



Vol. 86

Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C., June 3, 1909

No. 22

Thy Light Is Come

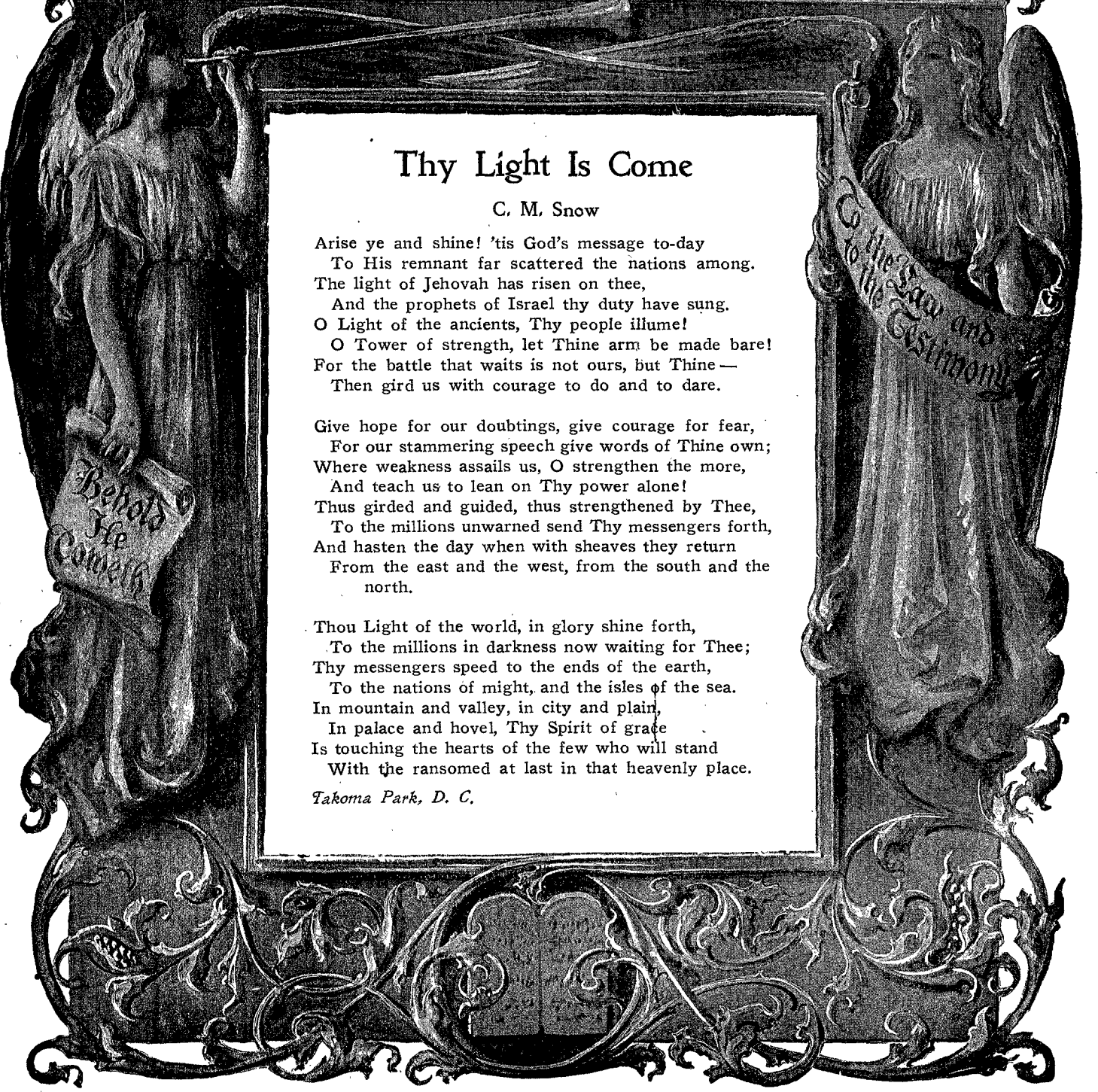
C. M. Snow

Arise ye and shine! 'tis God's message to-day
 To His remnant far scattered the nations among.
 The light of Jehovah has risen on thee,
 And the prophets of Israel thy duty have sung.
 O Light of the ancients, Thy people illumine!
 O Tower of strength, let Thine arm be made bare!
 For the battle that waits is not ours, but Thine —
 Then gird us with courage to do and to dare.

Give hope for our doubtings, give courage for fear,
 For our stammering speech give words of Thine own;
 Where weakness assails us, O strengthen the more,
 And teach us to lean on Thy power alone!
 Thus girded and guided, thus strengthened by Thee,
 To the millions unwarned send Thy messengers forth,
 And hasten the day when with sheaves they return
 From the east and the west, from the south and the north.

Thou Light of the world, in glory shine forth,
 To the millions in darkness now waiting for Thee;
 Thy messengers speed to the ends of the earth,
 To the nations of might, and the isles of the sea.
 In mountain and valley, in city and plain,
 In palace and hovel, Thy Spirit of grace
 Is touching the hearts of the few who will stand
 With the ransomed at last in that heavenly place.

Takoma Park, D. C.



THE WORK — AND — THE WORKERS

THE May edition of *Life and Health* weighed 11,210 pounds.

WE are now sending out about one hundred sacks of periodicals each week.

THE total circulation of *Liberty* during 1908 amounted to 225,000 copies, an average of 56,250 copies per quarter.

DURING three days of last week, we received four orders for the Temperance number of the *Youth's Instructor*, calling for 4,000 copies.

OUR two *Liberty* agents in Omaha, Neb., write us as follows: "During the past four days, we have sold 470 copies of *Liberty*. More details later on."

ONE day's mail last week brought us orders from eleven States, for a total of 4,690 copies of the June *Life and Health*. It is selling more rapidly than any of the preceding numbers.

THE total retail value of periodical sales by the Review and Herald Publishing Association during 1908 amounted to \$148,475, or over forty-nine per cent of its total sales of all literature,— subscription books, trade books, tracts, and periodicals, which amounted to \$300,574.18.

HERE is an interesting report from that young man who started out to earn his scholarship among the Pennsylvania mines: "I received the *Protestant Magazine* all right. This is the best thing I have yet seen in magazine form. I have sold many copies to Roman Catholics. I talk to them about the desirability of looking on both sides of the question, and, as they usually like to appear broad-minded, they buy them." We trust that this young student may succeed in earning his scholarship.

To our church tract and missionary societies desiring to place copies of our periodicals in the reading-rooms of public libraries at clubbing rates, we make the following liberal offer: One copy each of *Life and Health*, *Liberty*, the *Youth's Instructor*, and the *Protestant Magazine* for one year, sent to any public library address, for only \$1.90. Regular price, \$2.50. Or two copies of each of these magazines, one year, to any one public library address, for only \$3.10. Regular price, \$5. Every large public library should be supplied with two copies of each magazine.

THE average monthly circulation of *Life and Health* during the year 1908 was 39,583 copies, the total number circulated being 475,000.

IN our mail received May 17 were orders for 7,008 of our ten-cent magazines, the June *Life and Health*, the Temperance number of the *Youth's Instructor*, and *Liberty*.

"UNTIL I accepted the truth, I had always felt that a canvasser's work was one to be ashamed of," writes one of our junior *Youth's Instructor* agents from Michigan, "but now I feel that it is a grand privilege. Just the other day a man said to me, 'Don't be ashamed of your work, young man. It is a good and honest work.' Thus far my best record for one day's sales is 43 magazines."

EVERY copy of the Temperance number of the *Youth's Instructor* having been ordered, we are now rushing through another edition of 10,000 copies, to meet the immediate demands for this popular magazine. This makes a total sale, thus far, of 105,000 copies.

SISTER ELIZA H. MORTON, secretary of the Maine Tract Society, writes that they propose to place a sample copy of the *Protestant Magazine* in the hands of 650 ministers not of our persuasion, in that State. These sample copies will be accompanied by a personal letter. Why should not many of our conferences do likewise for the clergymen of their States? Why not raise a fund to place their names on the subscription list for one year, at the special low rate of only fifteen cents a copy a year, when five or more are ordered at one time?



INDIANA'S MAGAZINE SCHOLARSHIP COMPANY

Photograph taken at Indianapolis, Ind., at the close of an effort of eleven weeks. During this time (June 15 to Sept. 1, 1908) this pioneer company of seven increased to seventeen. It visited thirty-three Indiana cities and towns, sold 9,000 copies of *Life and Health*, 1,000 copies of the *Temperance Watchman*, and a number of *Liberty* magazines,—over 10,000 ten-cent magazines.

FOLLOWING are the names of the persons appearing in the picture of "Indiana's Magazine Scholarship Company" (reading from left to right): F. F. Thompson, Amy G. Foote, Dale Hendrixson, Vella Sparks, Susie C. Blake, Ada E. Achor, Clara Webber, Leone Sparks, Mrs. Ida Fattic (company chaperon), Gertrude Davis, Grover R. Fattic (company manager), Linnie M. Vance, Lora Duncan, Margaret Bennett, Mrs. Burton Castle, and Prof. Burton Castle. Miss Hazel Vance (not in the picture) made perhaps the best sales record of any in the company. The Indiana Conference furnished the four tents, paid the freights, and met the expense of the board of the chaperon. Through this effort seven of these young people were enabled to attend Beechwood Academy, Fairland, Ind.; Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Mich., and South Lancaster, (Mass.) Academy this year who, otherwise, could not have done so. Would it not pay our other conferences to send out like companies this summer, from the evangelistic standpoint, to say nothing of the other benefits to be derived from such enterprises?

"It is needless to say that the *Life and Health* magazines are liked by all who get them," writes one of our gentlemen agents in New York City. "How else could a person speak of such fine magazines! Enclosed find \$4, to pay for the others sent me. Please send me 100 copies each month."

How many of our scholarship periodical agents would like to have us send them a specially prepared blank to show to their customers, stating that they are selling our magazines in order to earn a year's scholarship in one of our schools? We are now preparing such a blank. Write us at once.

"THE June number of *Life and Health* is a jewel," writes Brother Charles F. Innis, field missionary secretary of the Western Colorado Conference. "I am glad that the world will buy this valuable magazine so readily. We are pushing the sale of this magazine by our students for scholarship purposes."

"ENCLOSED find check for \$17.50, in settlement of my account to date," writes a lady agent in New Orleans, La. "Please send me 400 copies of *Life and Health*. The May number took well with my customers here. It was certainly brimful of good things, and so neat in appearance."

"I AM happy to state that Beechwood Academy will co-operate in the scholarship plan," writes Prof. Clifton L. Taylor, principal. "Our students can have their choice of the *Watchman*, *Life and Health*, *Liberty*, the *Protestant Magazine*, or the *Signs of the Times*. Several of our students expect to earn their scholarships in this way during the summer vacation."

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

VOL. 86

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909

No. 22

Devoted to the Proclamation of "the Faith which was once delivered unto the Saints"

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REVIEW AND HERALD
Takoma Park Station - Washington, D. C.

[Entered as second-class matter, August 14, 1903, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.]

Editorial

SINCERITY is no antidote for the consequences of holding error. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." John 8:32. Error is dangerous, no matter how honestly held. The prayer of the true Christian must ever be, "Teach me thy way;" "make me to know righteousness;" "deliver me from the ways of my own choosing;" "let thy truth continually preserve me." In Christ and his truth there is safety, and freedom from the consequence of sin. "If therefore the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." John 8:36.

SALVATION is not a one-sided arrangement. It is not accomplished for any one by works of his own; neither is it bestowed upon any by heaven without regard to his attitude toward the divine purpose. There is a mutuality about it which none may overlook. Says the revelator: "They overcome him [Satan] because of the blood of the Lamb, and because of the word of their testimony, and they loved not their life even unto death." Rev. 12:11. Christ was willing to yield up his life that the purpose of heaven might prevail. The shedding of his blood indicates what he was willing to do to accomplish man's salvation. The testimony and the life of those who are finally received into the heavenly habitations bear witness to what they were willing to do on their part to make their salvation possible. There is no universal, unconditional salvation; no salvation by works that we may do, independent of Christ; there are no works of supererogation to

patch up or piece out a neighbor's unfaithfulness. The blood of the Lamb, the word of our testimony, the life of sacrifice—these are the features of salvation.

Subjugating the Mind

THE conquest of the human mind has been one of the prime objects of man's enemy during the entire campaign of unrighteousness. There have been many methods employed in bringing it about; but one object runs through them all. To subjugate the mind is to conquer the individual who possesses it. Lucifer has had that in view in the inauguration of every system of false worship, as well as in some other movements not rated as religious.

In hypnotism, or mesmerism, the operator can do nothing until the subject yields his intellect to the control of another. In Spiritualism the "spirits" can do nothing until the medium is in a "receptive" mood. In Christian Science the pyramid of logical reasoning is by an ingenious process completely inverted, while the real and the unreal change places. In the Emmanuel Movement this same campaign against the conscious self is waged, while the subliminal self, or some other being's self, is set over the thoughts and actions of the individual.

In the same category stands the Roman Church, anathematizing private opinion and liberty of conscience, and seeking to compel men to think and speak only as the church dictates. Dr. O. R. Brownson, in the preface to his great defense of the Catholic Church ("Essays and Reviews," preface, page vi) says:—

The articles [which comprise the book] before being printed in the *Quarterly Review* were submitted to the revision of a competent theologian, and I have no reason to suppose that they contain anything not in accordance with Catholic faith and morals; but they are as a matter of course republished with submission to the proper authority, and I shall be most happy to correct any error of any sort they may contain the moment it is brought authoritatively to my notice. It is not my province to teach; all that I am free to do is to reproduce with scrupulous fidelity what I am taught.

This is the position that must be taken by every loyal Catholic writer. Otherwise his book is placed upon the Index Expurgatorius, and he is anathematized if he persists in holding his opinion. Every book that bears the "Imprimature" of an archbishop stands for an

individual whose mind is subjected to the dominance of some authority outside himself; and every time such dominance is permitted, God is robbed of the allegiance that is his due. When the whole world bows down to one earthly ruler, although he be arrayed in the insignia of the viceroy of Christ, it will have declared its intellectual and religious capitulation to the powers of darkness, and the time for the Sun of Righteousness to shine forth in the glory of the Father will have come.

C. M. S.

The General Conference

THE General Conference now assembled has made a profound impression on my mind. The gathering is a large one. But it is not that merely, but rather the spirit and character of those assembled, which have so deeply impressed me. Here we have representatives from all the great nations and countries of the world. These comprise not only men and women who have gone out from America, but the natives of various countries. We hear them testify of the love of God and the power of his grace in their own native tongues, or in broken English,—Germans, Bohemians, Bulgarians, Italians, Scandinavians, Russians, Chinese, and Japanese. Here are representatives from India, Africa, South America, Australia, and the islands of the great ocean, east and west. It is truly a marvelous representation, a world's conference indeed.

In the midst of all this great variety there is the most perfect harmony and oneness, of mind and spirit, and also oneness in aim and purpose, and that is "the gospel to all the world in this generation." One can not help but be impressed with the feeling that the experience on the day of pentecost under the outpouring of the Holy Spirit is with us in a large measure.

The beginning of this great movement was not only without worldly show and outward pretensions, but the conditions and surroundings were adverse in every way. The early pioneers were without funds, and labored under great and apparently insurmountable difficulties. But they were men of great faith; and inspired with a heaven-born zeal and courage, they pressed forward, amid all difficulties and hindrances, having implicit trust in God and unbounded confidence in the success of the work; for they knew that it was God's great message of warning and salvation to this last generation of men on earth.

The results that we now see, as evidenced by this Conference, certainly bear evidence to the presence and power of God in this great advent movement. Out of that small beginning in 1845, we now see a work that has reached to the uttermost parts of the earth, and has firmly planted itself in all the great nations and countries of the world. And we can not help but recognize in our present experience the fulfilment of Rev. 18:1,—the coming of the angel with great power, the whole earth being lighted up with his glory.

That God has wrought in a most marvelous manner in this work none who can discern the workings of the Holy Spirit can doubt. The Lord has also chosen his own instrumentalities and given the work the form and shape that has pleased him. At every turn of the wheel of providence, and at every great move in connection with this work, the special guidance of the Lord has been most clearly manifested. It is the presence of God in the work that has given it its power and success.

The plan of organization, while most simple, is still very effective, and meets all the needs of the work. It is also a matter of interest that while it was well fitted to the work in its early stages, there has been no need of change in its fundamental principles to meet the needs of the work since it has become world-wide in its extent. While the work was small, there was not the call for the distribution of responsibility that there now is. But the plan of organization that fitted the work in its early days is equally well adapted to meet the needs at this stage of the work. Nothing could please the great adversary of God and his government more than to have this system of organization destroyed, and thus bring confusion into the work.

As a people we are standing at a most interesting point—holding a position never occupied by any other people. Prophecies are being fulfilled; the last-day signs and tokens have appeared; the conditions in our world, physically, politically, morally, and religiously, are just what the Word of the Lord has foretold they would be in the last days. And this movement itself—the preaching of “this gospel of the kingdom,” the last sign that is to be fulfilled—is to usher in the end.

Truly, no people ever lived in just such a time as this. And the very things that we see in this Conference assembled give evidence of the fact that the Lord is now pouring out his Holy Spirit in the latter rain upon his people. May we all be in such a state that we may individually share in this blessing, act our part in the work with faithfulness, and finally share in the great salvation at the coming of our Lord.

O. A. OLSEN.

Two Chief Concerns

DURING the Episcopal Church Congress in Boston two weeks ago, the following declaration was made by Dr. Huntington, of the Grace Episcopal Church:—

It is thought by many that the two chief concerns of the twentieth century are to be the conquest of the air and the conquest of the ether. Really, the two chief concerns of the twentieth century are to be international arbitration and the unification of the Christian church.

In other words, one of the two chief concerns of the twentieth century is to be the bringing about of that condition which will make the long-foretold “peace and safety” cry a reality, the end of which is “sudden destruction.” 1 Thess. 5:3. The other of those two chief concerns of the twentieth century is the realization of that “confederacy,” also long foretold, against which the remnant people of God are solemnly warned. Isa. 8:12.

Strong, influential organizations are at work to bring about the “peace of the world.” The great palace of universal peace is now in process of construction at The Hague. The nations are slowly but certainly turning their attention toward a Supreme Court of the Nations, and millions are looking toward such a tribunal for the eradication of the fears and burdens and horrors of war. The churches are being taught that it is their duty to work for the creation of such an august body, before whose bench every nation with a grievance against another shall come up to present its cause and obtain judgment. In so doing it is hoped to eliminate every reason for war. The majority of those who are working for the consummation of that purpose expect through this and other political means to enthrone Christ as king of the world. Thus they say, as the prophet has declared they would: “He will judge between many peoples, and will decide concerning strong nations afar off: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.” Micah 4:3. With what remarkable literalness is this scripture being fulfilled to-day. The Lord said (verses 1-4) that “in the latter days” “many nations” would be making that declaration. They are making it to-day. The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible that we are “in the latter days.” The identification is complete.

When the thing is accomplished which they propose, what could more logically follow than that the one whom so many millions recognize as the vicegerent of the Christ on earth should exercise the prerogatives of a vicegerent and stand

at the head of that august body designed to preserve the peace of the world? What more logical? Christ is the Prince of Peace. Why should not the vicegerent of Christ be at the head of that body specially created to give the world peace? When that has been accomplished, how true it will be that “all the world wondered after the beast!” Rev. 13:3. In that view of the situation what significance there is in the question: “Who is able to make war with him?” Verse 4. How can any make war with the one who stands forth as the vicegerent of the Prince of Peace—who stands as the chosen representative of that great body to which the world looks for the guaranty of its peace?

We see, thus, what is the logical outcome of the movement known as the international arbitration movement. It means that one individual will be chosen to decide the destinies of nations.

But that other of the “two chief concerns of the twentieth century” leads to precisely the same goal. The federation of the Christian churches of the world will need a head. What more logical than that Jesus Christ, in the person of “his vicegerent,” should be the head of that federated organization.

Here, then, are the “two chief concerns” of the church of this age, both aiming at a consummation long ago foretold in the prophetic Word, and both undertaken with that spirit of enthusiasm and determination which will bring them to pass. Then will be brought to pass that saying, “And all that dwell on the earth shall worship him, every one whose name hath not been written from the foundation of the world in the book of life of the Lamb that hath been slain.” Prophecy is meeting its fulfilment. What God declared the people would be doing “in the latter days” they are doing now, and preparing to make it their “chief concern.”

But the remnant people of God have a “chief concern” which is very different from that. It is to preach “this gospel of the kingdom” in all the world “for a witness unto all nations”—a testimony against “the beast and his image,” a testimony against the confederacy of Christendom for an object out of harmony with God’s purpose, a testimony against the enthronement of man in the place of Christ as prince of peace and sole object of the people’s worship. That is our chief concern; for at the completion of that work we shall see him who is at once the real Prince of Peace, the King of kings and Lord of lords, crowned such not by human hands but by the Father himself in the courts of heaven. Against a counterfeit sabbath, a counterfeit peace, a counterfeit christ, and a counterfeit enthronement of Christ, this message is and must be a continual protest.

C. M. S.

The General Conference

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION, MAY 13 TO JUNE 6

Departmental Meetings

Sabbath-School Department

Second Meeting, May 17, 8 A. M.

ONE of the most important topics on the program came up for consideration in this session of the Sabbath-school council meetings. A paper entitled "The Sabbath-school Teacher's Reading Course" was read by Miss Winnie P. Hunt, the Nebraska Sabbath-school secretary, and the discussion was led by Miss Ona M. Russell, the Southern New England secretary. Selections were read from "Testimonies on Sabbath-School Work" showing the need of specific training for Sabbath-school workers. Our Sabbath-schools will never accomplish the purpose of God in the salvation of souls until the Sabbath-school workers have learned how to study and how to teach. The teachers in many of our schools have had no special training in this work. They have taken it up in the fear of the Lord, without training, without definite help, and with only a burden for the work on their hearts.

Third Meeting, May 19, 8 A. M.

The special topic for the day was the "Test Question Plan." Mrs. Lee S. Wheeler, secretary of the Central New England Conference, read a valuable paper on the topic. In part she said: "How like a bugbear to some people is the sound of 'test,' especially when applied to acquired knowledge, or rather, to knowledge not acquired. But it is a recognized necessity in all departments of learning to apply frequent tests to the pupils. These tests determine the student's understanding, and also assist the instructor in ascertaining his weak points, so that he may receive proper help. The real test of the effectiveness of teaching lies in frequent reviews.

"The test question plan, which has been introduced into some of our Sabbath-schools as a review of each quarter's work, should be thoroughly tried. Those who introduce this plan should have confidence in the advantages to be gained by it. In the written reviews, mental concentration is necessary. In this work, we, as secretaries, must lead out; we must be able to show the people how to take advantage of proper methods; then this work will advance more rapidly."

Miss Faye Eagle, the Oklahoma secretary, led in the discussion. She emphasized the need of presenting these tests in an attractive way, so they will not be dreaded or avoided. Others followed, relating helpful experiences. The consensus of opinion was in favor of a continuation of the plan of publishing the test questions in the *Sabbath School Worker*, perhaps making some of them shorter. It was urged that more definite plans be made for conducting these written reviews.

Fifth Meeting, May 24, 8 A. M.

THE regular topic of the day was "The Sabbath School Worker in Every School." Miss Ella E. Merickel, the Sabbath-school secretary of Minnesota, presented a paper full of helpful suggestions: "The *Sabbath School Worker* in every school is, no doubt, a problem that has caused much thought and anxiety to every secretary. If the officers and teachers in our Sabbath-schools can only be aroused to realize that there is help for them in the *Worker*, that they can get from no other source, and help that they must have in order to make the Sabbath-school what it really ought to be, it will not be a hard matter to get them to take the *Worker*."

Mrs. Anna E. Rambo, from New Jersey, led the discussion, and spoke of the four ways which are commonly used by our secretaries to increase the *Worker* list: (1) A constant knowledge of the *Worker* list; (2) correspondence with Sabbath-school officers; (3) use of sample copies, leaflets, etc.; (4) attention to the value of the *Worker* at conventions and other meetings.

Miss Bessie E. Acton, from Ohio, attributed a great deal of the success in the schools to the helpful influence of the *Worker*. Through its influence the standard of qualifications of teachers is being raised.

Missionary Volunteer Department

Second Meeting, May 18, 8 A. M.

THE time was devoted to the consideration of the topic, "How to Meet the Spiritual Needs of Our Young People." Miss S. Lela Hoover, of Western Washington, presented a paper on this subject, speaking of the first great need of the spiritual life as being a spiritual birth. The Saviour must be a close friend in our life's experiences; the youth must learn to abide in him. As the child would languish and die unless fed daily, so the soul that is born again must feed daily on the bread of life. Another necessity of the spiritual life is learning to do for others. This insures a happy, healthful Christian growth. But a prerequisite to Christian growth is the surrender of the will to God.

In speaking of how to meet these needs, she said: "The labor and responsibility involved in reaching the youth individually, and meeting the spiritual needs of each, are great. In order to do this we must have organization and systematic effort; we must have methods and plans; we must have ammunition, or the necessary material with which to work. Far more important than all these, is the Spirit of the living God. The key to the Missionary Volunteer movement, as I understand it, is co-operation with the Holy Spirit. This we must understand and apply, or our work will never be a success."

Elder R. D. Quinn, in his discussion

of this topic, showed the impossibility of giving to others what we do not possess. "The difference between the teaching of Christ and that of the scribes and Pharisees was that Jesus taught only the things which he had experienced."

Mrs. E. A. Merrell referred to the danger of continuing to want, and yet never obtaining, because of failure to comply with the conditions. She said, "The only way to be a deliverer is to be first delivered." Others voiced similar convictions.

Third Meeting, May 20, 8 A. M.

The discussion of resolutions on spiritual work for and by our young people occupied the morning hour. The home, the church, the school, the social circle, should each contribute to the spiritual welfare of our young people. The greatest need of our youth is a deep spiritual life, in order that they may meet the approval of God in their own lives, and be able to lead others to Christ. As young people's workers we should recognize a change of heart and the reception of the Holy Spirit as fundamental in all work. To this end earnest evangelistic efforts should be put forth in behalf of the youth.

The foundation of all organized effort is prayer and personal work. For this reason we should encourage the formation of prayer bands in every church. The prayer band is the nucleus around which every successful society is formed. Brother Burdick, of New York, said: "A society is a good thing. It is a machine; but in these prayer bands the contact with the dynamo of heaven is made. There we get the power, and the machine is put into action."

Experiences related by different workers emphasized the importance of the resolutions under consideration.

Fourth Meeting, May 23, 8 A. M.

A double male quartette presented a message in the song, "We Must Be Born Again." Prof. H. R. Salisbury read a paper on "The Educational Features of the Missionary Volunteer Work," in which the great importance of this phase of the work of the young people was clearly and forcibly emphasized.

The discussion by the secretaries and others brought out many illustrations of the value of this work, especially the Missionary Volunteer Reading Course.

Frederick Griggs: If we can get our young people down to good hard study, their work is going to be substantial. I see in this a great advantage for our educational work, since the reading courses will help the youth to form ideals, and give them a desire for a part in this work.

Lillie George: The Reading Course is perhaps the most interesting of all the lines of work in our field. The young people thoroughly enjoy it.

S. Lela Hoover: I have received many letters telling of the blessing which the reading of "Great Controversy" has brought to our young people, and of the determination that it has given them to be something more, and to do a definite work for the Lord.

Helen McKinnon: Nothing has interested our young people in Alabama more than this question of the Reading Course. One young girl became so much interested in Bible study in connection with

the course that she committed, the book of John to memory.

Lesley Shoup: A young lady in our conference said that when she started the Reading Course, she was an Adventist only because her parents were. After reading "Great Controversy," she is an Adventist because of her own experience. She has recently organized a society of ten members, and has really been the means of stirring up a missionary spirit in the church.

Mrs. Lee S. Wheeler: One of the workers in our conference says that the Reading Course has been the making of some of the young people.

Mrs. R. W. McMahan: I believe that the Reading Course is one of the strongest factors in maintaining the interest in our Missionary Volunteer societies.

Medical Missionary Department

Fifth Meeting, May 19, 8 A. M.

DR. A. C. SELMON in the chair. The topic, "How Shall Our Medical Students Receive Training in Sanitarium Methods?" was introduced by a paper read by Dr. Orville Rockwell. He referred to the importance of thorough training in sanitarium methods in connection with our institutions, and raised the query, Should this special course be taken before or after the medical course? His observation was that the early impressions are deepest, and that one thoroughly trained in drug methods does not afterward easily gain full confidence in physiological methods. The doctor suggested, as a practical solution of this question, summer courses of instruction for medical students at some of our leading institutions.

Dr. A. C. Selmon suggested the intern system for graduate students, allowing graduates to enter our sanitariums as internes. Dr. Lauretta Kress seconded this suggestion, emphasizing the importance of such experience for the newly graduated physician.

Dr. A. B. Olsen recommended one year's preliminary nurses' work in a good sanitarium, with less domestic work than the usual nurses' course calls for, and attendance on the two senior classes. The proper time to make impressions is before the prospective physician begins his medical course. Such should learn to give treatment. Practice should accompany theory.

Dr. R. M. Clarke, who finished a university medical course, told how those who have not had a thorough training in hydrotherapy have to fall back on drugs because of their insufficient knowledge of the beneficial results of water treatment. He thought that in many colleges a chair in hydrotherapy would gladly be maintained if an efficient teacher were available.

Dr. W. A. Ruble said that this question presents a problem to be solved at this Conference if our work is to make the progress it should. He thought that each physician taking a course in an ordinary medical college should spend his summers in gaining a knowledge of hydrotherapy. This would not be sufficient, but would be a partial solution to the problem. If necessary, such students should have financial assistance from the conference. They must go into the bath-room, and give the treatments, or they can not prescribe them intelligently.

Dr. A. A. John suggested turning one

of our present educational institutions into a medical school for the training of gospel medical missionary evangelists.

Dr. Lucinda Marsh said that physicians without thorough training in hydrotherapy are unable properly to train nurses for this work.

Brother L. A. Hansen spoke of the principles of rational therapeutics which have come to us as a special blessing from the Lord. For those unable to take institutional training, knowledge can be gained to a practical extent by reading and a personal study of the instruction now available.

Dr. D. H. Kress believed that our young physicians who have not had this training should connect with a sanitarium for a year or longer, and be willing to go into the treatment-room and see results accomplished as a result of their own efforts.

Sixth Meeting, May 20, 8 A. M.

The discussion on how our medical workers shall secure experience in sanitarium methods was continued. Recommendations were suggested that those intending to take a medical course be advised to precede it by a year's work in one of our sanitariums; also that those who have recently graduated without such training be recommended to spend at least six months in practising these methods in one of our larger sanitariums.

Objection was made that too heavy requirements should not be made of medical students by giving them unnecessary work. To this Dr. R. H. Habenicht replied that the aim of the committee had been to suggest only those things which experience has shown to be absolutely essential to the person intending to take control of a sanitarium. L. A. Hansen favored making such training in sanitarium methods a requirement, because the physicians employed in our sanitariums are expected to have a thorough understanding of the methods of treatment which have distinguished our institutions.

Dr. R. S. Ingersoll, recently from India, emphasized the importance of physicians who go to foreign lands being able to give the treatments as well as to prescribe them. He suggested that students devote not only a preliminary year to sanitarium work, but their summer vacations also.

Dr. Charles Curtis, of Atlanta, Ga., had learned from early life to have great confidence in non-drug treatment, as his mother had always advocated pure water, pure air, good food, and a clear conscience. The successful treatment of more than eighty cases of typhoid fever by means of hydrotherapy without a single death, resulted in the establishment of a chair in hydrotherapy, diet, and hygiene in the oldest medical college in Georgia.

Dr. D. H. Kress: I believe we should have a medical school, not to meet the worldly standard, but to do work in the lines indicated by the spirit of prophecy. Such a school may not receive worldly recognition. We have strong men and women who could go to the medical schools of the world, and in these, would be able to exert an influence for good, and come out fully qualified to meet any requirement.

Dr. A. B. Olsen: We already have facilities for training two distinct classes that can do all the work required. I

would deprecate two grades of physicians. Nurses can never know too much. I would not object to giving them a four years' course, and let them go out as nurses. In this capacity they would in many places be far more valuable than physicians. Physicians would consult with these nurses regarding our methods of treatment where they might not if physicians were present. We should increase our nursing force. They do most essential work. They win the doctors and open doors. Our doctors should be minute-men, capable of answering a call to any field. We should be more careful in the selection of men for this work, and then give them a most efficient training.

Seventh Meeting, May 21, 8 A. M.

The subject of "Uniformity in Curriculum and Text-books" was presented in a paper by Dr. Lucinda Marsh of the Wabash Valley (Indiana) Sanitarium.

The paper suggested a full three years' course in those sanitariums having the facilities for giving the advanced studies. Sanitariums not so fully equipped should attempt to give only a two years' course, but to give this thoroughly; and then be so affiliated with some sanitarium giving a three years' course that students can go to this latter institution and complete their work without loss of time.

Dr. Lauretta Kress suggested, as a change desirable in the proposed curriculum, not less than 48 hours on "Daniel and the Revelation" given the first year. She would give more importance to the principles of health reform during the first year, and would devote more time to gymnastics, teaching the students especially to stand and sit correctly. Another topic to be given more attention was cooking.

Dr. W. A. Ruble: I move that a committee be appointed to consider this curriculum, and recommend the same to the committee on plans and resolutions, said committee to consist of one representative from each of our sanitariums at this meeting. This motion was carried, and the following committee appointed: Dr. Lauretta Kress, Dr. A. B. Olsen, A. W. Semmens, Dr. Lucinda Marsh, Dr. W. E. Bliss, Dr. J. H. Neall, L. A. Hansen, Dr. J. R. Leadworth, Dr. H. F. Rand, Dr. Orville Rockwell, Dr. A. C. Selmon, Dr. R. H. Habenicht.

Elder Geo. B. Starr, of Australia, urged close contact between conferences and sanitariums, by which our nurses may be saved to the direct work.

Eighth Meeting, May 23, 8 A. M.

The sanitarium gymnasium was crowded for the eighth meeting of this department. The topic for consideration was "Diet from the Bible and Testimony View-point." Dr. Lydia Kynett Parmelee read a paper prepared by Dr. L. J. Otis. After this, a paper was read by A. W. Semmens. These papers referred to the original diet of man, given by God in Eden, and traced the successive occasions on which man fell away from this diet, and the reforms instituted by God to bring man back to a simple fare.

In his paper on "Diet in the Light of the Testimonies," Brother C. C. Crisler said, "In a brief presentation of the question of dietetics, as related to the teachings of Mrs. E. G. White, it is pos-

sible to attempt merely an outline of underlying principles. . . . There has been an unfolding of these principles, not only in later instruction through the spirit of prophecy, but by means of study and research on the part of many scientists and conscientious men and women among the laity."

Among other generally understood facts, he enumerated that obedience to natural law must not be lost sight of by those who would be obedient to the law of God; that God has mercifully given his people the light of health reform as a means of escape from many physical dangers, as well as a means of spiritual help; that dietetic reform tends toward purity of mind and body, quickness of perception, clearness of thought, freedom from disease, spiritual insight, and growth in grace; that the principles of healthful living should be imparted freely to those who have not yet learned how to live aright; that dietetic reform is essentially progressive, and can seldom be brought about in a day, hence much patience must be exercised in teaching the people to provide a dietary that is wholesome and nourishing, as well as appetizing; that the Testimonies have urged a sensible rather than an extreme view on questions relating to the use and the non-use of certain articles of diet; and finally, that the instruction given in the Testimonies has a sound scientific basis. The soundness of the principles outlined in the Testimonies in the early days of the health reform movement among Seventh-day Adventists has in more recent years been abundantly confirmed by scientists and investigators of unquestioned authority.

Elder W. C. White: The Scripture says, "In the mouth of two or three witnesses every word shall be established." Some persons teach diet from a Bible standpoint, some from the viewpoint of the Testimonies, still others from a scientific basis. Our teaching will be most forceful if we use all three, beginning with the Bible, following this with the teachings of science, and ending with instruction from the Testimonies. As presented in "Ministry of Healing," these truths have been embodied in a form best adapted to the needs of the people.

Dr. A. B. Olsen expressed deep interest in all three papers, and commended especially the paper by C. C. Crisler, because it deals in underlying principles without attempting to lay down hard and fast rules of diet.

Ninth Meeting, May 24, 8 A. M.

Dr. A. B. Olsen read a paper entitled "Diet from a Scientific View-point." After giving a brief summary of present knowledge relative to the chemical composition of foods, the doctor gave four reasons why we do not eat flesh food: (1) It is not necessary to take the life of animals; (2) there is a real and increasing danger from flesh food, owing to the fact that animal food is so generally diseased; (3) under the most favorable circumstances, meat from healthy animals, properly cared for, contains refuse which must be more or less deleterious to the system; (4) the vigorous lives of vegetarians and many endurance tests bear out the superiority of a non-meat diet.

Milk, as delivered in our larger cities, is often the dirtiest food taken into the human stomach. If not known to be

clean and wholesome, it should be Pasteurized or boiled.

The objection to narcotics and stimulants is that they are not foods, that their only influence upon the body is that of poison. All artificial appetizers act as irritants, and disturb digestion. There is much more tendency to over-eat than to under-eat.

Dr. J. R. Leadsworth: In order to counteract the putrefaction which readily occurs in the large intestine as a result of a meat diet, sour-milk products are being used freely; but it is doubtful whether the lactic acid from these products reaches the large intestine; the best remedy is a dietary consisting more of grains, paste foods, and rice, with fruits, eliminating meats.

Dr. W. S. Sadler: It is useless to have good digestion and good assimilation unless the system is provided with enough oxygen, through proper breathing. Until people breathe sufficiently, so that the body is supplied with a proper amount of oxygen, these people will have indigestion and other disorders. One may have a good diet and good digestive powers, but without physical exercise, and the fresh air which this demands, he will continue to have indigestion and other similar disorders.

Dr. Gardner told how infants suffering with indigestion resulting from an insufficient supply of oxygen have been quickly relieved by a proper supply of fresh air.

Dr. David Paulson, stated the fact, demonstrated by experiment, that a person engaged at hard mental labor requires no more food than a person doing no work at all. He recommended a very helpful book, "Scientific Nutrition Simplified," by Dr. Brown, in which the results of recent discoveries along the line of digestion and nutrition are so presented as to be readily understood by the common people.

Dr. D. H. Kress deplored the lack of attention to dietetics in medical schools. Experiments have shown that at least one-third less food, with proper mastication, is better for the body than the usual amount consumed in the way it is usually eaten. A mistake is made in using too much super-cooked food. Appetizing food should be selected. Even good foods should be relished, if we are to receive from them the benefit we should.

E. C. Widgey (of British Guiana) related his own experience as a result of following out the statement of one of our foreign missionaries, that the foods natural to the different countries seem to be the best suited to people living in such countries. He had followed a vegetarian diet, using no milk, eggs, or butter, but using in their place, milk from the cocoanut, and other natural products of the country. His health had been much better than it was fourteen years earlier in the same country, when such a diet was not adhered to.

Tenth Meeting, May 25, 8 A. M.

The time was occupied in a continuation of the discussion on diet. The digestibility of starch as a result of cooking was first emphasized; then the application of certain Bible texts to the question of a flesh diet was discussed. This discussion brought out that while the Bible gives the diet best suited to man's needs, it also recognizes the ne-

cessity of using other foods when these are not obtainable, and that if a diet is chosen which man has been taught is not the best, God will still give to him the best methods in following the course of his own choice.

Dr. Kress stated he attributed his success in teaching health principles to the fact that he adheres strictly to the teachings of the Bible along these lines.

Dr. David Paulson said that Christ, in deciding the question of divorce, stated a fundamental principle that applies to diet. In the beginning it was not so, but because of the hardness of the hearts of the people, certain things were permitted.

Dr. A. B. Olsen emphasized the danger of being too dogmatic in recommending certain foods, and the need of showing sufficient respect to the opinions of others. There is much in the old adage, "What is one man's food is another man's poison." By being too extreme, we may harm the cause of health reform instead of helping it. "On the other hand," he said, "I believe there are certain principles in regard to diet in which we can all agree, and stand shoulder to shoulder. In the matter of intoxicants, I believe we stand on the platform of total abstinence, also in the use of condiments, and of tea, coffee, and similar beverages, and in total abstinence from flesh as an article of food. After we have passed these things I feel that we should be modest in urging any particular dietary."

Religious Liberty Department

Fifth Meeting, May 19, 8 A. M.

AGAIN the interest in the meetings of this department was shown by the large attendance, over two hundred twenty-five being present to listen to the discussion of the question, "How to Meet the Rapidly Growing Encroachments of the Papacy."

Prof. B. G. Wilkinson led out in the discussion, presenting a stirring and intensely interesting paper on the subject. Few, he said, realize the rapid growth and spread of the principles of the papacy, or know the influence the Jesuits and their teachings are exerting in all countries, particularly in those hitherto strongly Protestant. He argued the necessity of all becoming acquainted with the true situation; of the designs of the papacy, and its utter and irrevocable hostility to the doctrine of the separation of church and state; and he advocated a reassertion of the true principles of Protestantism, and a wide-spread propagation of the gospel doctrine of religious liberty, and its necessary correlary, the separation of church and state.

Elder Allen Moon followed, relating some interesting personal experiences which he had in connection with the representatives of the Catholic Church while engaged in religious liberty work in Washington some years ago.

Brother A. J. S. Bourdeau occupied the remainder of the hour, showing the influence the Catholic Church has upon present-day literature, and the changes that have been made in school text-books in consequence of this influence.

Sixth Meeting, May 20, 8 A. M.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Elder E. A. Merrell, after which Mrs. W. A. Ruble sang a religious liberty song, the congregation joining in the chorus.

By request, the subject discussed in the fourth meeting of the department, that of "Sunday Legislation and the Laboring Man," was taken up for further consideration. The discussion was participated in by Brethren C. H. Edwards, R. A. Underwood, G. B. Thompson, W. M. Healey, F. Griggs, E. T. Russell, W. W. Prescott, and W. A. Colcord.

The discussion again delved into the question of a one-day-in-seven rest-day law for the regulation of corporations, and, for a time, touching even the question of the propriety and rightfulness of laws closing saloons one day in seven. There was a free interchange of expression and opinion, and an evident desire to investigate the question in all its bearings as fully and as thoroughly as the time would permit, and thus arrive at the truth. The principle upon which the meetings of this department are conducted is manifestly that laid down by Macaulay: "Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly, as when they discuss it freely."

Seventh Meeting, May 21, 8 A. M.

After the opening devotional exercises and remarks by the chairman, J. S. Wightman read a paper on "The Importance of the Public Press in Teaching the Principles of Religious Liberty, and How to Use It." He traced the history of printing from the earliest times to the present, and showed what a powerful factor the public press is in reaching the people and molding public opinion. He urged making large use of this means of disseminating the principles of religious liberty, giving examples from experience of the effective use of the press in reaching large numbers.

S. B. Horton followed with a carefully prepared paper, in which he stated that this is a reading age. We have a great work committed to us. We are, so to speak, a corps of publishers. There will, doubtless be found in the kingdom of God many who received the first rays of light from the public press.

Elder C. H. Keslake drew a lesson from God's instruction to the seer of Patmos, "What thou seest, write." It would seem that God had prepared the public press of to-day especially with a view to publishing this last closing message. Many of our people, he said, might become useful in this work if they would only prepare themselves for it; especially should the students in our schools receive instruction upon this subject.

The chairman emphasized the advantages of the public press, as well as its dangers, in consequence of articles carelessly written or improperly prepared.

Eighth Meeting, May 23, 8 A. M.

The chairman, K. C. Russell, gave the opening talk upon the subject, "Religious Liberty Campaigns, and How to Conduct Them."

The chief and ultimate object of our religious liberty campaigns is not simply the opposing of Sunday legislation, but the salvation of souls, the bringing of the truth to the knowledge and attention of the people.

In these campaigns we should get all our people, as far as possible, engaged in the work. That worker or that secretary is the most successful, he declared,

who gets the most people to work, not he who does the most work himself.

J. O. Corliss stated that a good general, in planning for battle, never let the enemy get the advantage in position. So in a campaign the sooner we are in the field, the better. Plans are already laid for future campaigns in California.

In the campaign just closed there, they had six or eight secretaries who traveled all over the State visiting our churches and schools, and interesting our people in the circulation of petitions and literature. Seventy-five thousand copies of the *Signs* special, to meet the situation, were distributed during the campaign. These were sent to the members of the legislature, to prominent men, and to all the school-teachers and many other persons throughout the State.

A. J. Clark spoke of the effect the sending of letters written by our people to legislators had had in the New York Legislature the past winter. C. H. Edwards likewise spoke of the use of telegrams in campaign work, and said that, by this means, he had in one day seen two Sunday bills which had been introduced into the New York Legislature a year ago last winter, withdrawn by the men who had introduced them.

Ninth Meeting, May 24, 8 A. M.

Continuing the discussion of the subject considered in the previous meeting, that of "Religious Liberty Campaigns, and How to Conduct Them," Elder W. A. Hennig, secretary of the Religious Liberty Department of the Australasian Union Conference, read a paper in which he narrated the plans and methods which had been employed in the religious liberty work in Australia. In this work they had been quite successful in securing the publication of a number of religious liberty leaflets in some of the leading papers of the country,—in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, etc. He advocated the systematic distribution of our literature as an important factor in this work. As a result of distributing 75,000 religious liberty leaflets in Sydney, and 150,000 in Melbourne, efforts to secure additional municipal Sunday laws in these cities had been defeated. Public meetings, he said, should not be deferred until the last moment, and the circulating of petitions may be a means of great good; but he thought that personal effort would probably do more good than any other one means. Earnest effort, he said, should be made to enlist the co-operation of influential men and women in teaching the great principles of religious liberty. In all our campaign work we must be sure that our own hearts are filled with the great spirit of liberty.

Elder J. S. Wightman narrated some recent experiences in campaign work in the State of Missouri, in which his wife had, by invitation, spoken twice before the members of the State legislature in the capitol building at Jefferson City. Her addresses were well received, and, from all reports, made a good impression.

Elder W. A. Westworth read some communications he had just received from the Southeastern Union Conference, stating that one of our brethren there had been arrested, tried, and convicted for chopping a little wood Sunday morning, with which to cook his breakfast. Elder Westworth said they

felt the need of some active campaign work in this field, and hoped to arrange soon for the distribution there of a large amount of religious liberty literature.

Elder H. G. Thurston, of Arizona, spoke of some experiences they have had in this territory recently over the question of Sunday legislation. Arizona, he said, was one of the few remaining portions of the United States which, as yet, has no Sunday law. This is still "white," and he said by energetic efforts our brethren there intend to keep it white as long as possible.

Tenth Meeting, May 25, 8 A. M.

Prof. W. W. Prescott occupied the first half hour of the meeting, with an address upon the subject of "The Inter-Church Federation Movement, and Our Relation to It." After referring to the origin and development of this movement, which has arisen since the last session of the General Conference, he outlined, in brief, the general plans and purposes of the movement, as stated in its official reports, and referred to the declaration that the movement is "epoch making." The Catholic Church, he said, needed no such movement; for they were already federated; but until the last few years there had been no federation or united organization of the Protestant churches. The evident aim of the federation is to control government, and bring about moral and religious reforms through legislation. He referred to the fact that the movement had not only definitely committed itself to Sunday legislation, but, through an official action, had plainly indicated that it did not intend to tolerate the observance of the seventh day. The report of this action, and the discussion upon it, however, had for some reason been wholly eliminated from the published report of the recent session of the federation. He said we could not join in this movement, or in our work adopt the methods they propose to employ. We must preach the gospel to individuals. The churches involved in this federation have lost their message, and are seeking to accomplish through human devices what can be accomplished only through the gospel and the power and working of the Holy Spirit.

Following Professor Prescott's address, a male quartet sang, "Sleeping on the Tennessee."

Brother L. A. Smith, editor of the *Watchman*, read a carefully prepared paper, dealing particularly with the attitude which we should sustain toward this movement in its present stage of development. We have a message, he said, which, from its nature, must necessarily come in conflict with the work and purposes of this federation movement. The leaders in this movement have officially declared that it is their purpose to know the standing of each person in every community, and his political bias, in order that it may control politics and direct legislation in harmony with its purposes. Not only is this a movement with which we can not unite, but one which, from the very nature of things, we must necessarily oppose. The fact is already recognized by the leaders in this movement, that we are not friends of it. In view of the fact, however, that there are in this movement things which we, as well as they, would like to see accomplished, and of the further fact that many in the movement are doubtless earnest

and sincere men, and have no idea or desire of persecuting us, he thought we should be careful in our references to it, not to make wholesale denunciations or unwise attacks upon it. We must not, however, make any compromise. Concluding, he thought it would be well for the General Conference, our highest official body, to draw up a statement, setting forth clearly our attitude toward the movement, and why we can not unite in it.

Elder C. D. M. Williams, from Honolulu, spoke of how the churches there had federated and divided up the territory among themselves, and threatened that if those of other denominations came in and interfered with their arrangements, legislation would have to be secured which would expel them from the country.

Elder S. B. Horton, emphasizing the suggestion made by Brother Smith, stated that inasmuch as the church federation at its recent session in Philadelphia had made direct reference to Seventh-day Adventists, it was quite proper, he thought, that we should make a statement of our attitude toward the movement.

Publishing Department

Sixth Meeting, May 20, 8 A. M.

THE interest and attendance are increasing each day as the work of the publishing department progresses. Thorough, prayerful attention is being given to many of the most vital interests of the home tract and missionary and publishing work.

The two questions under consideration at this meeting were: What provision shall be made in our plans of organization for handling efficiently the home tract and missionary work? and, What provision shall be made for the revision and improvement of our standard denominational literature? Both questions were enthusiastically discussed.

In considering the first, the importance of the home tract and missionary work was repeatedly emphasized. Many speakers affirmed that it was their belief that the home work in the churches and by isolated members forms the foundation upon which all the publishing work rests, and that thorough organization should be established for handling it efficiently.

It was felt that this home work should be managed by the Publishing Department of the General Conference, and that the name of the department should be so changed as to refer directly to the home missionary work as well as the publishing work.

Plans were also laid for the revision and improvement of our literature.

Eighth Meeting, May 23, 8 A. M.

The headquarters room was crowded this morning, many being unable to secure seats. The topics for discussion were as follows:—

1. Permanent Canvassers:—

(a) How may the canvassing work be made prosperous twelve months in the year?

(b) Can winter canvassing become a success in cold, snowy climates?

(c) What class of workers are most likely to continue permanently twelve months in the year?

(d) Permanently located resident canvassers.

(e) What kind of field missionary

agents may we expect to build up a permanent work?

2. Comparative Merits of the Several Methods Employed in Training Agents:—

(a) Individual training,—privately, and from house to house.

(b) Small institutes in private houses or local churches, wherever and whenever opportunity offers.

(c) Large, well-organized institutes at seasonable times, such as: (1) During Christmas holidays, or early in new year; (2) in colleges, academies, and intermediate schools; and (3) immediately after camp-meetings.

The discussion, which was enthusiastic, developed the following points:—

1. That thorough training makes permanent agents.

2. That pressure should be brought to bear upon the strong, able men in our churches by those who are leaders, urging upon them the times in which we live, and the need for strong, active work by every believer in the third angel's message.

3. That the most vital question before our canvassing work is how to select and train agents so as to make them permanent.

4. That men and women of mature age and experience usually become the most permanent workers.

5. That the institute method of training, without house-to-house training, develops transient workers.

6. That the house-to-house method of training agents should be the standard permanent method, and that the institute method should be the supplementary method for handling an overflow of agents.

7. That agents trained in institutes should be considered as only partially trained, it being necessary to follow up such training with house-to-house work.

8. That house-to-house training should be conducted personally by the field agent with his canvasser in each house except as the alternating method of work from house to house is resorted to as a test of the agent's ability.

9. That the canvasser can be successful at all seasons of the year.

10. That we should encourage more and more the establishing of resident canvassers in permanent territory.

11. That the general missionary agents should spend from three days to a week at least once a year, and oftener if possible, with each of his field missionary agents in house-to-house canvassing.

12. That small institutes with four to six canvassers may be conducted frequently and profitably in private houses and churches.

13. That well-organized institutes may be conducted profitably near the close of our large schools, immediately following a large camp-meeting, or in mid-winter.

14. That the best method of convincing people that work can be done at all seasons of the year is by actual demonstration.

15. That we should urge the fact that we are engaged in a high calling, second only to that of the ministry, if, indeed, it is secondary to that.

16. That it is sometimes necessary to help agents in a financial crisis, for which purpose it may be wise to create a special fund.

17. That success in this work means a close, living connection with the Lord.

The Educational Department

ON the subject of school gardens, some thought it of little use to undertake them unless the schools can be continued through the summer, when the gardens need most attention. But others were in favor of beginning, no matter what the circumstances may be. In some cities, where there is no land to be cultivated, good work has been done in beautifying the grounds and in raising plants in boxes. Thus the children learn to love the cultivation of the soil, and receive spiritual lessons of great value. Interesting experiences were related. One school realized a profit of \$110 from its garden; another garden produced a profit of \$45.

In one school a class was started in woodwork; and the interest was so great that when the school board came to erect a permanent building, they provided a room for carpentry and another for sewing.

The relation of our preparatory schools to the training-schools proved to be an interesting and vital question. On the one hand there is danger that the colleges will be loath to let go of preparatory work, and in consequence will think it necessary to maintain too large faculties; and on the other hand, there is danger that preparatory schools will overreach, and attempt to do work for which they are not prepared on account of meager facilities and limited teaching force. This will create difficulty in matching together the work of the two classes of schools. It was the prevailing opinion that it is wise to multiply strong intermediate schools, and to avoid the establishment of weak academies in the territory of training-schools.

The establishment of German intermediate schools was a subject which aroused much interest. The interest in education among the Germans is increasing. The German department of Union College has doubled in numbers. There is a strong desire to establish intermediate schools in Oklahoma, Kansas, and other localities where there are strong German churches. It was thought that these schools should begin with a low grade of work, adapted to the needs of the students, and build up as fast as possible. Thus more advanced pupils can be supplied to the German training-school.

The North American Foreign Department

Fourth Meeting, May 20, 8 A. M.

ELDER F. C. GILBERT, our worker among the Jews, gave an interesting report of the past work and future possibilities of the Jewish work. The immense labors of Joseph Wolff, in the years preceding 1844, in the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean, show what a converted Jew can do. In this country alone there are more than 3,000,000 Jews, of which number we find 1,000,000 in the State of New York. It is the custom of the Jews to segregate in the different cities in colonies, called ghettos; nevertheless, we have seen already a large number of Jews accept present truth. Twenty or thirty Jews in the United States have accepted the truths of the message, and are remaining faithful.

Brother Gilbert offered the following suggestions: (1) That the work for the Jews be placed under the North Amer-

ican Foreign Department; (2) that a special fund be raised for the distribution of our literature and of New Testaments among the Jews; (3) the extension of the evangelical work; (4) the extension of the religious liberty work; (5) that a place be provided in which the newly converted Jew can be instructed and helped; (6) that provision be made for open-air work.

Elder L. Zecchetto then reported the Italian work. It was four years ago when he began his work among the Italians in the Greater New York Conference. On November 17 of that same year he organized the first Italian church. Since then the work has spread among the Italians, a number of churches and some able laborers having accepted the truth. Brother Zecchetto also started an Italian paper, which is having a good circulation both in this country and abroad. He gave some interesting cases of conversions through this paper. He desired that broad plans might be laid at this General Conference for the extension of the work among the Italians.

Brother Sevach, a Hungarian worker in the Greater New York Conference, gave some interesting statements concerning the Hungarian work in New York City.

Elder J. W. Hofstra next spoke of the work among the Hollanders in Michigan. A start was made about twenty years ago in this work, but since then little or nothing has been done until last year, when work was once more begun. Many of our good books have been translated into the language of the Hollanders by the German Publishing House. These ought to be largely distributed. He hoped that this Conference would do something to organize the work among the Hollanders, and place it under a responsible chief.

General Conference Proceedings

Twelfth Meeting

May 19, 3 P. M.

A. G. DANIELLS in the chair. Prayer was offered by G. W. Caviness. The afternoon was devoted to reports from union conferences.

[These reports will be printed later.]

Thirteenth Meeting

May 20, 10:30 A. M.

G. A. Irwin in the chair. Prayer was offered by C. Santee. J. B. Clymer, of the Northern Union, was seated as a delegate.

The publishing work of the British Union was reported by W. C. Sisley, manager of the International Tract Society, the publishing house at Watford.

[This report appears in another column.]

Fourteenth Meeting

May 20, 3 P. M.

Elder G. A. Irwin in the chair. After the opening song, Elder E. E. Andross offered prayer.

Reports from South Africa were continued. J. V. Willson, secretary of the union, rendered his report.

[Brother Willson's report will be found in another column.]

The chair then called Elder Conradi to

speak of his recent visit to South Africa, on his way to Europe from East Africa. Elder Conradi spoke enthusiastically of his visit. He could see the providence of God in placing over a million of Europeans in South Africa, in close touch with the vast region to be evangelized. He was glad to find strong English and Dutch believers taking hold of the truth, ready to help with men and means.

Never had he found people more responsive to the truth than the brethren in the recent Cape Town conference meeting. Unity prevailed, and the people face their great work with new courage. They appreciated the sending of such strong help as Elder Porter, as union president. Elder Hyatt, who has borne responsibilities for years, said he did not wish to leave Africa, but preferred to go right on helping forward the work. Elder Conradi believed that, with assistance for a little time further, we would find the South African colonies joining Europe and Australasia in sending men and means into other parts.

All through the reports from South Africa hearts were stirred with the words of progress and the appeals for a forward movement. So it is as union by union the great fields are reviewed, and it is seen how the message is swelling into the loud cry of the third angel.

Fifteenth Meeting

May 21, 10:30 A. M.

O. A. Olsen in the chair. Prayer by E. W. Farnsworth. Three new delegates from the North Pacific Union—O. A. Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and H. J. Schnepfer—were seated.

[At this meeting reports were rendered by Elder O. A. Olsen of the Australasian Union Conference, by Elder J. E. Fulton of the East Indian field, and by Elder B. J. Cady of that part of the Polynesian field of which he has charge. These reports were full of interest, and showed in a marked manner the progress of the message in these fields. The reports will be given at some future time.]

O. A. Olsen: Brethren, it is a wonderful thing to see how the message is going to all parts of the earth. We have heard from China and other places, but how different it is from only a few years back. How the message is penetrating to the islands of the sea, as well as to the great continents! This is one of the greatest and most important signs that we are right at the door of the Lord's coming. God help us to sense it, and to rise to the privileges and opportunities of the occasion before us.

Meeting adjourned.

Sixteenth Meeting

May 21, 3 P. M.

Elder O. A. Olsen in the chair. Prayer was offered by Elder H. Schultz.

Reports of the Scandinavian Union Conference

[Reports were called for from the Scandinavian Union Conference, and were rendered by Elder J. C. Raft, the president of the union, and other workers from the Scandinavian field. These must be reserved for publication in the REVIEW until a later date.]

Seventeenth Meeting

May 23, 10:30 A. M.

Elder H. W. Cottrell in the chair. Prayer was offered by Elder A. J. Breed.

The following delegates were seated: C. D. AcMoody, of Turkey, with the Levant delegation; Elder Meade McGuire, of the Central Union Conference; and Dr. H. F. Rand, of the Pacific Union Conference.

Report from Committee on Plans and Finance

The chair called for a report from the Committee on Plans and Finance. The following partial report was submitted:—

The Committee on Plans and Finance respectfully submit the following partial report:—

OF THANKS

1. For the manifold mercies of God which have been over us as a people; for his special blessing, which has preserved this great, threefold message in its integrity, and maintained unity among its faithful believers; for the success which has crowned the work of this advent movement during the past four years, as seen in its rapid growth and in its extension into new fields, in the prosperity which has attended our educational interests, in the conversion and consecration of our young people through the Sabbath-school and Missionary Volunteer departments, in the marked increase in the circulation of our literature in many languages, and in the preservation and progress of our medical missionary work; for the God-given liberties of conscience still vouchsafed to us; for these and all other divine blessings and favors which have been bestowed upon us by a compassionate and merciful Heavenly Father, we render our sincere praise and heartfelt thanksgiving.

CORPORATE ORGANIZATIONS

Whereas, In the growth and progress of our denominational work many institutions involving large investments have been, and must be, established for carrying forward the various branches of our work; and,—

Whereas, It seems self-evident that such institutions as are built up and maintained by the donations, services, and patronage of our people, should belong to the people, as a whole, and not to a few, as is the case in many stock companies; therefore,—

2. We recommend, That great care be exercised in the organization of corporations to hold property; that the constituency be such as shall preserve all investments to the Seventh-day Adventist denomination, and as far as possible, place the elective franchise and controlling power with the denomination, and not with individuals.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Whereas, The liquor traffic is a gigantic evil, condemned by the Word of God, by medical and scientific investigation, and by the experience of all time; and,—

Whereas, It is destructive of law, order, and the civil rights of humanity; therefore,—

3. We recommend, That our ministers, teachers, physicians, nurses, and people generally, engage in a vigorous campaign in behalf of total abstinence, by means of lectures, demonstrations, and the dis-

tribution of health and temperance literature, and that whenever consistent our people by voice, pen, and vote, place themselves on record as favorable to the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic.

PRESS BUREAU

4. *We recommend*, That a press bureau be established in connection with the Religious Liberty Department, having a central organization at Takoma Park, and, local bureaus wherever practicable.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY LITERATURE

5. *We recommend*, That in the preparation of religious liberty literature, regard be had to the provision of an attractive and popular treatment of the subject, suited for general distribution.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY INSTITUTES

Whereas, All our people should be well informed in the principles of religious liberty, that they may be enabled to meet the rapidly approaching crisis; therefore,—

6. *We recommend*, That our religious liberty secretaries everywhere, in conjunction with their respective conference officers, arrange to hold religious liberty institutes at such times and places as the cause of truth may demand, and that at these institutes regular time be set apart for all in attendance to do practical work in introducing the journal *Liberty*, and other similar literature, to the reading public.

READING COURSE FOR SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS

Whereas, One of the greatest factors in the promotion of a successful Sabbath-school is the teacher, and since many who are called to teach have had very meager advantages for training in their work; therefore,—

7. *We recommend*, That the Sabbath-school Department of the General Conference prepare in permanent form a reading course for the benefit of our Sabbath-school teachers.

Moved by E. T. Russell, seconded by E. W. Farnsworth, that the report be adopted.

Discussion of the Report

Resolution 1 (expressing gratitude to God), being voted on separately, was passed unanimously, the entire congregation being asked to give expression of thanks to God.

Resolution 2 (on corporate organizations) was read, and carried by vote.

Resolution 3 (on the liquor traffic) was read.

K. C. Russell: Representing a people that stand uncompromisingly against the liquor traffic, and in the interests of temperance reform, it seems to me that we ought to speak very strongly upon a resolution of this character. You will observe two prominent features in the resolution. One is the educational feature, the disseminating of the principles of true temperance. We all ought to do more than we have with *Life and Health*, and other publications.

Again, the resolution teaches legislative action, that we should oppose the liquor traffic by pen, by voice, and by vote. Those of you who have read the papers here, may have seen that within the last few days it has been stated that we are against prohibition. This is a libel upon us as a people, because we stand unalterably opposed to the liquor traffic. By the principles we hold, and the instruction of the spirit of proph-

ecy, we should place our influence on the side of temperance by vote when opportunity offers, when the issue is not mixed with Sunday legislation.

Here in Washington, about a year ago, when the question of prohibition was up in the District, we presented an address before a committee, and this address was published in a congressional document. I am sure this resolution will be accepted unanimously.

G. B. Starr, Australia: I believe that this denomination owes a debt to the world and to the temperance movement, to throw all the strength that we can into the cause of temperance. I was very much impressed with this at the time of the late campaign in New South Wales. A few weeks before the question was to come to vote, we decided to get out a special number of the (Australasian) *Signs of the Times*, to agitate the matter among the people. When that *Signs* was published, and placed in the hands of the temperance people who were working with all their might to carry the temperance question at the polls, they welcomed this assistance by very hearty expressions of thanks. They said, "This is the best contribution we have had on the subject." We know that in some of the best homes of the city of Sydney, when the paper was placed in the home, it decided the people, men and women (for the women were allowed to vote on this question), with one single reading, to vote for prohibition instead of a reduction of the number of saloons. One very wealthy family in particular I know of. At the breakfast table they were discussing the matter, and asking each other how they should vote. There came a ring at the door, and the servant entered bringing the "Blue Ribbon" number of the *Signs*. The lady said to her husband, "Perhaps this is an answer to our question how we shall vote." They read it, and both went to the polls, and voted straight for prohibition. We circulated the largest number of this paper that we have ever circulated of any number of the *Signs*.

In one large temperance meeting held in the city hall, we obtained permission from the president of the Temperance Alliance to place copies of this paper on the seats. Much other literature was also placed in the seats, but when we came to gather up the papers that were left, out of about 1,400 copies, we found only 100 copies, while a large amount of other matter was left. We should heartily pass this resolution, and then work right along the lines outlined in it.

Geo. I. Butler: I had not thought of speaking upon this subject; but the remarks of one of the brethren in regard to what they are saying about us as a people, that we are with the saloons, etc., I consider one of the most terrible libels of which I ever heard. There is no church or body of people that has stood so unanimously and uncompromisingly against the liquor traffic as has this. Now that we are classed by some with the saloon element, I think we should speak in thunder tones, that the people may know that it is not so. We have not been noted for our political activity. I well remember when this question of prohibition began to be agitated among the people, starting in Maine, and spreading to other States. In Iowa about thirty years ago there was an election, and this question was agitated, and our people not being given to voting, there was

hardly any agitation among us on the subject. But some of us thought we ought to take our stand, and the question was brought up at the time of the State conference meeting. Sister White spoke upon the subject, and we brought all the pressure we could bear upon the people, to be sure that they voted on the prohibition side of the question. Now we are seeing a great movement for temperance in all the States; and when the General Conference in session here speaks on the subject, I think there will be no question as to where we as a people belong and stand.

S. B. Horton: I am glad the General Conference is giving this resolution some thought at this time. Our position is not well understood by the local press, and for that reason I trust we will have sufficient to say here to make it apparent to all who read the papers that this denomination stands for prohibition.

In the South we have had what is called a temperance wave. I think nearly every Southern State has had before its legislature some measure looking toward State-wide prohibition, and I believe that success has attended this agitation. Our people have contributed, to some extent at least, in the development of this agitation, and its final success. The *Watchman* issued a special temperance number, and distributed nearly 200,000 copies; other literature was also printed. We are glad to say that our people in the South stand for temperance. We ought to be very careful, however, how we deal with this question, so that we shall not be arrayed with it from a political standpoint, but rather from the standpoint of principle alone. I trust this resolution will be not only adopted, but earnestly carried out.

R. A. Underwood: We ought to be very thankful that this temperance wave, which is moving all over the land, is not allied directly with politics. I came through Ohio, my old home State, to this meeting. I was glad to know that recently, out of from eighty to ninety counties that have had the privilege of voting on this question, only five or six have not voted the liquor traffic out. When such opportunities come to us, we ought not in anywise to be timid in declaring, positively, that we are against this gigantic evil. We ought to vote, and, further, as ministers we ought to speak and write, as well as use our influence against this evil that brings a trail of woe with it, greater than any other that touches our everyday life. I am heartily in favor of this recommendation.

J. O. Corliss: I sincerely hope that this resolution will have a unanimous vote by this body. My reason for this is very quickly told. In our religious liberty campaigns in California those who stand on the other side of the question from us insist that we are working with the saloon element. No matter what we say to them in public, no matter what position we take and emphasize, they will turn about and insist that we are allied with the saloon element. If I can have in the future an official expression, if I can have a unanimous vote, of the General Conference to read before such audiences when we are thus maligned, it will turn the tide against those who report such stories against us. I sincerely hope that this resolution will carry by a unanimous vote.

L. R. Conradi: Naturally, you speak

of the issue in the United States; over in Europe, we are grateful to say, the cause of temperance is making great progress. There is another side of this resolution, and that is the educational part. We are grateful to God that this message has produced at least 18,000 total abstainers throughout Europe to-day.

When I met the governor of German East Africa, I talked to him about our principles of total abstinence. He said, "You are the people fitted as missionaries to go to the tropics." That is true, and I believe to-day that God in his mercy has given us the light on total abstinence, to fit us as missionary people to carry this truth to the world, and to be able to endure conditions in the tropics.

During my visit to German East Africa, I was invited to a court dinner, held at the governor's office, in Dar-Es-Salaam. All the court officials of that province—about 25 in all—were in attendance. I noticed the champagne glasses about, and wondered what I would have to say. By and by, as the champagne was poured out, the governor called one of the waiters, and said something to him. Then the waiter came to me, and poured out good lemonade. When we came to raise the glasses, to my great surprise, he said, "Mr. Conradi, to your health." And I said, "To your health," with my lemonade. May God help us to be true witnesses for temperance by every means.

M. C. Wilcox: I agree with the resolution. I believe that we ought to stand for uncompromising prohibition, but I do not believe that we ought to compromise ourselves in politics, and I think great danger lies right there. I believe we ought in every way we can to let the people know we stand for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. On the other hand, we ought not to begin any kind of campaign, or make any kind of speeches, in vituperation of the saloon-keeper. He is a man. He is one with the government in the legalizing of the traffic, and we ought to treat him as a man. Some of these men have been in that business for years and years. They do not see the wrong in it, nor know the wrong of it. I was in a temperance meeting not long ago, where there were three pastors on the platform. One began a tirade against men who sell liquor. I do not believe that we can stoop to any such thing as that. They are men, and their souls are just as precious as those of other men. I believe that we ought to stand uncompromisingly against the liquor traffic, but for the souls of men.

L. W. Graham: I am glad to see this resolution put so generally before us. Last summer it was my privilege to attend a number of camp-meetings where we had temperance rallies, and there was no meeting during the whole session so favorably received. In some parts of the State in which I live the people have the opportunity, every two years, of voting as to whether or not saloons shall continue.

G. W. Reaser: I want to speak briefly of one of the temperance rallies held in Los Angeles, Cal., last summer. About a dozen of the leading temperance workers in the city were present by invitation. The notice of our meeting was circulated in most of the pulpits of the city. I think the audience present on that occasion was larger than the audience in this tent. We stated that when they would introduce a platform in the

State of California, divorcing the temperance question from the evil principle of religious legislation, and providing for the closing of every saloon in California every day and every week, we would assure them of the vote of every Seventh-day Adventist in the State. One of the most active workers in the W. C. T. U., attending this rally, is now a faithful Seventh-day Adventist, working in harmony with us, and is still an active temperance worker.

W. A. Colcord: There is one point that I would like to emphasize. In our opposition to religious legislation we naturally take the negative. We say what civil government has no right to do. In taking the stand for prohibition we take the positive.

The question was called on Resolution 3.

Resolution 4 (on press bureau) was then read, and the question called.

Resolution 5 (on religious liberty literature) was read, briefly discussed, and accepted.

Resolution 6 (on religious liberty institutes) was read.

S. N. Haskell: I am in favor of that. How much the distribution of the magazine *Liberty* had to do with giving us success at our last legislature in California I can not say; but I can say that in all our meetings we took that question up, and tried to educate the people by the sale of *Liberty*; and we are still doing it. California is the only State that does not have a Sunday law, and our effort now is to educate the people so that when they come to the next legislature, the Sunday law will meet the same fate that it did before. It will be a tremendous issue. The advocates of religious legislation are educating the people the best they can for a Sunday law, and we ought to educate them against it. There are thousands of people to-day who would not vote for a Sunday law if they understood the principles. And nothing can educate them in these principles better than *Liberty*.

K. C. Russell: One feature I would like to emphasize, and that is the importance of holding these institutes to educate our religious liberty workers and secretaries. Many who have been elected to positions in connection with this phase of the work have had no experience. It seems very important, therefore, that institutes be held, not only to educate the outside public, but to educate our own people; and in this way we believe the work of educating the people at large may be more effectively promoted.

E. W. Thomann (of Bolivia): In my experience in South America I have felt the influence and value of religious liberty literature. An article from *Liberty*, sent out by Brother Forga, was put in one of the newspapers. It was read by a teacher of law in the university. He clipped it out, and told me he was intending to use it when the time came. The *Liberty* is not only valuable in English, but when we can use articles from it in our land, by translating into Spanish, we are using them. We can educate the people along this line not only in the United States but in other places.

W. H. Thurston (of Canada): I agree with this resolution in principle, but when it comes to the distribution of reading-matter, there is a question involved. The magazine *Liberty* does very well with us among legislators in Canada, but

when it comes to the laity, they do not read it so readily. I believe the time has come when we should have a paper or reading-matter adapted to the Canadian issues.

E. T. Russell (asking the privilege of speaking to Resolution 4): I wish to say I am heartily in favor of the recommendation regarding the press bureau. We have been working with legislators, with Congress, and with lawyers and judges, but we have scarcely touched the general public. There are great possibilities in the public press. We have noticed some of the results in the Central Union Conference. I believe we have reached several hundred thousand readers as a result of the press bureau work there. I see great possibilities in store for this denomination, if we can provide a good press bureau in the different union conferences. These press bureau agents can come in touch with our training-schools, and be instrumental in training an army of young people as press correspondents. This can be done just as readily as you can instruct students in one of our business departments, that is, just as practically.

I think it is all right to have the headquarters of the bureau at Washington, but I am impressed that we should have agents in Philadelphia and New York, and other leading centers; because here is the capital of the nation, and when the literature is sent out from here, it will be spotted as Republican, Democratic, or Prohibition, so I think it would be better to have it sent out from other parts of the United States.

J. O. Corliss: There is more involved in this last resolution [Resolution 6] than appears on the surface. My observation has been that many of our people have the wrong idea concerning the religious liberty work. Many of them think when a bill has once been killed in the legislature, that is all there is to it, only to get ready to kill another when it comes up. I do not understand that this is the object of the religious liberty bureau. The object is to educate the people to know what the third angel's message is; and in that case, we should not be idle when we are not actively engaged in some special campaign. There should be in our religious liberty work no interim in which our people will be able to fold their arms, and think there is nothing to do until the legislature meets again.

We should be at work by institutes continually, educating our own people in the principles of religious liberty, so that they will be able to write about the principles, and be prepared to take part in the work whenever a local issue arises. One article that is misleading is likely to destroy the influence of the association in that locality for some time. There is a necessity for our people to constantly study the principles underlying the message we hold so dear. I am so simple-minded as to believe that the time is not far distant when these religious liberty principles will be the principal part of the message that we are to carry to the world. I feel this resolution is one that ought to meet the approval of our people everywhere.

H. J. Edmed (South Africa): I wish to agree with what the previous speakers have said in regard to the establishment of the religious liberty press bureau. The statement was made that there should be agencies established in the different union conferences in this

country, and it seems as if some of our good brethren had their minds entirely upon the work as it should be done in this country. But I wish to remind the delegation that in the distant lands we are confronting the same issues that you are meeting in America. If this press bureau is established, I hope it will be in constant touch with other countries. Only a few months ago we had word from England that the different Non-conformist denominations, with the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, had united for the purpose of securing a stricter observance of Sunday. Soon after the news of this reached us, legislation was taken up in Cape Colony, the Transvaal, and in Natal, and we had to meet these issues there, and they are the same as you have here in America. Therefore, it seems to me that all our departments in the General Conference offices should consider these questions as world-wide in their influence, so that we in distant lands, who may require at various times literature on these subjects, and who are not strong enough to publish separate literature, can look to these central bureaus for the literature that we need in the education of the people where we are.

O. A. Olsen (of Australia): I am especially interested in this resolution. You have just heard about the needs in Africa. The fact is, brethren, these questions are just as much alive in Australia as they are over here. The same principles are involved, the same issues are at stake, the same responsibilities rest upon our people, and there is the same need of education in all these departments. Now, the fact is, as was stated by one of the delegates, the real principles of the third angel's message are involved in this move. That being the case, we can not take too great an interest in instructing all our people in these principles. As far as we have been able, we have taken up the matter in our institutes, and in our conferences and camp-meetings throughout the Australasian field, and yet we are not satisfied with what has been done. We have also set apart a Sabbath in every quarter for the purpose of keeping this matter alive by having special readings and discussions.

Question was called on Resolution 6. Recommendation 7 (on reading-course for Sabbath-school teachers) was read. The secretary of the Sabbath-school Department was requested to explain the resolution.

Mrs. L. Flora Plummer: This matter of the reading-course for Sabbath-school officers and teachers has been very fully discussed in our Sabbath-school Department meetings. The idea is this: so few of our force of officers and teachers have had any special training to fit them for their work, that it is deemed advisable that we try to encourage them to read and study those things that will help them to become more efficient in their work in connection with the Sabbath-school. We have passed a resolution in our department meetings, going further into the details of this plan; but we thought that if the General Conference would vote that a reading-course would be in place for Sabbath-school officers and teachers, we would then feel free to go ahead and work out the details to the very best possible advantage.

I would state that, so far as the discussion has gone, it indicates that it would be well to have our department

prepare the matter for study in this reading-course; that Testimonies on Sabbath-school work be arranged in one book for study; that perhaps some Sunday-school book of plans or methods might properly be used. Other suggestions have been made, but of course all these plans are indefinite, and will have to be worked out by the future officers of the department.

I want to say, brethren and sisters, that this is not a matter that has just come up, to which little consideration has been given. It has been in the minds of some, at least, of the Sabbath-school committee for more than a year. In fact, ever since the meeting at Mount Vernon we have been considering the importance of this question. We have, however, not been able to adjust it satisfactorily alone, and have waited for a recommendation from the General Conference to encourage us, so that we could feel free to go ahead with the plans.

Action was now taken on the report as a whole, aside from the items acted upon separately, and the report was unanimously adopted.

Eighteenth Meeting

May 24, 10:30 A. M.

Elder L. R. Conradi in the chair. Prayer was offered by Elder E. T. Russell.

New delegates were seated as follows: Dr. J. D. Shively, Central Union; Dr. W. A. George, Southern Union.

A legal meeting of the Review and Herald Publishing Association being appointed for this hour, the time of the morning session was devoted to that meeting, a report of which appears elsewhere.

At the close of the morning hour, the meeting adjourned.

Nineteenth Meeting

May 24, 3 P. M.

L. R. Conradi, chairman. Prayer by Elder H. W. Decker.

The chairman stated that the time was allotted to representatives of the Japan Mission.

[Prof. F. W. Field and his associate delegates spoke of the work in the Sunrise Kingdom. Their reports will be printed in the future.]

At the close of the meeting the Japanese delegation displayed some articles from these fields.

Meeting adjourned.

Twentieth Meeting

May 25, 10:30 A. M.

A. G. Daniells occupied the chair.

After No. 221 in the new edition of "Christ in Song" had been sung, C. F. McVagh asked God's blessing upon the work in all the earth.

The following new delegates were seated: O. Madsen, German Union; S. E. Wight, Lake Union.

E. R. Palmer, secretary of the Publishing Department, presented his report, as given on another page.

The chairman next called for any further reports from committees. Further partial report from the committee on plans and finance was presented by C. Dail, as follows:—

Report from Committee on Plans and Finance

GENERAL AND FIELD MISSIONARY AGENTS

Whereas, In the beginning of our subscription-book work, one of the principal factors in establishing it was the organization of the field under the leadership of general and local agents; and,—

Whereas, That line of work suffered years of decline through disorganization, but is now being strongly revived wherever the field is being properly manned; therefore,—

8. *Resolved*, That we move forward with all possible haste in the work that has been begun of selecting and training general and field missionary agents, and of placing them where they are most needed, until all the great fields of the world are manned for handling the circulation of literature thoroughly.

ELIMINATING COMMERCIAL WORK

Whereas, The blessing of the Lord has rested upon the efforts of our publishing houses to eliminate commercial work; and,—

Whereas, Their progress in this direction has met with the approval of our people, and has brought improved conditions both in the publishing houses and in the field; therefore,—

9. *Resolved*, That we approve of these steps, and that we support our publishing houses loyally in carrying them out.

IMPROVEMENT OF LITERATURE

Whereas, Thorough attention should be given to the revision and improvement of our standard literature; and,—

Whereas, This will be an undertaking which will involve much labor; therefore,—

10. *We recommend*, That this work be provided for as follows:—

(a) That a book editor be appointed by the General Conference Committee, who shall be an officer of the Publishing Department, and devote as much time to this work as its needs require.

(b) That the publishing houses in the United States each be advised to appoint a book editor, who shall be a member of the respective literature committees of these houses.

(c) That the book editor of the General Department secure co-operation between the literature committees of the several publishing houses in accomplishing this work.

IMPORTANCE OF LITERATURE COMMITTEES

11. *Resolved*, That we give information to all our people concerning the careful, painstaking work of the literature committees in our publishing houses in preparing new literature, and that we discourage the practise of private individuals bringing out literature on their personal judgment and responsibility.

SABBATH-SCHOOL HOME DEPARTMENT

Whereas, The Home Department of the Sabbath-school has been established to meet the needs of our people who are isolated from those of like precious faith, as well as those whom circumstances prevent from attending the local school; therefore,—

12. *We recommend*,—

(a) That the conference workers be urged to co-operate with our secretaries in strengthening this work by securing the names and addresses of all isolated Sabbath-keepers within their territory, that they may be brought in touch with the progress of the message.

(b) That we urge the carrying forward of this work more fully in our local schools, thus bringing the vitalizing power of the Sabbath-school lessons to the whole denomination.

SABBATH SCHOOL WORKER

Whereas, The Sabbath School Worker is a molding factor in our Sabbath-schools, and it is the medium whereby Sabbath-school laborers are kept in touch with progressive methods; therefore,—

13. *We recommend, That earnest efforts be made to place this journal in the hands of every officer and teacher in our Sabbath-schools, by—*

(a) A liberal use of sample copies, calling attention to special articles and practical illustrations.

(b) Personal labor and continual correspondence by the State Sabbath-school secretary.

(c) Enlisting the co-operation of the missionary and tract society secretaries and conference laborers.

(d) Small leaflets containing selections from the *Sabbath School Worker*, testimonials, etc.

(e) Frequent testimonials in our periodicals of help received from the *Sabbath School Worker*.

(f) Arranging, if possible, for club rates to subscribers for single copies of the *Sabbath School Worker* and *Youth's Instructor*, or *Sabbath School Worker* and *Little Friend*, or for single copies of the three papers.

CITY WORK WITH PUBLICATIONS

Whereas, We are debtors to the millions of all nationalities in the large cities, to give them the advent message as quickly as possible, and experience has shown that the sale of literature, house-to-house visiting, and Bible studies are effective methods of labor; therefore,—

14. *Resolved, That we lay broad plans for the organization of city work, which will include the sale of periodicals and books, the distribution of tracts and leaflets, visiting and Bible studies in the homes, and the training of local church-members and students from our schools to become efficient helpers to those regularly appointed to this work.*

It was agreed that action on the report should wait over until the next day, in order to give delegates opportunity to have the printed resolutions before them.

The meeting adjourned.

Twenty-First Meeting

May 25, 3 P. M.

G. A. Irwin occupied the chair, calling upon W. A. Hennig to offer prayer.

Reports from the Latin Field

The chair stated that, as no committees were prepared to report, the time would be devoted to a report from the Latin Union Conference, and thereupon called upon the president of the union, L. P. Tieche, to present his report, which he did.

[This report, with others which followed, will be printed at an early date.]

The Levant Field

Elder Conradi read the following letter, which he had just received from Elder Z. G. Baharian, of Turkey:—

"SCUTARI (Constantinople),

"May 9, 1909.

"DEAR BROTHER CONRADI:—

"Yesterday I received a letter from Konia. Brother G. Simionyan writes that he has received two letters from Mersin, giving some information about our people in the province of Adana. In Mersin, Brethren Topsarkisian, Arslanian, and Charles Simmons are all alive. Just before the massacre, the elder of the church, Hadji Kupelian, had from Adana gone to Mersin, and spending one day there, had gone to Kozolonk in company with Brother Garabed Keshishian, of Tarsus. While they were there in the house of our Brother Kaspar Nalbendian, the massacre was begun in the village, and all have been killed. This caused much sorrow to my heart. The wife of Brother Nalbendian also was killed. All were faithful brethren. Brother Nalbendian had four children. We do not know what happened to them. In Tarsus, Brethren Krikor and Kevark have only saved their lives, losing everything. In Adana Brother Dikran Ashodian has been killed. No news about others has been received.

"I am glad to write you that Brother Enoch Ayzazian had left the villages of Antioch a few days before the massacre, and had come to Aleppo. He writes that in Antioch and vicinity the massacre has been awful. We don't know what became of our brother George Seyrekian, in Antioch. . . . My wife (in Aintab) is writing (April 23) that there has reigned a great terror over the people of Aintab, hearing of the massacre of Adana and Antioch. But, thank the Lord, nothing bad has happened there yet. In Adana two American missionaries have been shot. Elder AcMoody knows one of them, the son-in-law of De Christie, the tall young man that led us in showing us the buildings.

"Greater calamity has fallen on the Congregational churches, because many of their ministers and delegates have been killed on their way to Adana.

"At first Brother Alexan had received a telegram to inform that all our people in Adana were safe. But this letter of May 3, from Konia, is full of sorrow. I shall write to our people in other places in Turkey to run to the help of their brethren, though the help will not be much. I would have you also work for them, collecting some help. Nothing has been left to those who have remained. Help is being sent from every quarter, but the demand is great.

"Brother Alexan Buzugherian has left Konia for Aksaray, rather a dangerous step in such times. May God keep him from evil.

"My greetings to our people assembled in Conference. Our prayers will attend them. I hope Brother AcMoody is better. Please give this information to him, as I could not write him now.

"With best wishes,

"Yours in the message,

"Z. G. BAHARIAN."

Elder Conradi then made the following brief remarks: I am sure at this Conference we appreciate this letter. It means very much to our people there, and I believe they are worthy of our sympathy as a Conference here at this time. Let us pray for those who remain.

When I left Hamburg to come here, I told our assistant treasurer if any news came from Turkey, to attend to their

immediate wants from the money we had in the treasury, because I did not believe we ought to leave our people helpless at this time. [Many amens were heard in response to this sentiment.]

Legal Meeting of the Constituency of the Review and Herald Publishing Association

Second Session, May 24, 10:30 A. M.

W. W. PRESCOTT in the chair. Prayer was offered by E. T. Russell, after which it was voted to waive the reading of the minutes of the first session, since these had been printed in full.

The chairman called for reports from the committees appointed at the first session, and the Committee on Plans and Resolutions submitted the following report:—

Report of Committee on Plans

Whereas, The prospering hand of God has manifestly been over our work during the past year, in preserving the lives of our workers, in delivering us from any serious accident or calamity, and in giving extraordinary success to our field workers, notwithstanding unusual business depression in some parts of the world; therefore,—

1. *Resolved, That we render grateful praise and thanksgiving to our God for the rich spiritual and temporal blessings of the past year, and that we renew our consecration to him, and pledge him our heart's best service.*

Whereas, The REVIEW AND HERALD is the only international denominational church paper published by the denomination; and,—

Whereas, It is essential in bringing to all the people fresh and constant encouragement; keeping them in close, sympathetic touch with the advancement of the message; and serving as a general instructor and a medium of communication between the workers and the laity in all parts of the world; therefore,—

2. *Resolved, That we appeal to our people everywhere to assist in placing it in the possession of every Sabbath-keeper in all lands.*

Whereas, We recognize the efficiency of our ten-cent magazines, Life and Health, Liberty, and The Protestant Magazine, in preparing the way for giving the full message committed to this denomination, and in providing suitable lucrative employment for many; therefore,—

3. *We recommend the work of selling these magazines, and soliciting subscriptions; to the favorable consideration of our people as a permanent business.*

Whereas, The present agents' rates on our ten-cent magazines are so low that it is not possible for the publishers to make a reasonable profit; therefore,—

4. *We recommend, That the following schedule of prices be adopted: 5 to 25 copies, 5 cents; 25 to 500 copies, 4½ cents; 500 to 1,000 copies, 4 cents; 1,000 or more copies, 3½ cents.*

Whereas, The first number of The Protestant Magazine has been issued, and we recognize in it an important factor in giving the third angel's message; therefore,—

5. *We recommend, That this magazine be given a cordial support and a wide circulation.*

Whereas, The Instructor has served for more than fifty years as a faithful

teacher and counselor for the youth of this denomination; and,—

Whereas, It is to be made more and more helpful to the young people in and out of the denomination; therefore,—

6. *We recommend*, That our people provide the *Instructor* for their own youth and children, and that they give more attention to its circulation among young people generally.

Whereas, The *Sabbath School Worker* is a molding factor in our Sabbath-schools, and is the medium whereby Sabbath-school laborers are kept in touch with progressive methods; therefore,—

7. *We recommend*, That earnest efforts be made to place this journal in the hands of every officer and teacher in our Sabbath-schools.

8. *Resolved*, That we approve of the action of the directors in erecting an addition to the *Review* and *Herald* main building, and in providing the necessary mechanical facilities for the production of the increasing volume of denominational literature now regularly required by the large corps of book and periodical workers.

Whereas, The local conferences in each union are the recognized agencies for the distribution of our literature; therefore,—

9. *We recommend*, (1) That all our advertising matter shall, as far as consistent, direct orders to the conference tract society; (2) that, since obligations are mutual, our tract societies be asked to properly represent and handle our various publications, and purchase their stock from the publishing house in their territory.

Moved by Elder R. A. Underwood, seconded by Elder E. T. Russell, that the report be adopted by considering each resolution separately.

Resolution 1 (on gratitude to God) was read. All acquiesced in returning praise to our Heavenly Father for his protecting care and manifold blessings.

Resolution 2 (on *REVIEW* circulation) was called for and read.

D. W. Reavis, who was in charge of the circulation of the *REVIEW* for years, spoke in behalf of those who are not in attendance at this meeting, and do not have the *REVIEW*. He urged all to become subscribers, and to see that others subscribe, and cited instances where he had personally sent the *REVIEW* to persons who thought they could not afford to subscribe and who afterward acknowledged that it had been the means of holding them in the love of the truth.

Ministers and workers from among the delegates were quick to give their testimony with reference to the importance of the *REVIEW* and of having it in the home of every Seventh-day Adventist.

Elder G. I. Butler supplemented the remarks of D. W. Reavis, stating that he was a constant reader of the *REVIEW*.

I. H. Evans: I do not know how a man can keep in touch with the advancement of our work unless he is a reader of the *REVIEW*. If you do not take the *REVIEW*, I do not know how you can keep in touch with our foreign work, or know how we are growing as a people.

S. N. Curtiss: From the standpoint of the publishers I want to say that four years ago we were printing over 18,000 copies of the *REVIEW*; now we are printing a little less than 17,000 copies.

In this connection the chairman took occasion to state that while the *REVIEW* had championed every good cause, and had helped to build up the circulation of

all our various denominational periodicals, there being now so many more than in the former days, it had doubtless not received the attention which is really due it in connection with the others. This, in a measure, may account for the reduction of its subscription list.

Question was called, and Resolution 3 read.

E. R. Palmer: The question of getting our periodicals before the people of the United States has been a serious one, but the proposition is being solved by enlisting a great number of our people in this line of work who could not be utilized in the subscription book work. They are also solving the problem of working our large cities. The rapidity with which this work has increased, even with the very little organization yet effected for handling it, has been very gratifying. The periodical work of the *Review* and *Herald* Publishing Association during the year 1907 amounted to about \$70,000; during 1908 it amounted to \$145,000, the increase being almost entirely due to the ten-cent magazines. We believe a new line of work has in this way been established in the United States, one which has a prospect of a larger sale and larger distribution than we have ever reached in our subscription-book work.

The chairman called on the managers of the Pacific Press and the Southern Publishing Association to give their experience with their respective periodicals, and in response C. H. Jones and I. A. Ford stated that they were heartily in favor of the ten-cent magazines, and from the calls from the field they were really forced to issue their periodicals in this form.

Elder Wm. Covert: I think it would be well for conference presidents to express themselves in regard to what is possible in this respect. I have been greatly encouraged since this line of work has been started. I have seen how readily our young people, and some of the older ones, have taken hold of this work and met with success. We have succeeded far beyond what I supposed possible when we took it up. One company of ten came from Indianapolis to this Conference, and sold 5,000 copies of these magazines on the way, thus paying their traveling expenses.

Elder C. F. McVagh spoke of the possibilities of selling these ten-cent magazines, and called attention to them as a "class of clean, pure magazines, commending themselves to the reading public everywhere."

D. W. Reavis spoke in behalf of the periodical work, and said that he was glad for the evident impetus that was behind it, and in the future promised organization which would carry this branch forward with even greater zeal.

C. H. Jones (in response to a request from the chairman), outlined the conditions that led the Pacific Press to publish a *Signs of the Times* monthly magazine. Formerly, agents attempted to handle the *Signs* as a five-cent weekly, but found difficulty in making a living on this basis; and so, in response to repeated demands from the field for something that could be sold for ten cents a copy, the monthly magazine was prepared.

This resolution was also spoken to by W. C. Sisley, F. M. Dana, Prof. B. G. Wilkinson, A. J. S. Bourdeau, and others.

The next resolution (No. 4, on change of price) was then read.

C. H. Jones: At first the ten-cent mag-

azine was an innovation and an experiment, and no one knew just how it might turn out. As an inducement to agents to take hold of this line of work, the price was set very low, and it was found that this often led to a loss. An edition of from forty to fifty thousand copies of a monthly magazine such as our publishing houses issue, costs us about three and one-half cents a copy. If we sell these magazines for three and one-half cents, in large quantities, we shall have no profits with which to carry on our work as it must be carried on. This is why we have raised the price of the papers half a cent, making them cost, now, three and one-half cents, four cents, and four and one-half cents, and so on, according to the quantity ordered.

Morris Lukens: Will the passing of this resolution affect the scholarship plan?

C. H. Jones: We have agreed on a basis of three cents a copy, in connection with the scholarship plan, and we shall have to stick to this, I suppose, during the coming season; but doubtless next year this will have to be adjusted, in order to safeguard the publishing houses against unnecessary loss.

Resolution 3 (on *Protestant Magazine*) was then read.

Question was asked as to the field of this magazine and why it was started.

Chairman: I will state, briefly, that in view of the very marked developments that have come, especially during the past year or two, to some of which I have briefly referred in talks given here, it seemed to us that there was a call that something should be done in a special way to meet the demands of the situation; that the change, notably, that had come in in the position of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, in which, by decree of Rome, this country was taken out of the field of missionary nations, and was classed by that church as a Christian country—that is, a Roman Catholic Christian country; the tremendous efforts that are now being made in the large congresses held; the publication of a new weekly paper for the special purpose of influencing the public mind; an organization in fact, the strength of which one can not appreciate unless he understands somewhat of the purposes of its leaders, as stated in their own publications,—these conditions, and many more that might be mentioned, led us to the conviction that the hour has come for the establishment of a monthly magazine whose purpose it shall be to speak in behalf of the principles of pure Protestantism.

The Roman Catholic Church has a perfect right to plan a great movement to make America Catholic. From their standpoint, they are justified wholly. Protestantism is failing in its field. The failure of Protestantism opens the door in a wonderful manner for a strong effort in favor of the strengthening of Catholic forces in this land; and the hierarchy at Rome has planned, evidently, to make special efforts to win America for the church.

In view of these conditions, it seems to us that we are held responsible before God to give to the world every possible opportunity for understanding clearly the fundamental principles underlying Protestantism. The revival of Rome in this country, and the apostasy of Protestantism, constitute in themselves a demand for a publication that shall be devoted

especially and exclusively to that field; so that, by repeated blows, an impression might be made that would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to make by anything that might be published in our other denominational journals. These considerations led the Review and Herald board, in counsel with the brethren located at this headquarters, to decide in favor of the establishment of a new monthly.

The question was called.

Resolution 6 (on the *Youth's Instructor*) was read, and question called.

Resolution 7 (on *Sabbath School Worker*) was read.

G. B. Thompson: I wish this resolution might be broadened so as to include every family in the denomination. We ought to work toward this end. The paper is inexpensive; the notes are profitable. In this connection, I wish to add that, as ministers and workers, we ought to be agitators in every church and family, in favor of the wider circulation of our papers.

The chairman: We should be pleased to hear from the secretary of the Sabbath-school Department.

L. Flora Plummer: Reports from the secretaries indicate that not more than one half of the English-speaking schools are taking the *Sabbath School Worker*. We are glad for the subscription list of nearly 8,000 names that we have; but we do feel that we would like to have this resolution not only acted upon, but the spirit of it carried out, in order that our subscription list might be doubled.

Resolution 8 (on the addition to the main building) was read.

The chairman stated that the best explanation of this resolution would be a visit to the Review and Herald building.

Resolution 9 (on manner of ordering) was then read.

Question was now called on the report as a whole.

At this point a delegate asked that all conference laborers present, whether delegates or not, be permitted to vote on Resolution 2, thereby pledging their hearty support in increasing the circulation of the REVIEW AND HERALD in their field. Vote was therefore taken separately on that resolution. The chairman stated that the fulness of the vote indicated that the desired circulation for the REVIEW was assured.

The question on the report as a whole was then put and adopted unanimously.

The committee on nominations, appointed to suggest four persons to act as members of the board of directors for the next two years, reported the following names: I. H. Evans, G. B. Thompson, H. R. Salisbury, T. E. Bowen.

On motion of E. T. Russell, seconded by W. J. Fitzgerald, these persons were elected.

Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Report of the General Conference Publishing Department

From Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1908

E. R. PALMER, SECRETARY

THE publishing work is one of God's great universal agencies for spreading the light of the gospel in these last days. With the invention of movable type it became a living world-power dur-

ing the closing years of the fifteenth century. Its mission began with the publication of the Scriptures, which proved to be an index to the work that Providence had for it to do. It speedily found its legitimate field of service in the great Reformation of the sixteenth century, where it became a factor which the papacy could not baffle, even with its wonderful system and facilities for spying out, apprehending, and crushing its enemies.

The quiet, persistent, ever-active work of the young men of the Reformation in scattering literature perplexed the leaders of the papacy more than all things else. When it seemed that the light of the Reformation had been extinguished by the imprisonment or execution of some great leader, a score of other lights would blaze up in the darkness where the literature had been scattered. In the presence of this powerful agent, which could not be seized, and cast into prison, nor burned at the stake, the supreme pontiff trembled on his throne, and the papal system tottered to its foundation.

As the circulation of literature was a mighty factor in making possible the Reformation of the sixteenth century, so it has been the strong, resourceful, enterprising pioneer in founding modern missions, and in proclaiming the three angels' messages.

It may properly be called a "universal" agency of the gospel from two points of view. First, because it is being demonstrated more clearly every day that literature is the most powerful of all weapons in the hands of our laborers in all nations; and also because the publishing work, in some of its varied forms, may be advanced by all God's people, from the little children to men and women with gray heads and faltering steps.

During the past four years we have been living in the time of the fulfilment of the long-cherished promise that the publishing work was to be revived. Notwithstanding the struggles and conflicts, it has been a time of courage and success and confidence in God. Success has been given to publishing houses in their efforts to rise above apparent disasters, and make needed reforms; to conferences, in their efforts to strengthen their field organization; and to canvassers, in their labors from house to house. To God, and to him alone, be all the glory.

A report of these experiences must fall far short of painting the picture as it is. We can not portray, in its true setting, the story of the earthquakes, the fires, the cleansing, reconstruction, organization, and training which would represent correctly the dealings of the Lord with his people in this revival of the publishing work according to his promise.

Such experiences are a life, not expressible in words—a life which must be lived to be understood and appreciated. Just as God's greatest works in nature "have ever been, and must ever be, unwritten and unsung," so God's way with his people, his method in doing things, is hidden except from those who learn by experience in the service. They who have eyes trained in the school of experience to see the things of God, may read the handwriting of his goodness and blessing upon the severely plain walls of our reconstructed publishing houses, and upon the fast whitening harvest-fields of all nations.

General Principles

Every step of progress has been taken along the highway of certain clearly defined principles, which have brought success wherever and whenever they have been faithfully carried out. They have stood the wear and tear of "hard times," panics, and politics; the shafts of the critics; and the ever-changing methods of the fraternity of new-fangled notions. These principles should frequently be rehearsed, and kept in mind, and followed more faithfully as the work spreads out over all nations, and takes on greater volume and responsibility.

Some of the more important of these principles are as follows:—

1. That man can do nothing of himself (John 5:30); but he can do all things through Christ. Phil. 4:13. These two scriptures embrace all the theology of the old and new covenants, and point out the place of power that erring man may occupy in relation to his God.

2. That success in the work of God is a gift from him, and does not depend upon temporal conditions; that the gospel is panic-proof, drought-proof, strike-proof, fire-proof, storm-proof, and winter-proof. Hab. 3:17-19. That it is the glory of God to create something out of nothing—to give bread in the desert, water from the rock, success where there is no promise of it to natural eyes, and to make the wilderness and the solitary place to blossom as the rose.

3. That only those troubles which get inside do us harm. It is the water inside the ship that sinks it; the waters outside buoy it up.

4. That courage, perseverance, and obedience have promise of great success. Joshua 1:1-9.

5. That all things come to the man who is *right* and never lets go. Joash failed to subdue the Syrians because he struck only "three times" instead of "five or six times." 2 Kings 13:18, 19. Under God we can do what needs to be done if we think so, believe, act, and never give up. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." Our agents are called "can-vassers," not can't-vassers. If we *can't*, we *can't*, and that is the end of it; if we *can*, we *can*, and that is the beginning of it.

6. That the publishing work should be built upon a solid, gospel, missionary foundation, with only such commercialism as is necessary and legitimate in all departments of God's work.

7. That all publishing houses be organized upon a denominational constituency basis, and be made to serve to the extent of their ability the evangelical interests of the field.

8. That commercial work, which has been eliminated from all our publishing houses by earthquake, by fire, and by vote, be permanently excluded, so that every dollar invested by Seventh-day Adventists in these buildings and machines, and all the time and talents of the valuable men employed, may be used for the improvement and manufacture of our literature, and for promoting the field work.

9. That publishing houses should secure by purchase, or by contract, or by other legitimate means, such rights or ownership in all literature which they publish as will enable them to control the quality and circulation of their output, and receive from the same the just financial returns from their enterprise and activity.

10. That the field canvassing work be built upon the old, well-tried methods of organization, education, and training.

11. That the field work be directed by faithful, experienced men; that these men be given the place in conference councils which their responsibilities justify; and that they be paid just wages on the basis of their experience, labors, responsibilities, and expenses.

12. That provision be made for the thorough instruction of every canvasser in the subject-matter of the book he is to represent, and in the principles of Christian salesmanship; and that thorough attention be given to the equally necessary training of each agent in his field from house to house by the field missionary agent.

13. That all union and local conferences and mission fields be responsible for the circulation of literature in their respective territories, and make strong, sufficient provision for conducting the same.

14. That provision be made for giving some part in the publishing work to every man, woman, and child in the denomination, and for placing the work of all upon a well-organized educational basis.

15. That all features of the publishing work be maintained upon a practical, thorough-working cash basis.

16. That strong co-operation be built up and maintained between publishing houses, tract societies, and all field workers, by frequent councils, conventions, and institutes.

17. That well-defined plans and policies should be pursued with as little change as possible. Just as an advertisement becomes more effective with permanency of form and wording, and as a tree is weakened every time it is moved, so our methods and plans of labor increase in strength as they become well-grounded and familiar in the minds of the people, and are weakened with many uprootings and experiments.

18. That liberal appropriations be made for establishing the necessary publishing facilities in mission fields.

Items of Progress

The following are a few items which mark the progress of the publishing work during the past four years:—

1. The organization of our publishing houses from stock companies to associations on a representative membership basis, which had previously been begun, has been completed.

2. Commercial work has been eliminated from all our regular publishing houses. The managing boards of these houses have demonstrated that the denominational work is self-supporting, and there seems to be little if any desire to go down again into Egypt for help. This change has been greeted with a universal chorus of approving "Amens" from our people.

3. The organization of the Publishing Department has been so revised and broadened that its membership includes representatives from all its institutional and field interests both at home and abroad. There are forty-six members, representing the field as follows:—

Department officers	4
Managers of publishing houses and their branches	17
Union conference missionary agents	13
Union conference missionary secretaries	6
General men—members of General Conference Committee	6

A department office with the requisite officers and employees has been established at headquarters in Takoma Park.

4. Four years ago there were only four general agents in North America, and many conferences were without field agents. Now there are eleven general agents in this territory, and nearly every conference has a field agent.

5. One of the most depressing handicaps that the publishing work has struggled under in the past has been that field leaders in the publishing work were quite generally deprived of their rightful place in conference councils, and were pitifully underpaid for their work as compared with other conference laborers. These well-known conditions have made it extremely difficult to secure and hold valuable men in this line of work. These wrongs have been partially corrected, and unfortunate conditions in this respect have been greatly improved.

6. There has been a strong tendency to roll the responsibility for the circulation of literature back upon local conferences, where it should be. To the extent that conferences have taken up the work seriously and with energy, substantial results have been seen. When publishing houses recognize the local conferences as their legitimate retailers, and local conferences recognize the publishing houses as their source of supplies, a co-operation is effected which insures the success and prosperity of both.

7. It appears that God takes special pleasure in developing great results out of what seems insignificant and small. About three years ago one of our workers asked if something could not be done to assist two or three boys who wanted to attend Healdsburg College. The discussion of that local need led to the scholarship arrangements based on the sale of subscription books and periodicals, which, with the earnest co-operation of the Educational and Young People's departments, have, under God's blessing, been chief factors in increasing the sale of literature, in awakening an interest in our young people in securing an education, thus filling our schools with a desirable class of students. The influence of this scholarship plan has reached far beyond the number of scholarships actually earned. It seems to have stirred our young people throughout the denomination to an appreciation of the possibilities within their reach to prepare for the Master's service.

8. Our convention meetings have also contributed much toward the advancement of this work. We have held one general meeting of the members of the department, two meetings of publishing house managers, and a large number of book-men's conventions. In these gatherings, the importance of which can hardly be overestimated, plans of work have been systematized and perfected, publishing houses have established better relations for co-operation, and field agents, in their book-men's conventions, have received help which they greatly needed in order to develop a strong force of intelligent leaders and instructors in Christian salesmanship.

9. About four years ago it was found that complications were such that it was not practical longer to handle health books which were privately owned and controlled; therefore, in harmony with counsel from the General Conference Committee and Sister White, our publishing houses arranged to provide such health books as were most needed. This

heavy task has been accomplished through the loyalty and co-operation of physicians, publishing houses, and agents.

10. Considerable progress has been made in establishing the publishing work in mission fields, details of which will be included by mission field superintendents in their reports. The demands for literature are especially increasing in all the Spanish American countries. Four years ago the General Conference laid upon the Pacific Press and the Hamburg publishing houses the responsibility of furnishing subscription books in the Spanish language. The Hamburg house has published two editions of "His Glorious Appearing," and the Pacific Press, several editions of "Steps to Christ," "Gospel Primer," "New Testament Primer," "Christ Our Saviour," and "Coming King;" and they are now preparing abridged editions of "Great Controversy," "Bible Readings," and "Home and Health," and several illustrated tracts.

During the year 1908 the Pacific Press shipped over \$18,000 worth of books in the Spanish language. Undoubtedly there is a great field before us in these Spanish-American countries. Small publishing plants are being developed in Mexico, Colon, Chile, and Argentina; in Brazil, also, a flourishing little plant is being developed for the publication of literature in the Portuguese language, and there is good promise for the future of the work there.

A small company of canvassers has recently been sent to Mexico, and is demonstrating satisfactorily that subscription books can be sold successfully there.

Two of our most faithful young men, Brother Max Trummer, from College View, Neb., and Brother Henry Tonjes, of the Greater New York Conference, are now attending this meeting with the expectation of sailing for South America when the meeting is over, to take charge of the canvassing work in Argentina and Brazil.

We are told that agents in South America can sell more books at the present time in one day than could be sold in a week a few years ago. And, indeed, there is an awakening among all nations, and a rapidly increasing demand for light on the Scriptures.

11. Advance steps have also been taken in providing literature for the foreign-speaking people of the United States. The International Publishing Association of College View, Neb., is well organized for handling trade books, tracts, and periodicals in the German and Scandinavian languages. The Kansas City Branch of the Pacific Press is making a specialty of subscription books in these languages, and the New York Branch of the Review and Herald is undertaking to carry a supply of all lines of literature published by the denomination.

12. The periodical work is taking on new form, and is making rapid progress. For several years the sale of papers has been carried on successfully on the streets and from house to house by agents in Germany, England, South America, and Australia. But until recently very little progress has been made in that work in the United States, and what has been accomplished has been with the greatest difficulty.

The development of a good line of ten-cent magazines seems to be solving this proposition rapidly and satisfactorily.

rily. In fact, the progress of the magazine work during the past year has been both surprising and gratifying. The progress of this work may be indicated by the fact that during March, 1908, 50,000 copies of the ten-cent magazines were sold in the United States and Canada; while, during the corresponding month of this year, 175,000 copies were sold. The rapid growth of the periodical work, together with the urgent need for the church tract and missionary work being put upon an organized basis, has made it necessary to strengthen the organization of the Publishing Department to enable it to handle this work. Accordingly provision has been made by the General Conference Committee for a general missionary secretary to take the oversight of that work, and a few months ago Brother D. W. Reavis was appointed to that position.

Recommendations have also been passed urging union and State conferences to appoint field missionary secretaries to take immediate supervision of these lines of work in their respective territories. Some progress has been made in developing this organization.

Statistical Report

The past quadrennial period has not been spent by this department in spinning fine theories. There has been earnest effort to do the work in harmony with right principles, so that every blow struck might contribute toward the erection of a permanent building; but, at the same time, it has been a period of hard work during which our leaders in the publishing houses and in the conferences have joined hands in striving for definite results. The success attained is indicated by the following figures:—

Number of publishing houses	26
Number of employees in publishing houses	515
Capital invested	\$1,038,000
Number of languages represented	61
Number of tracts published	1,096
Number of pamphlets published	287
Number of bound books	333
Number of periodicals	118
Number of agents selling subscription books	1,200
Number of agents selling periodicals (approximately)	3,000
Proportion of agents selling doctrinal books	87½%
Proportion of agents selling health books	9¾%
Proportion of agents selling miscellaneous books	2¾%

More than half of the entire force of agents—56½%—are selling those two most valuable books, "The Great Controversy between Christ and Satan" and "Thoughts on Daniel and Revelation."

The total value of literature sold during the past four years has been as follows:—

1905	\$ 548,000
1906	824,000
1907	1,028,000
1908	1,290,000
Total	\$3,690,000

This total for four years is over half a million dollars above the total sales during the previous ten years, and represents about one third of the literature sold during the past sixty-four years since the work began.

And the good work is still advancing with rapidly increasing strides. These

statistics are already out of date. The Lord has been doing great things for us since the close of 1908. Also the figures we might prepare to-day would be out of date to-morrow. We have already begun to realize the part which our literature is to play in this last great gospel drama. The circulation of literature is only beginning. Its possibilities have hardly been touched with the tips of our fingers.

Recommendations

During this Conference broader plans should be laid for entering the open doors for our literature both at home and abroad. Among the items which should receive consideration are the following:—

1. Suitable provision should be made for the thorough and efficient handling of the periodical work and home tract and missionary work:—
 - (a) Proper administration from the headquarter's office. Should the supervision of this work be continued by the Publishing Department, or by another department created for that purpose?
 - (b) Efficient leaders in the union conferences.
 - (c) The proper handling of details in each local conference.
 - (d) The adjustment of discounts and commissions so they will meet as nearly as possible the expenses of the field work.

2. As the sale of our literature has increased the demand, which has been felt keenly for many years, is becoming more imperative that suitable provision be made for the improvement and correction of our literature, and for bringing references, statistics, etc., up to date. This need is too urgent to be neglected longer.

3. Liberal appropriations should be made to assist several of our mission fields in the effort to improve their publishing facilities. Among the most urgent calls are those from China, Japan, South America, Mexico, and eastern Canada. Several experienced field men, also, should be sent abroad at this time to assist in organizing and building up the circulation of literature in mission fields.

4. The possibilities of this work are so great, and the lines so varied, should not the general department be so organized that its officers will be engaged in the general work, and devote a proper share of their time to publishing interests in mission fields?

5. There should be a careful review of our scholarship plans by joint councils between the Publishing, Educational, and Young People's departments, and by the Conference as a body, so that these plans may, by every reasonable means, be made satisfactory for the assistance of our young people in securing an education, while at the same time engaging in practical gospel service.

6. Our financial policy also should be carefully reviewed. With an investment of more than a million dollars in facilities, and with an annual business which has passed by a long way the million-dollar mark, it is necessary that our financial policy, both in publishing houses and in the field, be such that our progress will be substantial, and without unnecessary risks.

7. There should also be a careful review of the various sources of income, and a proper distribution of the same,

having as its object the making of this department as nearly self-supporting as we can. While we believe that the publishing work is as truly gospel work as ministry from the sacred desk, and that tithes may be used as properly in advancing this work as any other, yet, in the providence of God, a great line of self-supporting work has been given to us, and it should be our aim to carry a large share of the expenses of this work in the General, union, and State conferences, and thus release a larger sum annually in tithes and donations for the support of missions and the gospel ministry.

With thanksgiving to God for his manifold blessings, and with unbounded confidence in the possibilities before us in this department of service, we respectfully submit this report to the delegates of this Conference.

South African Union Conference

Review of the Union Field

J. V. WILLSON

THE South African Union Conference is composed of the Cape Colony Conference, the Natal Transvaal Conference, and the mission territory outside the organized conferences. The territory includes Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, the Transvaal Colony, Natal, Basutoland, Zululand, Swaziland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Rhodesia, and British Central Africa, sometimes called Nyassaland. This is an area of 814,083 square miles, and has a population of 7,370,437, of which 1,131,154 are white, and 6,239,283 are colored. This does not include German West Africa, Portuguese West Africa, or Portuguese East Africa.

This union conference was organized in 1902. It now has 21 churches, a gain of 4 churches in the last four years, and a membership of 679, also 9 companies of Sabbath-keepers, numbering 88, being a gain of 295 in the four years. The amount of tithe received in 1908 was \$11,896.48, or a tithe per capita of \$13.19.

There are 18 church buildings, the estimated value of which is \$33,498.20. We have 18 ordained ministers, 6 licentiates, 36 licensed missionaries, and 9 canvassers, making a total of 69 laborers.

CAPE COLONY CONFERENCE

This conference includes Cape Colony and Orange River Colony, an area of 327,101 square miles, and a population of 2,794,000, of which 2,070,000 are colored. The conference was organized in 1892. Within its bounds are located the Claremont Union College, the Cape Sanitarium, the headquarters of the International Tract Society, the union conference office, and the Kimberley Baths, most of these being at Cape Town and its suburbs.

Cape Colony Conference has 12 organized churches, with a membership of 471; 3 companies, with 22 members; and 8 isolated Sabbath-keepers; making a total of 501 Sabbath-keepers in all.

The tithe for 1908 was \$5,235.25. There are 9 church buildings, 2 licensed ministers, 8 licensed missionaries, and 5 canvassers, making a total of 15 laborers. The total value of book sales in 1908 was \$4,928.44.

Just a word in reference to the peculiar difficulties met by the canvassing work in this territory, owing to the great

distances between the towns and cities and the sparsely settled country districts. Our canvassing work is behind in organization and efficiency. We need practical help in organizing the work and getting it started. We respectfully request that Brother E. R. Palmer, the General Conference canvassing agent of the denomination, be sent to South Africa for a period of at least three months to examine the situation on the ground, and endeavor to put our canvassing work on a proper basis, and train, and set to work, a canvassing agent for our territory.

At our last session of the conference, in January, 1909, our hearts were all made glad to welcome back Professor Elffers and his company of eighteen who had been disconnected from the regular organization for some time. The professor is editing and publishing a paper in Dutch, and his two daughters are teaching the Dutch language in connection with our college at Kenilworth. We are sure this accession will prove a great impetus to giving the message to the many Dutch people in Cape Colony.

THE EDUCATIONAL WORK

Claremont Union College, at Kenilworth, Cape, was established in 1892. This is our training-school for all South Africa. To it we are looking for the development of laborers. There are many young people in our territory, who ought to attend this school, but who can not pay even a portion of the tuition, owing to the severe financial depression that has swept over the country.

To meet this situation the college board is endeavoring to establish an industrial enterprise — brush-making — in connection with the school, in order to provide a way by which those who can not pay their way may earn enough to carry them through school. The college has no capital to start the enterprise, and needs help to the amount of \$1,000.

The new workers sent over, Prof. C. P. Crager and wife and Miss Mary Cobban, are taking hold with all their might, and we look for brighter days for our college. The present attendance is sixty-three.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY WORK

There are two sanitariums and one set of treatment-rooms under denominational control, and one sanitarium and one set of treatment-rooms under private management.

Our leading sanitarium is the Cape Sanitarium, located at Plumstead, Cape Colony. Dr. George Thomason is the physician in charge. This sanitarium has been prospered during the past four years. It was started in a building formerly used as an orphanage. The bath- and treatment-rooms not affording adequate facilities, a new wing was built, the first floor being fitted up for treatment-rooms, and the second floor for a surgical room, and for rooms for patients. This has greatly added to the facilities of the institution.

The present worth is \$19,124. There are four lady nurses and one gentleman nurse. The institution is just a little more than paying running expenses each year. A training-school is conducted, and has already graduated four nurses. A large amount of medical missionary work is done among the colored population in the neighborhood.

THE KIMBERLEY BATHS

This institution was first started about

fifteen years ago as a benevolent home for unemployed, stranded men, but this feature was afterward discontinued at the breaking out of the Boer War.

During the siege of Kimberley, one 9-pound shell and two large 100-pound shells entered the house and exploded, tearing things to pieces quite generally. But the Lord in his mercy so ordered it that no one was hurt. We were under fire 124 days, and were very glad when the siege was raised, and no more shells came whizzing through the air at us. We were able to make a vegetarian soup during the siege, which was a very agreeable change to hundreds who had been subsisting on horse- and mule-flesh. At the close of the siege our pocket-book showed a gain of \$200 profit from this soup. We had a few hills of cucumbers in the garden, and it was marvelous to see how the Lord made those cucumbers grow. The ordinary ones sold for twenty-five cents, and the larger ones for fifty cents each. We also had a few rows of string-beans, and they bore beyond belief. A double handful brought twenty-five cents. The water for the baths was cut off; but we told the military that we *must* be allowed to bathe the soldiers who lay in the trenches day and night. So they allowed us water for that, and every drop was saved after it had been used for baths, and used to keep the beans and cucumbers thriving.

After the siege the bath-rooms were rebuilt at a cost of \$10,000. Just before coming to this Conference, a check for \$870 was drawn, paying off the last dollar of indebtedness, so we could sing the jubilee song. The present assets of the baths are \$13,597.95, and no liabilities.

There is something like one fourth of an acre of garden connected with the baths. This has been planted to flowers, and by intensive culture has been made to bring in from \$150 to \$200 a month income, and sometimes as much as \$60 in one day. The physicians of Kimberley have sent us many patients, and many friends have been won by the treatments given.

A prosperous private sanitarium has also been started at Bellair, a suburb of Durban. It is located in a beautiful part of the town. There is no Seventh-day Adventist physician in attendance.

MISSIONS

There are six regular missions in operation,—Solusi, Somabula, Barotseland, Maranatha, Kolo, and Malamulo.

The Solusi Mission is located in Matabeleland, Rhodesia, some thirty-five miles west of Bulawayo and 1,300 miles north of Cape Town. This is our oldest mission. Here Elder Tripp labored and laid down his life. Dr. Carmichael, Sister Armitage, and Elder Mead also gave up their lives in service at this mission.

The mission owns about 12,000 acres of land, has two well-built brick dwelling-houses, a brick church, and a brick school-house, besides a dining-room, a dormitory for girls, and huts for boys. The total assets of this mission are \$13,597.95. As there are no debts, this is also the present worth.

There is a school at the mission having an attendance of about 76 pupils, with four white and several colored teachers. There are also one or two out-stations with native teachers.

The mission farm has 300 acres of land cleared, and under the plow. They

raise Indian corn (mealies), Kafir corn, enyout, peanuts, tomatoes, and sweet potatoes. Quite a herd of live stock is kept on the farm. The principal income is from the sale of mealies, peanuts, and butter. This mission is self-supporting, except the salary of the white helpers. In the past, locusts have been a great scourge, sometimes destroying a whole crop of mealies; but now the government supplies an insecticide, with which the swarms of locusts can be destroyed as fast as they appear. Last year Elder Sturdevant destroyed twenty-six swarms. This is a great relief.

The school is in a prosperous condition, and many boys are sufficiently trained to be able to teach out-schools. It is planned to establish more out-stations, so as to reach the natives who live far away from the mission.

THE SOMABULA MISSION

This mission is situated some seventy-five miles northeast of Bulawayo, on the road to Salisbury. It was established by Elder F. B. Armitage, who took a team of oxen and a wagon, and moved out on the veldt, or wild, open ground, collected the native boys and girls, and established a prosperous school of from fifty to sixty.

Brother Armitage passed through some interesting experiences. Soon after starting the mission, he bought a mule team at heavy expense, and the team died. He needed more cattle; but did not have the money to buy them. But some lions at some far-away place got after some cattle, and chased them straight to the mission farm, and left them there. Another time, when the mission funds got low, the government issued an order that the natives should muzzle their dogs. They had no muzzles, and there was no place they could buy them, and they could not make them, so they came to the mission for help. Brother Armitage collected all the scraps of sheet-iron and tin and all the pieces of leather he could find, and went to making muzzles at a good price, and so obtained the needed funds. He also turned his hand to mending wagons for his neighbors, and that helped the mission finances also. So, by one way and another, the mission was finally established.

Brother Armitage was finally called to the Maranatha Mission, and Brother W. C. Walston was sent to Somabula, with Brother and Sister Butterfield to help him. Brother and Sister Butterfield and little daughter all came down with the fever, and were all very, very sick at the same time. Brother Walston had to care for them, do the cooking, see to the farm and school; and when the little girl died, he had to make the coffin, and attend to the last sad rites all alone, without any white people near him. This was a trying time, but the Lord gave him strength to endure. The mission is now in a prosperous condition.

MARANATHA MISSION

This mission is established among the Kafir natives, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony. It is about four years since work was begun on this mission. A dwelling-house has been built, also a meeting- and school-house, a store, and a two-story building, the first floor to be used for a dining-room and the second floor for a dormitory. The land has been fenced, cleared, and tilled. Meetings have been held, and some forty

families in the neighborhood have become interested in the mission, and the truths taught there. For a long time it seemed impossible to awaken an interest among the natives in regard to our school work. They did not care to come to the mission, but finally Elders Armitage and Hyatt went through the Kafir villages with a wagon and a magic lantern, with views of Bible scenes, and held evening meetings with the natives. They had never seen such things before, and it made a great impression on them. Among other things shown, were views of the beasts mentioned in Daniel 7. The natives thought they were real photographs of the original beasts, and said, "Now we know these things are so, because we have really seen the pictures of those beasts." The result was that many wanted to go to the school and learn. They have a school of about forty pupils now.

When they went with the wagon to gather up the boys, one boy made an appointment with them to meet him at a certain spot. When the wagon was to be there, several weeks from that time, he came a long distance, and waited at the spot five days till the wagon came. This shows how earnest they are to learn. An interest has been awakened in our school all through the Kafir land, and also among the Fingoes. Wherever the wagon went, our missionaries gave treatments to the sick; the Lord blessed these simple treatments wonderfully, and the sick recovered.

MALAMULO MISSION

This mission is situated in Nyassaland, about forty miles south of Blantyre. It was acquired in 1902. Elder Watson gave his life for the work here. The mission farm has 2,000 acres of land. They raise crops for the use of the mission family, but there is no market accessible to sell the farm produce, except the butter, and this they sell in Blantyre. The mission is in charge of Elder J. C. Rogers. There are six out-schools, with an attendance of 162. The central school has about 150 in attendance.

The mode of traveling is by *machilla*, a conveyance similar to a hammock, which is borne on the shoulders of four strong men. By frequent changes, they can travel six miles an hour.

There is an out-station at Matandani, about ninety miles north of the central station. This is in charge of Brother S. M. Konigmacher. New out-stations are being established, and soon we hope to spread the knowledge of the third angel's message all through that region.

THE BASUTO MISSION

Basutoland is called the Switzerland of South Africa, being mostly at a high elevation, with mountains and hills. It has a very salubrious climate, free from the malaria so common to most parts of the interior of South Africa. It has an area of 10,293 square miles, and a population of 218,903.

The Basuto nation dates its origin from Moshesh, perhaps the wisest and most sagacious chief known in South African history. The Basutos are the most highly civilized, the best-educated, and the most powerful tribe in South Africa to-day, being well advanced in agriculture, schools, civil government, etc. The Basuto young men find ready employment in the post-offices in the large

towns, business offices, stores, and government offices. The area of Basutoland is 10,293 square miles; with a population of 262,561.

We have one mission in Basutoland, the Kolo Mission, of which Brother M. E. Emmerson is superintendent. This mission has been in existence many years; but for various reasons has not made the progress one would like to see. There are strong mission stations established by other societies, with large and costly buildings, fully equipped schools and workshops, and these naturally appeal to the native mind more than our modest little mission stations with total assets of only \$2,000.

Brother Emmerson, in studying the situation, became convinced that the most promising way of reaching the natives there was by circulating our literature. He started out to sell books containing present truth, but found the natives did not have the money to buy them, but they did have chickens and goat-skins. So he takes a team, and is selling the printed page all through that country. When he comes home after a trip, instead of counting his money, he counts his chickens and goat-skins. In this way, Basutoland is getting the truth.

BAROTSELAND MISSION

About five years ago, Elder W. H. Anderson started out with three boys on foot to locate a mission in Barotseland, some 250 miles north of Victoria Falls. He traveled until he was overcome by the fever, and at night gave directions to his boys what to do in case of his death, and then lay down, not expecting ever to see another morning. A kind white man found him, and took care of him till he recovered. A site for a mission farm was found,—6,000 acres, well watered by a river, a large creek, and a living spring of water. A grant was obtained of the government, and one year after, active operations were begun. There is now a well-built brick dwelling-house, a good brick school-house, a dining-room and huts for the boys, 200 acres of land under cultivation, a fruit orchard of several acres containing oranges, lemons, guavas, papayas, pineapples, and other fruits, and a prosperous school of forty pupils.

The boys are taught in their native language, and qualified to act as teachers in the out-schools. A circle of out-stations is now established, and further outer circles of stations are planned for until the whole districts shall be covered and the third angel's message be brought to every native in that region. Brother Anderson has planned to become acquainted with every kraal in his territory, and to be able to converse with each *induna* (chief) in his native language this year.

Last year, when Brother Anderson was called on to part with his faithful companion, I asked him whether he would leave the mission and return to the home land. He replied no, that he had *so much more* invested in that field now and that he would go on, and make the mission all that they had planned it to be. A good impression has been created all through that country in regard to our mission work, and a number of mission superintendents of other denominations, including the Roman Catholic, have written him, asking to be instructed in the right way to conduct industrial mission schools.

When there, I saw two boys in serious conversation with the superintendent one evening, and on inquiry found they had come to ask for baptism. Since then some seven more have been baptized. So the good work goes on, and souls are gathered out of heathenism to be saved in the kingdom of God. The new railroad up to the large copper mines in the Kongo Free State will be completed this year, and that will open the way for the message to go to the great Kongo State.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

Six main central stations have been opened up, and thirteen out-stations established, thus making a beginning in Matabeleland, Barotseland, Basutoland, among the Kafirs, and a start in Nyassaland.

WHAT THERE IS TO DO

The work is to be developed in these tribes, and new work opened up in Zululand, with its population of 200,330; in northeastern Rhodesia, with 300,000; in Natal, with 799,780; and in other places in South Africa, containing 1,300,000 souls. Surely here is work to employ all the men and means that can be spared.

Work should be started among the Zulus at once. Physically, this race is the finest in South Africa. Their king, Chaka, years ago was a veritable Napoleon in military tactics, training his men in *impis*, or regiments, and conquering the surrounding tribes. A good training-school should be established among these people.

Hitherto the work for the natives has been conducted by the union conference; but the work is so vast, covering such a large territory, that it has been considered advisable to have each local conference take over the responsibility of looking after the natives within their own conference limits.

This would bring each conference more directly in touch with the mission work, and so create a more active missionary spirit. This change is planned for in the near future. Ethiopia is stretching forth her hands unto God. The needs of these poor, benighted people appeal to us. Many lives have already been given to this work in Africa. Elders Tripp, Mead, Watson, Dr. Carmichael, Sister Armitage, and Sister Anderson all laid down their lives in service; also Brother and Sister Sturdevant gave their only son; and Brother and Sister Butterfield, their only daughter.

Report of the British Union Conference

W. J. FITZGERALD

THE United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is indisputably one of the most interesting divisions of the world. Politically, it has played a leading rôle for many centuries. Perhaps it is just to say that no other nation in any age has done more to spread abroad in all quarters of the globe the salutary influences of advanced and enlightened civilization. For more than four hundred years, explorers have been going forth from the British Isles to the remotest points in all directions. (Recently Lieutenant Shackleton has been within just a little over one hundred miles of the south pole.)

In the immediate wake of Britain's explorers have ever followed hosts of colonists, full of courage, determina-

tion, and resourcefulness. Great Britain governs nearly one fourth of the world's population, and the empire occupies one fourth of the habitable area of the globe. Not only has she enriched the world by carrying forward successfully a stupendous and superb scheme of colonization and empire, but she has also contributed bountifully to the world's wealth, commerce, science, art, literature, morals, and religion. It is beyond the limits of the human mind to estimate the work accomplished by the British people in the making and distribution of the Holy Scriptures, and other Christian literature.

The United Kingdom acted no inconsiderable part in the great religious reform which revolutionized Europe in the sixteenth century. It contributed to that great cause its full quota of bold and brilliant advocates,—both writers and public speakers. It spilt sufficient of the blood of its people of all classes thoroughly to fertilize the reformation soil, and water the seeds of eternal truth deposited therein. No other European country did more in later periods to resuscitate the great reform movement, and carry it forward through successive stages toward the goal of full accomplishment. How great was the work of Bunyan, the Wesleys, Whitefield, Spurgeon, and a host of other valiant servants of God! In the great awakening of the forties of the last century, Great Britain was again found in the forefront of the agitation. Hundreds of her godly ministers of the gospel sounded the judgment alarm and advent tidings, not only in the home land, but in many mission countries of the earth.

But what of Great Britain to-day, and the part she is acting and will act in connection with this great closing movement of God's truth in the world? Is she maintaining her past standards, and living up to her splendid traditions? Is there being gathered out from the masses there, a people who rally round the standard of the third angel? Is she moving forward to take her place shoulder to shoulder with those countries which are supplying devoted soldiers of the cross who are to carry successfully this message to all divisions of mankind?

Wherever the banner of British authority and influence waves, it is a positive guaranty of liberty to carry forward the work of the Lord without hindrance. This is so in the mother country; it is also true in far distant lands, influenced for centuries by the superstitions and vagaries of paganism and other false religions. The mighty influence of the British empire is still successfully exerted to keep gateways in all parts of the world open to the missionaries of the cross. This wholesome influence emanates from the United Kingdom, whose territory is the field of the British Union Conference.

The British Union is among the smallest in area, and among the largest in population. It is composed of England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands of Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney, the Shetland and Orkney Islands to the north of Scotland, and the Hebrides and other islands of the west coast of Scotland. Its area is 121,000 square miles, being somewhat larger than the combined areas of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. The population is about 45,000,000, or nearly half that of all

North America, exclusive of Old Mexico. At least four distinct and characteristic nationalities,—English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh,—are manifest to one who visits all divisions of the field. Three languages besides English are spoken by considerable sections of the population, the Welsh in Wales, the Gaelic in Scotland, and the Erse in Ireland being adhered to by thousands; and it requires no stretch of the imagination to discover many minor yet striking distinctions, as regards both customs and dialects. One finds no monotony attaching to a trip from Land's End at the extreme southwest of England, to John O' Groat's at the extreme northeast of Scotland; or from Sandringham in the east of England to Killarney in the west of Ireland. With such a territory and such a population, who could fail to possess inspiration to carry this work forward! Could one desire a better, more interesting, or more promising field?

At the opening of the quadrennial term, Jan. 1, 1905, our work in Great Britain was twenty-six years old. There were at that time 2 organized conferences, North England and South England, and 3 mission fields, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, with an aggregate reported membership of 1,364. During the four-year period closing Dec. 31, 1908, two missions—Wales and South Scotland—were organized into conferences, 25 churches were organized, and there were added to the membership 875 by baptism and 128 by vote, or a total of 1,003. On account of a revision of the lists of church-memberships throughout the field, the reported net gain for the General Conference term was reduced to 310, giving the union a membership of 1,674 at the close of the year 1908. It is evident that the real gain in membership for the quadrennial period is much larger than the apparent net gain. The union made a gain of 68 members for the first quarter of 1909, so that on March 31 of the present year we had a total membership of 1,742. That which has been accomplished during the past four years, as regards membership, gives us assurance for the future.

FINANCES

Our people have been devoted to the cause and faithful in its support. There has been a very encouraging gain in tithe and offerings during the four years. The tithe for the year 1904, the last year of the preceding General Conference term, amounted to \$15,910, or a per capita rate of \$10.93. The tithe for the year 1908, the last year of the term for which we are reporting, amounted to \$25,078, or a per capita rate of \$14.08. Thus the year 1908, as compared with 1904, shows a gain in tithe of \$9,168, and a gain of \$4.05 in the rate per capita.

The total offerings to missions for 1904 amounted to \$1,821, or \$1.33 a member, while the total offerings to missions for 1908 amounted to \$3,541, showing a gain of \$1,720; and the per capita rate was increased from \$1.33 to \$2.17.

The total tithe for the four-year period ending Dec. 31, 1908, amounted to \$91,798.13, or a yearly average of \$22,949. The yearly average per capita was \$13.64. The total offerings to missions for the four years amounted to \$12,238.90, a yearly average of \$3,059.72, and a per capita yearly average of \$1.82.

It is therefore apparent that at every point of comparison the tithe and offer-

ings for the year 1908 show a lead over the yearly average for the quadrennial term, indicating continual growth. The tithe and offerings for the first quarter of 1909 were larger than for any preceding quarter. Our tithe rate of \$14.98 per capita for 1908 is \$3.69 above the average rate per capita for the world, \$2.72 above the average for the United States, \$5.60 above the average rate for Europe, and \$4.10 higher than the next highest in the European field. Over \$7,000 has been raised in cash contributions and by the sale of the book, "Christ's Object Lessons," for the union conference building fund. Six sevenths of this amount was raised during the latter half of the period. It is encouraging to note that during the last two years, when strenuous efforts have been put forth to secure offerings for the union conference building fund, the offerings to missions showed a decided increase.

We find pleasure in being able to make a favorable report concerning our Union Conference.

PROPERTY

In August, 1906, the British Union Conference incorporated under the name of the Seventh-day Adventist Union, Ltd.

At that time the union had no available assets. By the close of the year 1908 it had invested in the purchase of the Stanborough Park estate, and by the erection of buildings and otherwise improving the same, the sum of \$78,380.86. Of this sum, the union owed \$28,959.45. Thus the union had gained, in two and one-half years, by donations and otherwise, the sum of \$49,421.41.

Besides the amount invested in Stanborough Park, the union owns, for the execution of its different lines of work, several agencies and properties valued as follows: The International Tract Society, Ltd., \$44,141.18; the International Health Association, Ltd., \$7,586.93; the Good Health Association, Ltd., \$28,328.08; the Stanborough Park Training College, \$5,000; making a net present worth of \$134,477.60.

The different branches named, while operating under their own name and local management, are controlled by, and pay rent to, the union, besides turning into the union treasury all profits that are not needed to keep their business in good working order. We are thankful to report that all these branches are making profits. Full reports of these several departments will be submitted by their respective representatives. The local conferences will also be reported by their presidents.

MINISTERS AND OTHER WORKERS

There are regularly employed in this field, to carry forward the work in its several phases, 17 ordained ministers, 11 licensed preachers, 19 missionary licentiates, and 19 other workers in conference employ, 7 teachers, 207 canvassers, 36 medical missionary workers, 30 employees in the publishing house, and 20 in the health food factory, making a grand total of 366. This means that one out of every five of our members is employed in the work for the denomination in some capacity.

During the past four years, 11 native British workers, and 4 young workers from America, who had spent some time in our training-school, have gone out to different parts of the great foreign mis-

sion field. Our union has released workers for at least 3 great mission divisions of the earth.

It is still necessary for our field to receive some aid from the General Conference treasury. The amount required for the present year is \$3,500. We are glad, however, to note that we turned over to the General Conference more than that amount in offerings last year, not counting the amount of tithe also paid by the union to the General Conference. It is our earnest hope and purpose that we shall need to ask for but one more annual appropriation for the regular work, and that this will be much less than \$3,500. It is the desire of all the British believers that our field shall soon become not only fully self-supporting, but also able to help substantially in supporting the great work of carrying this blessed message to the millions who "sit in darkness and the shadow of death."

The British delegates unite most earnestly with you all in seeking an advanced and special preparation for service at this time. We desire to return to our field prepared to transmit to our fellow workers and brethren generally, an inspiration for more effective service. We purpose to march on faithfully with all the loyal ranks to the final great conflict and the final glorious victory.

The Publishing Work in Great Britain

W. C. SISLEY

It affords me great pleasure to report that a good degree of prosperity has attended the publishing work of the British Union Conference. This department has moved steadily forward. Since the last General Conference we have moved our publishing business from London to Stanborough Park, Watford, into a new factory built and owned by the British Union Conference. We are glad to report that these new premises are proving in every way satisfactory. We now own a fairly well-equipped printing plant, giving employment to 32 persons. We can now do all our own printing. We have four cylinder presses kept constantly at work printing our denominational literature. Though our membership is small, we have been enabled, by the blessing of God upon the earnest efforts of our workers and people—in all 1,674—to place a large amount of most excellent reading-matter in the homes of some millions of the great population of our field.

We have sold, during the last four years, exclusive of our considerable foreign trade, 168,947 books, 6,871,649 periodicals, 23,382 pamphlets, and 964,163 tracts, at a total retail value of \$310,221.57; or a yearly average of 42,237 books, 1,717,912 periodicals, 5,840 pamphlets, and 241,041 tracts, at an average annual retail value of \$77,555.

We have 207 regular book and periodical canvassers, an average of one out of every eight of our members. During the last four years, averaging the sales by our total membership, there were sold for each member 101 books, 4,105 periodicals, 14 pamphlets, and 565 tracts, at a retail value of \$185.32. When we consider these amounts, it will be well to bear in mind the fact that the most of our literature sells in the British Isles at from 20 to 50 per cent less than in

the States, Australia, and many other countries.

The net profits of our publishing work during the past four years have been \$19,878. The tract society has donated that sum and \$12,832 more of its former profits, or a total of \$32,710, to the British Union property fund. It is hoped by the blessing of God, that the publishing house will be able to continue to do something substantial along this line annually. [Hearty amens were heard.]

I have often been asked the question, "How is it that you good people in Great Britain, with so small a membership, can sell so much literature?" To this I fear I have never given a very satisfactory answer. About all I can say is that our people love the truth, and more of them in proportion have a mind to work for it than you can find in most countries. Where can you find a union conference where one person out of every eight devotes himself to the sale of our books and papers? If one in every eight out of the 100,000 members in the world would act as agents, you would have 12,500 of them, instead of about 4,000. If the 60,000 members in the United States sold as many papers in proportion as our British brethren do, this country would sell more than 61,500,000 papers each year; and if the members in the world sold as much literature per capita as we do in Great Britain, their total sales would reach the enormous sum of about \$5,791,250 a year.

I have never heard any one say that we had too many agents in Great Britain, or that we work them too hard. On the contrary, I have heard it said that we ought to have as many again workers, and all ought to do much better work. Those managing our field are by no means satisfied, and never will be until our "good is better, and our better best." We are, by the help of God, trying hard to practise Pompey's idea of "perseverance," which, according to his definition, is, "Take hold fast, hang on, stick to it, never let go." We have taken hold; we are sticking to it; and, by the grace of God, we never mean to let go until the work is done.

Devotional Meetings

May 19, 6 A. M.

THE willingness of our Heavenly Father to grant us grace sufficient for the duties of the day, was impressively set forth by Elder M. C. Wilcox, the leader of the devotional service. The assurance, "Ask, and it shall be given you," is for us here this morning. "Seek, and ye shall find," the Saviour declares even to-day; "knock, and it shall be opened unto you." Our Father is willing to give good things to them that ask him.

It is not ours to seek for some great power to use to-morrow or in days to come. This morning we have the privilege of praying for power sufficient to enable us to do aright the work of the day. As Paul has pointed out in the first of Ephesians, it is God's purpose that his children shall be "to the praise of the glory of his grace;" but the blessings of heaven are bestowed "in all wisdom and prudence." Increasing needs call for the bestowal of additional power.

The speaker dwelt for a moment upon the amazing transformations of char-

acter taking place in our world at the present time. There is that in the power of grace that can take the base, and so transmute it that in all ages to come, human beings shall be looked upon as monuments of God's mercy and glorious handiwork.

Following an earnest season of prayer, many testified of the power of God, and of blessings received.

May 20, 6 A. M.

"Good is the Lord, and greatly to be praised," was the sentiment that pervaded the minds of all assembled in the big pavilion at the early morning hour. Prayer was offered by Elders R. F. Andrews, G. W. Amadon, and Wm. Covert. The leader, Elder Covert, read some precious promises, and exhorted the large congregation to be courageous and of good cheer, in view of the wonderful provisions God has made in behalf of his children.

For several mornings, many have not had opportunity to testify, for lack of time, and so the leader spoke for only a few moments, and gave the full hour to those who were eager to express their gratitude to God for his mercies toward them, and for the wondrous way in which he is leading his people. Many spoke of their determination to seek God daily for a preparation for efficient service in his cause in days to come. As Sister Edmed, of Natal, South Africa, suggested, it seems as if the message God is giving to his people at this time, "Seek ye my face," is responded to by every worker with the heartfelt declaration, "Thy face, Lord, will I seek." Benediction by Elder Wm. Ostrander.

May 21, 6 A. M.

The central thought of the morning lesson was the privilege of the Christian to glorify God in the little things of daily life. The leader, Elder F. M. Wilcox, in a few earnest words clearly outlined our great need of learning to live with God in every-day life; of trusting him in the little experiences; of yielding ourselves so fully to him that even our impulses will be under his control; and when we speak without previous thought or planning, or under the stress of circumstances, we shall speak that which his Spirit dictates. With the apostle Paul, we should be able to declare: "I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me; and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me." Gal. 2: 20.

With some, there is a tendency to long for the mysterious and the miraculous; but before we see these unusual manifestations of the mighty workings of God, we shall have to experience the power of the Spirit in our own lives.—in our words and acts when in daily contact with men and women. We shall have to see, first, the power of God enabling us to be earnest, practical Christians in the home-life.

THE craving for sympathy is natural, and it ought never to be treated harshly, nor thought of as a fault; but it easily becomes ignoble and very morbid, because very selfish.—*Herald and Presbyter*.

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Camp-Meetings for 1909

NORTHERN UNION CONFERENCE

Minnesota, St. Paul June 17-27
 North Dakota, Jamestown June 21-27
 South Dakota, Sioux Falls.. June 24 to July 4
 Iowa, Nevada August 19-29

SOUTHERN UNION CONFERENCE

Louisiana, Alexandria July 22 to Aug. 1

CENTRAL UNION CONFERENCE

Wyoming, Crawford, Neb. June 17-27
 North Missouri, Chillicothe..... Aug. 5-15
 South Missouri, Springfield..... Aug. 12-22
 Kansas, Council Grove Aug. 19-29
 Nebraska, Hastings Sept. 2-12
 West. Colorado, Grand Junction.. Sept. 16-26

General Conference Corporation

THERE will be a meeting of the members of the General Conference Corporation, Friday, June 11, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., in Takoma Park, Md. The members of this corporation are the delegates to the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

By order of the Trustees..

A. G. DANIELS, President.

The Manitoba Conference

THE annual meeting of the Manitoba Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held June 24 to July 4 at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, to elect officers for the coming year, and to attend to such other business as usually pertains to annual gatherings.

Tickets may be bought on the certificate plan, thus insuring a great reduction in cost of railroad fares on all lines running into Portage.

We are assured of good help for this meeting. Come expecting great things.

WM. C. YOUNG.

Legal Meeting of the British Columbia Association

NOTICE is hereby given that the trustees of the British Columbia Association of Seventh-day Adventists were not elected at the special meeting called April 13, 1909. The meeting adjourned to June 28, 1909, 11 A. M., in order to secure legal counsel with regard to the meaning of certain points in the articles of incorporation and the by-laws. Let all our churches elect delegates to send to this meeting, at the following ratio: One delegate for the church, and one additional delegate for every ten members. The trustees will be elected at the said coming meeting. Place—Port Hammond, British Columbia, at the office of said association.

W. M. ADAMS,
President of Association.

Northern Union Conference Camp-Meetings

THE attention of members of the Northern Union Conference is directed to the notice, in another column, giving the places and dates for the camp-meetings in the different conferences. Arrangements are now being made so that all who attend these meetings will be made comfortable, and may enjoy the instruction which will be given. Some of the many missionaries now in attendance at the great missionary Conference at Takoma Park, D. C., will attend each of the camp-meetings in the Northern Union Conference, and will give the people a very definite idea of the wonderful progress of our work in the world. All are urged to attend these gatherings to receive the personal benefit which will naturally accrue from participating in the deliberations of the conventions, and to receive the spiritual uplifting which always follows the associating together of believers. It is thought the camp-meetings this year will be of greater importance than any that have ever been held.

R. A. UNDERWOOD.

South Dakota Conference

THE next annual session of the South Dakota Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held on Seney Island, Sioux Falls, June 24 to July 4, in connection with the State camp-meeting. At this meeting officers for the conference for the ensuing year will be elected, and such other business matters will be considered as will be of interest to the constituency. Some duly appointed person will meet the trains at each depot. Do not give your checks to any stranger. Take them with you to the camp, and prompt attention will be given to the matter of transporting baggage.

J. W. CHRISTIAN, President.

Central New England Camp-Meeting

THE camp-meeting of the Central New England Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held from June 24 to July 4 at Nashua Junction, N. H.

Since this will be the first camp-meeting that has been held in New Hampshire for about nineteen years, the brethren in this State will especially appreciate it. The point at which the meeting is to be held is fairly central for the whole conference, and it is hoped there will be a large attendance. It is expected that good ministerial help will be furnished at the meeting.

H. C. HARTWELL,
Chairman Camp-meeting Committee.

Business Notices

THIS department is conducted especially for the accommodation of the Seventh-day Adventist readers of this paper.

Brief business notices will be published subject to the discretion of the publishers, and on compliance with the following—

Conditions

Any person unknown to the managers of this paper must send with his advertisement satisfactory written recommendation. Such recommendation should come from one of our ministers, or from the elder of a Seventh-day Adventist church. It is not enough to refer to some individual by name. Secure his recommendation in writing, and send it.

We open no accounts for advertising, and cash must accompany each order.

A charge of one dollar will be made for each insertion of forty words or less. Each additional word, initial, or group of figures in excess of forty, will cost three cents. No discount for several insertions.

FOR SALE.—Sanitarium Cooking Oil, pure and healthful; no odor, keeps indefinitely: 5-gal. can, \$3.50; 10-gal. can, \$6.75; 62 cents a gal. in half-barrel and barrel lots; 30 gal. and 50 gal. Address Sanitarium Cooking Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.—Best grade of watches, kodaks, fountain pens, fountain syringes, bath cabinets, electric batteries, atomizers, ice-bags, etc. We handle only high-grade articles. Write us your wants or for catalogue. Address College View Supply Co., College View, Neb.

FOR SALE.—160 acres irrigated land. Fenced; small buildings; six miles from town; healthful climate; good water; under the famous Government Ditch in western Nebraska. \$4,000 will buy it, or it may be rented satisfactorily. Address M. J. Fritz, Morden, Manitoba.

FOR SALE.—Peanut Butter, 10c a pound. 50 pounds Coconut Oil, \$7. Olive Oil, \$2.50 a gallon. 6 cans (57 pounds) Vegetable Cooking Oil, freight paid, \$6.50. Cereal Coffee, Wheatee, and Whole Wheat Flour, cheap. Vegetarian Meat Company, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE.—One million Bible Mottoes. Our new Father and Mother Mottoes take the lead. First issue, of about 40,000, is almost sold. We have about 100 designs in stock. To any address, all assorted, 200, \$11. We prepay all express. Bible Post-Cards, as well as Bible Cards, in stock. Don't write us unless you mean business. Address Hampton Art Co., Hampton, Iowa.

THE Paradise Valley Training-school for Missionary Nurses will be ready for first-year and second-year students October 1. Please send applications early. Address all communications to the superintendent, Winnifred W. Frederick, Paradise Valley Sanitarium, National City, Cal.

HYGIENIC VEGETABLE COOKING OIL.—Used by our institutions, government inspected and guaranteed. Send stamp for circulars. 5 gal., \$3.50; 10 gal., \$6.75. Cans crated. ½ bbl. (about 32 gal.), 60 cents a gal. By freight from Louisville, Ky. Address Dr. O. C. Godsmark, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MIDGET MASSAGE VIBRATOR.—Patented; foreign patents pending. A hand-massage machine that is operated without electricity. Nickel-plated, will last a lifetime. \$3 to Adventists. We make all kinds of medical lamps. Send for folders. Radiodescent Lamp Co., 54 South, Kalamazoo, Mich.

GLASS DECORATION.—Decorate your church, home, or place of business! Samples and estimates free! Send for them! The translucent Glass Decoration easily applied; looks like stained glass; costs little. We also make the real stained glass. Address Art Decoration Co., 521 Seventh St., Des Moines, Iowa.

ADVENTIST families desiring to start school will do well to correspond with me. Good fruit land in the Okanogan country will be sold in small lots joining lands settled twenty years. Government is spending \$30,000 on our valley road. This sale to help missionary work. Address H. Augustus Baxter, Enderby, B. C., Canada.

FOR SALE.—Gladioli Bulbs, beautiful colors, mixed, at 15c and 25c doz. Princess Gladioli at 15c and 20c a bulb. Magnificent Hardy Phlox, 3 colors, 25c. Blue Violet clumps, hardy, 15c, or 2 for 25c. Hyacinthus Candicans, 5c. All post-paid. All kinds plants to order. To help the cause. Oxford Floral Co., Oxford, N. Y.

Obituaries

GRANT.—Christina Grant, of Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa, died at Claremont, after a brief illness, Feb. 3, 1909, aged fifty years. Sister Grant accepted the truth in King William's Town, Cape Colony, in 1897. She was highly respected as a devoted wife and mother, and a loyal church-member. Her faithful endeavors to rear her family in the message have been rewarded, some of them being active members in the Johannesburg church. Suitable words were spoken by Elder R. C. Porter, who conducted a funeral service at Sister Page's house, and Sister Grant was laid to rest in the Maitland Cemetery. H. J. EDMED.

MACDONALD.—Linda Macdonald died Feb. 13, 1909, at Sweetwaters, Natal, at the age of twenty-four years. She accepted the truth at Johannesburg about two years ago, and shortly afterward married our esteemed conference secretary and treasurer. Sister Macdonald had apparently always enjoyed splendid health, and the day before her demise celebrated the anniversary of her wedding with her husband and a brother and sister. During the night, however, the family were awakened to find her in a very sad condition, and the symptoms increased in severity until eleven o'clock Sabbath morning, when she passed away in spite of every help which medical science and loved ones could render. The loving esteem in which our young sister was held was evidenced by the large gathering at the funeral services conducted by the writer, first in the church and then at the grave at Maritzburg. Many people who are not of our faith were present also. Brother Macdonald received letters and telegrams expressive of tender sympathy from all parts of the world, and with him our conference mourns the loss of one who gave promise, had she lived, of helping forward the third angel's message.

H. J. EDMED.



WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 3, 1909

W. W. PRESCOTT
C. M. SNOW
W. A. SPICER
F. M. WILCOX

EDITOR
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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Departmental Meetings

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Sabbath-School Department

Sixth Meeting, May 26, 8 A. M.

Every member present felt that the most essential feature of the Sabbath-school work was up for consideration at this meeting—"The Daily Family Study of the Sabbath-school Lesson." Miss S. Lela Hoover, the Western Washington secretary, introduced the topic by a thoughtful paper. It is a truth beyond all controversy in the mind of every Christian who has had any experience in the things of God, that in order to maintain a vital connection with the Holy Spirit, he must apply himself daily to study, meditation, and prayer.

Enumerating the many essentials which go to make an ideal school, she stated that "they are the signs which follow a faithful daily study of the Sabbath-school lessons." If we can get all of our people to studying the Sabbath-school lessons daily, we shall have solved many problems that now perplex us in every department of the work.

A valuable paper prepared by Mrs. Jessie B. Everett was read by the secretary, as the writer was unable to be present. Miss Dollie H. Callender, the Kentucky secretary, continued the discussion by presenting a number of helpful thoughts.

E. K. Slade: The blessedness of the Sabbath-school centers largely in the study of the Sabbath-school lesson. The thought, the idea, of the Sabbath-school is the study of the lesson. This should be the central theme. There is no question but that there is a tendency on the part of many to neglect the Sabbath-school lesson. I hope that an influence may be set on foot in favor of studying the lesson that will reach every home.

Miss Ella E. Merickel: We have arranged to supply each tent at our camp-meeting soon to be held, with a copy of the Sabbath-school lesson and a suggestive program for family study. The

conference committee have agreed to urge that the program for study be carried out by the attendants at the camp-meeting.

The next topic was that of "Sabbath-school Membership: Attendance, Punctuality." A paper going into all the details of this subject was presented by Miss Tillie E. Barr, the East Michigan secretary. She presented the evil attending irregular attendance and tardiness. The example of the officers and teachers is very far-reaching in bettering this condition. Several methods were suggested for increasing attendance and promptness on the part of our Sabbath-school membership.

Religious Liberty Department

Eleventh Meeting, May 26, 8 A. M.

The meeting was devoted to a consideration of the question, "How to Do the Most Effective Work at Our Camp-meetings Along Religious Liberty Lines."

Elders E. T. Russell and A. J. Breed occupied most of the time, quoting in their remarks quite largely from the chapters on "The Coming Conflict" and "An Impending Crisis," in "Testimonies for the Church," Nos. 32 and 33. Both brethren thought that time should be devoted in our camp-meetings to the subject of religious liberty, and that special meetings should be held at these, in which the subject should be studied, and opportunity given for questions to be asked and answered. There can be no better place than our camp-meetings to interest our people in, and arouse them upon, this important phase of the message. At these meetings our people should be encouraged to subscribe for *Liberty*, and an effort should be made to encourage individuals to devote their time as regular agents for this magazine. The religious liberty work, if understood, and heartily engaged in by our people generally, will bring renewed spiritual life to them.

The Publishing Department

Eleventh Meeting, May 26, 8 A. M.

This was one of the most enthusiastic, interesting meetings of the session thus far. The Publishing Department is not spending much time upon theories or lengthy presentations. A careful study of the details of the work is being made, in order to bring the many varied features of the publishing work into harmonious, effective operation.

The following outline of the reporting system was given careful study, and unanimously adopted:—

(a) That all canvassers report to the field missionary agent and the secretary of the tract society at the end of each week on blanks provided for that purpose, except in cases where it is found satisfactory for agents to send their weekly reports to the tract society secretary, and have the tract society secretaries forward them promptly to the field missionary agent.

(b) That tract society secretaries enter reports in agent's weekly record-book.

(c) That the tract society secretary forward reports to field missionary agent, unless duplicates have been sent to him by the canvassers, and make up a summary on or before Tuesday morning of each week, covering the work for

the previous week. Send copy of this summary to State conference president, field missionary agent; general missionary agent of the union, the publishing house or branch which must supply the books, and the union conference paper, or other periodicals which publish the reports.

(d) That the general missionary agent of the union compile monthly summary of State conference reports on or before the twelfth day of the following month on blank provided for that purpose, and send to secretary of the Publishing Department.

(e) That field missionary agents and tract society secretaries unite in supplying reports and suitable instruction for each number of the State paper wherever there is such a periodical.

(f) That the general missionary agent of each union join with the manager of the Circulating Department of the wholesale house supplying goods to his territory in preparing suitable reports and articles for each number of the union conference paper.

(g) That the secretary of the Publishing Department supply monthly reports for the *Review and Herald*.

(h) That the field missionary agent of each conference be responsible for keeping the territorial record accurate and up to date.

(i) That the general agents of union conferences provide themselves with suitable record-books in which to record the reports from each conference in their territory.

Medical Missionary Department

Eleventh Meeting, May 26, 8 A. M.

Dr. G. H. Heald read a paper on "General Hygiene," emphasizing the thought that while we should not do less on the subject of diet, etc., we should do much more than we have been doing on other lines. For instance, we should give more attention to the prevention of communicable diseases, including tropical diseases; we should make more of a study of school hygiene, sanitation, ventilation, the remedying of defects in the eye, nose, throat, teeth, etc., which greatly diminish efficiency of students; and we should have a more complete course of hygienic instruction introduced into the schools.

Miss Bilz, who is a national W. C. T. U. lecturer, related personal experiences in the temperance work. Some of these emphasized a deplorable lack of co-operation on the part of our people in some localities in the matter of actively supporting the cause of temperance reform, while others gave abundant evidence of the benefits a proper co-operation with this work can bring in the way of promoting interest in proper diet, healthful dress, and other lines of reform. In one society, as a result of the example of the Seventh-day Adventist woman who was its leader, every woman in the organization was wearing a health waist. The two ways of promoting the cause of temperance were mentioned, that of active prohibition and that of education in temperance principles.

There was a general expression of interest in this paper, and other examples were related showing the excellent results of a judicious co-operation with the W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations.