, Ark., periodicals and tracts.

C. W. Cutter, Box 323, Hot Springs, Ark., periodicals and tracts.

D. A. Piper, Pittsfield, N. H., *Signs, Bible Training School, Instructor, Life Boat, Little Friend*, and tracts.

Pascal Callicutt, 300 S. Main St., Salisbury, N. C., *Review, Signs*, tracts on the Sabbath question, etc.

Paul Curtis, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, *Signs, Watchman, Bible Training School, Life and Health*, tracts and pamphlets.

Will M. Johnson, Clyde, Ohio, *Signs, Watchman, Instructor, Life Boat, Life and Health, Liberty*, and message-filled tracts; can use a large quantity.

Central Union Conference Teachers' Institute

DURING the past few years the several conferences composing the Central Union Conference have recognized the importance of church-school work, and each summer, for the development and the encouragement of church-school teachers, have provided normal-institute training for them. They also have given them financial assistance in attending these institutes.

The Educational Advisory Board and the Central Union Conference Committee, desiring to continue this work in behalf of the teachers, have recommended the holding of a union conference normal institute at College View, Neb., from May 29 to July 9, 1906. The object of this institute is to encourage and develop teachers for church- and intermediate-school work. The course of instruction has been graded into a four years' course, with this thought in mind. We believe such a course of instruction presents a number of advantages over the plan of work followed in the past. First, all who

attend will be able to find class work adapted to their needs, whether they are beginning teachers or teachers with years of experience. Second, it will promote regular attendance at normal institutes, and encourage progressive work on the part of our teachers. Third, it will require more careful and systematic class work on the part of the teachers and their instructors in the institute.

Those who expect to engage in church-school or intermediate-school work in the Central Union Conference next fall should attend the institute, and those who are looking forward to teaching as their life-work will find the institute a special help and an inspiration in their preparation for the work.

Owing to the kindly interest on the part of the union conference and the State conferences, and the Union College Board of Management, we are able to offer our teachers the following exceptionally low rates: Tuition, free; rooms in South Hall, free; board, \$1.25 a week. A library fee of twenty-five cents will be charged all who are enrolled as students. These low rates are offered with the understanding that each student in the school will perform two hours' manual work each day, under the direction of those in charge, also that each student will provide for his own laundry work. The college laundry will be open to all students rooming in the college home. A printed announcement will be sent to all who request it. If further information is desired, address B. E. Huffman, College View, Neb.

Obituaries

HYATT.—Died at Wickliffe, Ohio, March 13, of paralysis, my sister, Sarah Ann Hyatt, aged 77 years, 11 months, 16 days. Sister Sarah accepted the Sabbath truth in 1850, but was never baptized, and never united with the church. She leaves two sons, Elder W. S. Hyatt, president of the South African Union Conference, and Harvey, with whom she lived. Mrs. H. S. CURTISS.

BRIGGS.—Died in Wallace School District, Madera Co., Cal., April 1, 1906, of scarlet fever, Verna Gennett Briggs, daughter of Brother D. A. and Sister Lottie Briggs, aged 4 years, 9 months, and 24 days. We laid her to rest to await the return of the Life-giver. Words of comfort were spoken near the half-filled grave by the writer, from 1 Thess. 4: 15. M. D. CHURCH.

COGSWELL.—Died at New Milford, Conn., March 17, 1906, Mrs. Emily Cogswell. She had been a true Christian and faithful Seventh-day Adventist sister for thirty-five years. She was known for her many acts of kindness. She leaves a husband, four children, and two sisters, to mourn their loss. Funeral service was conducted by Elder Whittier, of Bridgeport, Conn.

MRS. MARY E. LEWIS.

GORDON.—Died at Manistee, Mich., March 20, 1906, of old age, Mrs. Electa Gordon, aged 93 years, 8 months, and 27 days. Our sister was like a sheaf of fully ripened grain ready for the garner. She was converted when fifteen years of age, and united with the Methodist Church. Twenty-four years ago she embraced the present truth. She was loved and respected by all who knew her. The funeral service was conducted by the writer. M. C. GUILD.

GUY.—Died at Thayer, Kan., March 21, 1906, Mrs. Bertha L. Guy, aged 48 years, 11 months, and 14 days. Sister Guy accepted present truth about six years ago through reading her Bible, not having seen a Seventh-day Adventist minister until two years later, when she united with the church. She bore her final sufferings with faith and patience. She leaves a husband and eleven children to mourn their loss. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer. H. F. KERING.

HALL.—Died at Flint, Mich., Feb 11, 1906, at the home of his daughter, Brother John Hall, aged 81 years, 4 months, and 24 days. Brother Hall had been an Adventist for nearly forty years, and he and his companion were well known for their earnest Christian lives. His wife preceded him in death about ten years. Since that time he had lived with his children. A short service was held at the home of his daughter, by the writer, after which the remains were taken to Akron for interment, where the funeral service was conducted by Elder Wm. Ostrander.

B. F. STUREMAN.

DIENER.—Died at Allentown, Pa., April 3, 1906, of cancerous tumor, Mrs. Elizabeth Diener, aged 65 years, 4 months, and 5 days. Sister Diener lived a devoted life since she was seventeen years of age. Dec. 29, 1900, she joined the Seventh-day Adventist church at Allentown, and was faithful in attendance at its services until her death. She fell asleep very quietly, with a bright hope in the resurrection. Funeral services were held at Allentown and at Lewistown, interment being made at the latter place. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer.

H. MEYER.

ALDRICH.—Died at the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Helen Blackall, in Kent City, Mich., April 3, 1905, as the result of a fall, Rebecca Aldrich, aged 73 years and 28 days. Sister Aldrich accepted present truth in the summer of 1888, and with her husband, Herman Aldrich, joined the Adventist Church the following year. She lived an exemplary Christian life, and though suddenly called, was prepared to meet the Master in peace. She was the mother of seven children, four of whom are still living. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer.

W. D. PARKHURST.

WELLS.—Died at Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1906, of pneumonia, Brother H. D. Wells, aged nearly 84 years. Brother Wells embraced present truth as a result of a campaigning and tent effort in his town some years ago, and when the church was organized, he was elected deacon, which position he held, with the exception of one year, until his death. Being one of the early settlers of his town, he was well known and highly esteemed. As he belonged to the G. A. R. Post he was buried according to their ritual. He is survived by a daughter, two sons, and other relatives. S. B. WHITNEY.

COWIN.—Died at Oakdale, Neb., March 13, 1906, Mrs. Almyra Cowin, aged 53 years. She was a beloved and faithful member of the Adventist church of Oakdale, being the first one in the community to accept present truth. She lived for a long time alone in the faith, but her faithfulness was not without effect. She saw a church organized, and a nice little church house built. She leaves a family of five children, two girls and three boys, all of whom have grown to manhood and womanhood, and have all been won to the belief of the third angel's message. They sorrow, but not without hope. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer, from John 14: 6.

C. A. BEESON.

NEWLAN.—Died at his home near Lovington, Ill., March 7, 1906, Jacob Newlan, aged 65 years, 5 months, and 10 days. His death was due to paralysis. Father accepted present truth about thirty years ago, under the labors of Elders C. H. Bliss and G. W. Colcord, becoming one of the charter members of the church at this place. He was for many years elder of the church, until failing health and home duties compelled him to give up that position. Five of the last six years of his life were spent in caring for his aged mother. His wife and three sons are left to mourn; but they sorrow not as those who have no hope. Funeral service was conducted by Elder C. H. Bliss.

MRS. ARLETTA E. NEWLAN.

WILSON.—Died at Bauer, Mich., March 28, 1906, Sister Ann Wilson, aged 83 years, 9 months, and 9 days. Ann Headworth was

born in Leicestershire, England. In 1847 she was united in marriage to John Wilson, and came to America the same year. Forty-seven years ago, under the labors of Elder J. B. Frisbie, they united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church, of which they remained faithful members until death. Sister Wilson survived her husband more than thirty-four years. She was truly a mother in Israel. Six sons survive, one daughter having preceded the mother in death. The funeral service was conducted by the writer in the Adventist chapel at Bauer before a large and attentive audience. A. SMITH.

SWINSON.—Died at Lodi, Wis., March 18, 1906, of cancer of the breast, my beloved mother, Mary Swinson. She was born near Reasor, Norway, March 20, 1821, and was brought up in the doctrine of the Lutheran state church. She was left an orphan when quite young, and endured many hardships, working for eight or ten dollars a year. My parents came to America in the summer of 1849, and settled near Milwaukee; then they moved to Perry, Dane Co., Wis., and after living there five years they moved to Vernon County, near Debello. They accepted present truth in the summer of 1879, under the labors of Elders O. A. Johnson and P. L. Hoen. Father died in 1887 in the blessed hope. Mother loved to read Sister White's writings in her native language. She died in perfect peace, with a glad hope of meeting Jesus in the first resurrection. The funeral was conducted in the M. E. church, appropriate remarks being made by the M. E. pastor to a large concourse of people. Three brothers and two sisters are left to mourn, but we sorrow not as those who have no hope. SWIN SWINSON.

LAWRENCE.—Died at West Bangor, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1906, Sister Maria L. Lawrence, wife of Elder H. W. Lawrence, in her eighty-first year. In her death the cause of present truth lost one of its most devoted adherents and brightest lights; not that her name and work were known so far and wide, for her labor and influence were mostly limited to the section of the State where she lived; but in the sphere in which she moved, these were recognized and appreciated as being of more than ordinary character. Converted at an early age and uniting with the Free-will Baptist Church, she readily received the doctrine of the soon coming of the Lord under the first angel's message, and, considering her age, took an unusually active part in the work of that message. When the third angel's message was introduced into that vicinity, a few years after the passing of the time in 1844, she was among the first to embrace it, and in connection with her husband, continued her active labors in the dissemination of the truth and in encouraging believers, as her health and circumstances would admit. In addition to these labors and the care of a large family of her own, she acted the part of the good Samaritan, spending twenty or more of the best years of her life in caring for suffering invalids in her own home. As a result, her health at times was greatly impaired, and in several instances, when her life was despaired of, in answer to prayer she received the blessing of restored strength and health. Her last sickness, of five years' duration, the result of a general wasting of the body, was a trying experience in weakness and suffering, but in it all faith triumphed over the flesh, and at the last, after she had become apparently incapable of coherent speech or thought, strength was given her to converse intelligently with her friends, and even to raise her voice in hallelujahs of praise, joyfully exclaiming, "I am His, and he is mine. What more can I want? He is going with me all the way." Soon after, she calmly fell asleep. A large concourse of neighbors and friends gathered at her funeral, to whom the blessed hope was set forth from the text chosen by herself, Ps. 71: 20. As we laid her in the last resting place, we felt that of her it was peculiarly true, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

S. B. WHITNEY.



WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 3, 1906

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

AFTER spending some months in physical labor in New England, Brother Ellery Robinson has returned to Washington, and has again entered upon the work of circulating our literature in this city.

ELDER G. B. THOMPSON has recently attended two meetings in the Chesapeake Conference, one at Rock Hall, Md., which held over Sabbath and Sunday, April 21 and 22, and one at Ford's Store, which held over Sabbath and Sunday, April 28 and 29.

A TWELVE-PAGE leaflet with a neat cover gives full information concerning the third annual session of the Central Union Conference Summer Normal for Christian teachers to be held at College View, Neb., May 29 to July 9, 1906. A copy of this announcement may be obtained by addressing B. E. Huffman, College View, Neb.

BROTHER O. E. DAVIS and his wife spent last Sabbath in this city, en route to Trinidad, West Indies. Brother Davis goes out under the pay of the Western Washington Conference, and expects to make British Guiana his permanent field of labor. The transportation expenses for this party were provided by special contributions.

THE trustees of the James White Memorial Home have entered suit through their attorney, Judge Jesse Arthur, against Elder I. H. Evans, the receiver of the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, to compel him to assign to them certain mortgages to which they lay claim, but which the trustees of the I. M. M. & B. Association forgot to put out of their hands before applying for a receiver. Elder Evans went to Battle Creek last week to make arrangements to defend this suit in the interest of the creditors.

THREE editions of ten thousand copies each of the new religious liberty quarterly, *Liberty*, have now been printed. One day last week brought a telegraph order for five hundred copies and a mail order for two thousand copies. This is encouraging, but it is really only a beginning of what may be done by a general and united effort. In order that it may be an efficient factor in molding

public sentiment, this magazine should be circulated by the hundred thousand. We appreciate what has been done, but there is great need of educating all the people upon this subject. This first number deals with fundamental principles, and will never be out of date. Let it be widely circulated.

THE May number of the *Missionary Review* is an excellent one in its general contents and attractions. It opens with the usual brief paragraphs on the signs of the times; then follows a brief paper on Columbus, appropriate to the five hundredth anniversary of his death, which occurred May 20; then a variety of articles on Missions in China, India, Japan, Siam, etc. The World's Student Volunteer work receives ample attention. This month we notice a Young Folks' Corner, with a few brief narrations of interest to them. Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Co.; \$2.50 a year.

WE were compelled to send out a portion of last week's edition without any special news from our institutions in California, but the very large majority of our readers received the announcement of the wrecking of the Pacific Press office. This week we devote considerable space to quite a full report of the damage done by the earthquake, and to experiences in connection with it. We know that it will all be read with the greatest interest. We invite careful attention to the announcement of a special number of *The Signs of the Times* which will be found on page 16. The workers in the city office of the Review and Herald have already ordered one thousand copies of this earthquake special. Read, consider, and act at once.

THE brethren at the office of *The Signs of the Times* are thoroughly stirred by the recent events, and are throwing their whole energies into the preparation and circulation of the earthquake special. In one of their letters concerning this number they say:—

It will be made so attractive, and the matter is of such general interest, that the people will read every word from beginning to end. Our people will not have to stop to create an interest and a desire to read. The interest is awakened. Not only will an accurate account of this calamity be given, but attention will be called to other recent disasters, and facts given concerning the same. But above and beyond all these, articles will be written showing the meaning of all these things in the light of the prophetic word, and pointing the way to the only safe refuge.

Never was there a better opportunity to get the truth before the people. But we can not do it alone. We can, and

will, prepare the material, but must depend upon the people to put it into circulation. If they do not respond to this call, we fear that we shall be under the condemnation of God.

We doubt not that before this issue of the REVIEW is read, tens of thousands of copies of this special *Signs* will have been ordered, and we hope that there will be a perfect uprising on the part of the people to give it the circulation which the situation demands. A few days delay will be a great loss. Get the papers into the hands of the people while their minds are stirred over these things. Order to-day.

An Earthquake Collection

FROM the articles printed in this issue of the REVIEW our people will obtain a full statement of the loss sustained by the Pacific Press in the recent earthquake experiences.

A letter received just as we go to press states that it was expected that temporary repairs on the office building would be completed by the end of last week. We quote further:—

These first repairs will cost about five thousand dollars. Permanent repairs on the most simple, inexpensive basis will cost between ten thousand dollars and twenty thousand dollars. I think they can not be less than fifteen thousand dollars, and they can easily reach above twenty thousand dollars.

Judging from the feelings aroused among our people here at headquarters by the news of this disaster which has overtaken one of our leading institutions, and from a suggestion received from one of our union conference presidents, we are led to believe that our people are only waiting for the appointment of a definite time in order that they may unite in a movement to provide the means needed for the restoration of the Pacific Press buildings.

Feeling certain, therefore, that our people will approve of the action, and will respond liberally to the demands of the situation, we appoint Sabbath, May 19, as the date for taking a collection in all our churches in this country in behalf of the Pacific Press.

We do not forget that the "surprise party" movement in behalf of the Washington work began in the chapel of the Pacific Press, and we feel it to be a privilege to come to the help of this institution in this hour of its need.

We are confident that the responses to this call will be cheerful and generous. The amount needed is from fifteen thousand dollars to twenty thousand dollars.

Let notice of this collection be given, as far as possible, on Sabbaths May 5 and 12. The matter will be further considered in these columns next week.

A. G. DANIELLS.