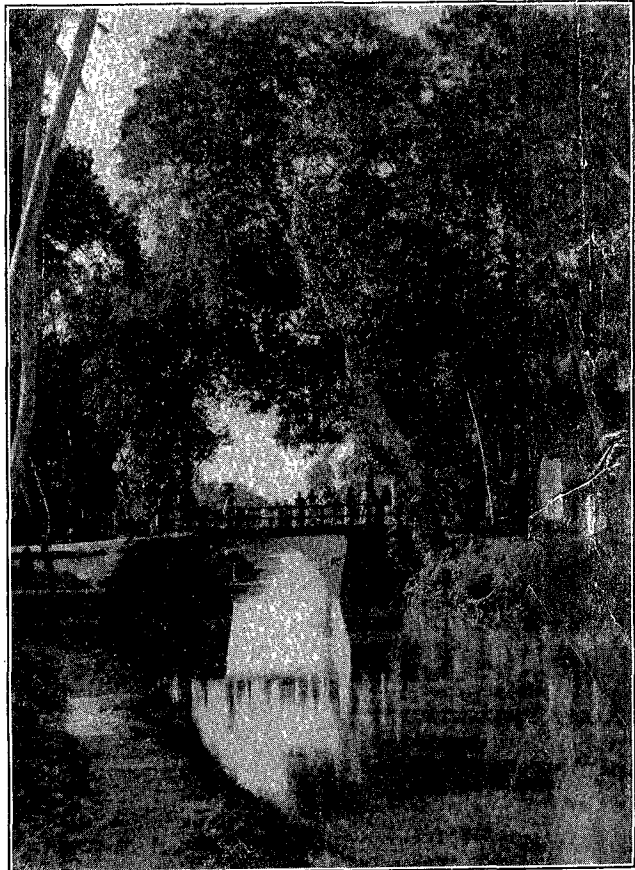


The Advent  
**Review and Herald** Sabbath

Vol. 86

Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1909

No. 23



A SCENE NEAR COLOMBO, CEYLON

Behold  
the  
Cometh

Go to the Law and  
the Testimony

## THE WORK —AND— THE WORKERS

THE weekly edition of the REVIEW weighs about 2,000 pounds.

UP to June 1 over 45,000 copies of the June number of *Life and Health* had been ordered,—a remarkable record, indeed.

WE have been obliged to print a second edition of the June *Life and Health*, making a total of 60,000 copies thus far issued.

IN applying for agency, kindly send a written recommendation from your pastor, teacher, banker, State tract society, or leading business firm of your town.

"I SOLD my 1,000 copies of the May *Life and Health*, and had to buy 400 from Mrs. S. N. Haskell besides," writes a brother from California. "I am selling all of these myself, and must do all my walking on a pair of artificial limbs and crutches. I sell from 50 to 90 copies a day, and hope soon to make it 100 copies a day."

PROF. H. J. SHELDON, principal of Maplewood Academy, Maple Plain, Minn., informs us that his board approves of our magazine scholarship plan, and that they will allow ten per cent discount from their regular tuition to those earning a scholarship through the sale of our ten-cent magazines.

THOSE selling our magazines are entitled to the same consideration by police and other public officers as are the authorized agents of the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, or any other newspaper. Our magazines are not books, but newspapers, and can be sold wherever and whenever newspapers are allowed to be sold. As a rule, city and town authorities rarely object to the work of our periodical agents, as they recognize the missionary side of the work, and that it is not merely a financial enterprise. For instance, the chief of police of one of California's largest cities informed the writer that he had instructed his police officers not to molest even the book agents of the California Bible House in their house-to-house work. Our agents should show forth in their daily lives the Christian virtues advocated in the journals they sell.

MRS. J. S. CHANDLER, one of our periodical workers who attended the General Conference, has the honor of being the first agent to order one thousand copies of the *Protestant Magazine*.

"I AM ordering herewith 1,000 copies of the Temperance number of the *Youth's Instructor*," writes a young lady from Oklahoma, "to earn my year's scholarship." This is her first order.

ACCOMPANYING his order for five copies of the *Protestant Magazine* one year (seventy-five cents), a Washington brother says: "I hope this magazine will be the thing to help swell the loud cry."

FOLLOWING are the names of the com-

would seem that of all our workers, the periodical agents are the best prepared to travel where they like and meet their own expenses. In order not to interfere with the work of our regular agents, the leaders of these traveling companies always arrange for territory with the tract societies through whose States they intend to pass.

ONE of our lady agents has just placed an order with us for 3,250 magazines and periodicals, as follows: 1,150 copies of the June *Life and Health*, 1,000 copies of the *Protestant Magazine*, 850 copies of *Liberty*, and 250 copies of the Thanksgiving number of the REVIEW.

IF at all possible, please order your magazines through, and arrange for territory with, your State tract society. If you must order direct, send cash with order.



A COMPANY OF SUCCESSFUL MAGAZINE AGENTS

Photograph taken at the General Conference camp. In two weeks (May 5 to 19, 1909) this company traveled from Indianapolis, Ind., to Washington, D. C., to attend the General Conference. They passed through twenty cities and towns, selling 2,000 copies of *Life and Health*, 2,000 copies of *Liberty*, and 1,520 copies of the *Signs of the Times* and the Temperance number of the *Youth's Instructor*—5,520 ten-cent magazines in all. This shows what an organized company of earnest workers can accomplish.

pany of ten magazine agents appearing in the picture above, reading from left to right: (front row) Lowell M. Knapp, Mrs. Matie Williamson (company chaperon), Nellie Rothbaust, R. W. Leach; (rear row) Lora B. Duncan, Ada E. Achor, R. C. Spohr (company manager), Blanche E. Hicks, Elizabeth L. Kern, and Mina Andrews. Leaving Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, May 5, this company completed its sale of magazines in Pittsburg, Pa., Wednesday, May 19, just two weeks later. Brother R. C. Spohr, missionary secretary of the Indiana Conference, was in charge. These agents made their traveling and other expenses en route to the General Conference, and, in addition, earned enough to take them back to their homes in Indiana. One thousand magazines were sold in the city of Columbus, Ohio, in two days, and 1,500 copies in Pittsburg, Pa., in three days, the total sales amounting to 5,520 copies, valued at \$552. From these and other like experiences it

Washington, 1,118 (1,423); Massachusetts, 1,117 (186); Nebraska, 925 (403); Oklahoma, 866 (338); Michigan, 775 (1,055); Minnesota, 703 (616); Pennsylvania, 676 (788); Kentucky, 571 (144); Oregon, 558 (1,116); Louisiana, 505 (471); Kansas, 479 (189); Ohio, 464 (775); Wisconsin, 377 (1,025); Maine, 328 (226); District of Columbia, 285 (461); Idaho, 264 (126); Colorado, 254 (161); Texas, 213 (241); Rhode Island, 210 (111); Alabama, 172 (319); Missouri, 160 (141); North Dakota, 152 (159); New Hampshire, 129 (58); New Jersey, 125 (86); Arizona, 111 (—); Virginia, 96 (93); Connecticut, 81 (149); Florida, 79 (65); Arkansas, 78 (55); West Virginia, 67 (189); Nevada, 63 (—); Utah, 58 (39); Montana, 57; South Dakota, 45; Vermont, 36; Mississippi, 27 (151); North Carolina, 25; New Mexico, 16; Wyoming, 8; South Carolina, 6; Delaware, 2. A united effort will largely increase all these figures.

THE following list shows where the May edition of *Life and Health* went. The figures inside the parentheses indicate the number of copies of the April number circulated in the States named. We feel sure that our conference officers will be glad to have these exact statistics for handy reference, from month to month. Which States will lead in the circulation of the June number?

California, 5,247 (4,942); Indiana, 4,437 (671); Georgia, 3,889 (2,766); Illinois, 2,498 (5,190); Maryland, 2,171 (189); Tennessee, 1,349 (—); Iowa, 1,677 (1,561); New York, 1,144 (1,623); Washington, 1,118 (1,423); Massachusetts, 1,117 (186); Nebraska, 925 (403); Oklahoma, 866 (338); Michigan, 775 (1,055); Minnesota, 703 (616); Pennsylvania, 676 (788); Kentucky, 571 (144); Oregon, 558 (1,116); Louisiana, 505 (471); Kansas, 479 (189); Ohio, 464 (775); Wisconsin, 377 (1,025); Maine, 328 (226); District of Columbia, 285 (461); Idaho, 264 (126); Colorado, 254 (161); Texas, 213 (241); Rhode Island, 210 (111); Alabama, 172 (319); Missouri, 160 (141); North Dakota, 152 (159); New Hampshire, 129 (58); New Jersey, 125 (86); Arizona, 111 (—); Virginia, 96 (93); Connecticut, 81 (149); Florida, 79 (65); Arkansas, 78 (55); West Virginia, 67 (189); Nevada, 63 (—); Utah, 58 (39); Montana, 57; South Dakota, 45; Vermont, 36; Mississippi, 27 (151); North Carolina, 25; New Mexico, 16; Wyoming, 8; South Carolina, 6; Delaware, 2. A united effort will largely increase all these figures.

# 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 10, 1909

No. 23

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

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## Editorial

THE question that will be asked by the unsaved when Christ appears in the clouds of heaven, "Who is able to stand?" has been asked by many when Satan has caused them to doubt the possibility of their own salvation. The requirements seem too great. It is said of those who comprise the church triumphant that they are to be without "spot or wrinkle or any such thing; . . . holy and without blemish." Eph. 5: 27. How can mortal man appear before God and have that said of him? The answer is found in Jude 24: "Now unto him that is able to guard you from stumbling, and to set you before the presence of his glory without blemish in exceeding joy," etc. No one is able of himself; but God is able to bring it to pass. In him is the requisite power and the willingness to perform.

### The General Conference as Viewed From the Mission Fields

THE General Conference just closing marks the beginning of a strong forward movement in mission work in heathen lands. Never have the needs of heathen nations been more clearly presented to our people, and never have appeals for men and means met with a warmer response. One conference president said, "We expect to send every available dollar in our field into the foreign fields." Another said: "We are encouraging our young men and women to go to mission fields." Such words of encouragement bring joy to every for-

eign missionary, and are sure to bring new courage and enthusiasm to the slender forces at the front, where needs are great and workers so few.

The preaching of the everlasting gospel throughout India is one of the greatest problems which the Seventh-day Adventist denomination faces in its world-wide effort. With three hundred million people before us, bound by heathenism, caste, and superstition, living in a trying climate, speaking no less than one hundred forty-seven languages, we find ourselves undertaking a work of whose magnitude even the leaders of our people have had in the past no adequate conception.

It fires our souls with new zeal to see so large a delegation of our people, so representative and so responsible, taking such a keen and united interest in the promulgation of present truth in heathen lands. It is surely a sign of our times, and a strong evidence that we are living in the generation which shall see the completion of God's work for lost men in the darkest corners of heathendom. May the cry for missions raised at this Conference go from heart to heart among our people the world around, growing stronger and stronger until the work is done.

J. L. SHAW,  
Superintendent of the India Mission.

THE influence of the General Conference of 1909 will be powerfully felt for a long time. The representation is so full from all the world, the subjects dealt with are of such vast importance, and the conclusions reached so clear and far-reaching, that it can not but profoundly affect every part of the field.

This is emphatically a missionary conference. The reports from China, Japan, India, South America, Africa, Mexico, and the islands of the sea were deeply interesting, and have led us to realize that indeed "the harvest is great, and the laborers are few." As we learn of the many millions of people in the far East who have never had a knowledge of the gospel, and hear the urgent calls for workers to enter those fields, it stirs up in all our hearts a missionary zeal to answer the call.

This Conference has been characterized from the very beginning by a spirit of unity, harmony, and co-operation. As we listen to the reports of the advancement of the message in China, India, Japan, and other heathen countries, and see how the Lord is giving victories

in every quarter our hearts are cheered, and we feel fresh courage to push forward the mission work in unentered fields in the Dark Continent. We must search out the land, and take definite steps to give the message to every part of the field in this generation. Nothing short of this will carry out the great trust committed to us to give "the third angel's message to all the world in this generation." The whole spirit of the Conference is to carry out the instruction to do that very thing.

Another feature of this Conference is the clear and unmistakable blending of the evangelical, medical, and missionary phases of our work in one united whole. The ministers, Bible workers, and canvassers must be medical workers. The doctors and nurses must also carry on the gospel work, and *all* be missionaries. These branches of the work were never so fully united as at this meeting. This spirit, carried out, will greatly increase the efficiency of all our laborers, and bring in greater results.

The educational work is receiving a great deal of attention, and plans are being laid to establish training-schools in all our mission fields, to train the native laborers to give the message to their own people in their own language.

With the generous support which this Conference proposes to give to the South African field, and the missionary spirit which this Conference will stimulate in our people, we must look for a marked advancement in our work in every part of the Dark Continent.

"Be strong and of a good courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them: for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee." Deut. 31: 6.

J. V. WILLSON,  
Secretary South African Union Conf.

FROM the standpoint of the mission field the most important occurrence, that which is most far-reaching in its results and brings the greatest joy to the hearts of the missionaries, is the quadrennial session of the General Conference. It is a great family reunion, where from all parts of the world children of a common Father and workers in a common cause meet, not to gossip or visit, but to consult and plan with reference to its welfare. Some can not attend, but they feel that their labors and trials and desires and needs are considered, that they are sympathized with and plans are laid to strengthen their hands. By them ev-

ery kindness is noted, and every help, however small, gratefully received.

More, perhaps, than any other one thing, the General Conference makes and keeps the work one. Every field is represented. The interests of one become the interests of all. The needs of other fields appeal with equal force as those of one's own. Common trials and experiences draw out sympathies and unite hearts as nothing else can. China, India, Africa, South America, etc., are not strangers, but brothers.

While the mission fields have their trials and difficulties, the home field has those peculiar to itself. The missionary does not always see the struggles and burdens which those at home are carrying. Overwhelmed with calls and needs at every step, he does not always see why his own modest requests can not be granted. With the world's needs and the world-wide calls opened up at the General Conference, he is brought into touch with, and made to realize the perplexities and burdens of, those upon whom he must so heavily lean. The home-field laborer is made acquainted with the needs of distant lands, and the appeals inspire him to greater efforts in behalf of the mission fields, and the missionary is more considerate toward, and his prayers are more fervent in behalf of, and his heart is more closely united to, the man who is gathering the means and preparing the recruits for the mission field. The heart-beats of the present General Conference will be felt everywhere, and will bring life and health and power into every part of this great world-wide work. The message could not be carried on strongly and steadily without it.

J. W. WESTPHAL,

*President South American Union Conference.*

THIS General Conference is truly a great meeting; not, indeed, because of the great number present, nor even because of its enthusiasm, but because of its fixed, dominant purpose to carry the message to all the world. It seems to me that this is the time and the occasion in which this entire denomination is seriously setting itself, in accordance with its chief article of religious faith, to the superhuman task of preaching the glad news of the soon coming of our Lord to the ten hundred million souls in the heathen and Mohammedan worlds.

Viewing this Conference from the standpoint of China, with its population of nearly one third of the human race, there is much of encouragement and promise. It shows unmistakably that as a people we now have a better knowledge of the situation in that field, a larger faith in God and in the work now going forward there, and a more ade-

quate conception of the urgency and magnitude of the work to be done in that country. From the spirit and general tenor of the meeting I am persuaded that there is a full determination to arise and attempt great things in the land of Sinim. I am compelled to believe that this Conference has had a new vision of China's pressing needs, and a fuller realization of our own responsibility as a people possessing so great light. The much-needed men and means will surely be forthcoming; to fail in this would be to deny our faith and our own spiritual experience granted us in this very meeting. Our resources may seem very meager, but the Lord of the harvest will, as of old, surely multiply as we divide.

The present situation in China does not call for large institutions established at heavy expenditure of money that always demands large corps of men. We do need a well-equipped printing plant, from which a large volume of literature can be issued, three or four schools in different parts of the field, a hospital or two, and a small sanitarium, and several homes for our workers; but all these should be of such proportions as not to impede our one aim, that of giving the message and gathering out souls for the kingdom. I am fully convinced that our success in that difficult field will come through hand-to-hand evangelistic and canvassing work, which must be seconded and solidified by our schools and other institutions. The great majority of our workers, both native and foreign, must be left free to go to the masses who live in the large cities and a million or so villages in that vast empire.

So far as China is concerned, I conceive that this general advance into the heathen world is most opportune. The work there seems to be ripe for this step. We have had sufficient time to place the work on a good foundation. Six languages and five provinces have been entered, and our workers, with a knowledge of the languages and a large experience in laboring for that people, and ably seconded by a large, efficient corps of Chinese assistants, are now prepared to enter into this greatly enlarged forward movement. The situation in that field not only needs this enlargement from the home church, but the present status of the work there justly demands what this Conference is sure to do.

The work in China must indeed be regarded as superhuman, but we must not think that the day of spiritual miracles is in the past. It is not for us to say how our God shall accomplish this great work. Mighty forces are at work in China, and it is the hour of our opportunity. All other missionary societies operating there regard this time as a crisis in mission work in that field. I

can not escape the conviction that this is the "fulness of the time" so far as that land is concerned; and it is a cause for deep gratitude that this Conference is boldly going forward to place the leaven of this gospel message in the meal of Chinese heathenism and philosophy.

J. N. ANDERSON,  
*Assistant Superintendent China Mission.*

### *What Rome Sees in Turkey's Transformation*

IT will be interesting to the readers of the REVIEW AND HERALD to know how a representative Catholic journal views the recent change in the government of Turkey. Says the editor of the *Western Watchman*, in the issue of May 6, 1909:—

They call the recent events in Turkey a revolution; it is a dissolution. Abdul Hamid is the last of the sultans. The reign of Antichrist on the Bosphorus has come to an end. The world, having passed through one of its worst periods, the crescent, which always meant an eclipsed Christ, has disappeared forever. . . . The Turk must leave the banks of the Bosphorus and he himself back to Asia and the fastnesses of the Altai range. His stay of four hundred years in Europe has come to an inglorious end. . . . The reign of the Turk in Europe was a punishment of Christian dissensions. Islam and Protestantism are twin born. They made their appearance in Europe almost simultaneously. . . . Were it not for the aid the Turks were every ready to lend the Protestant princes, Austria would have made short work of the rebellious Reformers. Islam and Protestantism came into the world together; they go out together. Turkish domination is not more extinct than is Protestantism. The two great scourges of the Christian world drop back together into the dark from which they came.

The Christians of Turkey will now regain their autonomy, and the East will soon again blossom as a rose. The East needs the West to teach it the way to liberty and self-government; the West needs the East to learn from it the instinct of the supernatural. The union of both in the Orient is destined to bring untold development to the church of Christ. Not to St. Petersburg but to Rome will the gaze of the Eastern Christian henceforward be turned, for Rome is the mistress of the East once more. . . . Upon the dome of the great St. Peter's of the Eastern Church will soon again be raised the symbol of man's redemption.

Rome is looking with the utmost confidence to the complete domination of the world, the eradication from the world of everything that offends her, and an unbroken, unobstructed reign to the ages of ages. The changing attitude of the world toward her, and the program of her purpose as arranged by herself, both indicate that we are nearing the fulfilment of the prophetic Word concerning Rome's destiny and the close of God's work in the earth. c. m. s.

# The General Conference

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION, MAY 13 TO JUNE 6

## Departmental Meetings

### Medical Missionary Department

Wednesday, May 26, 5 P. M.

DR. W. A. GEORGE presented a paper entitled "What Constitutes True Medical Missionary Work?" making numerous quotations from "Testimonies for the Church," Vols. VI, VII, VIII. Among the important points brought out were: "This is a great and important branch of our denominational work." "When all our medical missionaries live the new life in Christ, . . . they will have a much clearer understanding of what constitutes medical missionary work."

In our missionary work it is not always necessary to urge peculiar views. In fact, it is often better to let our lives preach silent sermons. Ministers and physicians should work in unity for the one purpose, and physicians should be in attendance at our camp-meetings. They should also give health lectures by means of which they might often reach the higher classes. Every member of a church should take hold of the medical missionary work, and to this end physicians and nurses should carry on an educational campaign in our churches.

Another important branch of the medical missionary work is the circulation of literature on health and temperance. It is important that we take a stronger stand on true temperance reform, presenting the total abstinence pledge and securing signers for the same. We should also teach temperance in eating. Cooking schools, hygienic restaurants, and the like should be established in many places as educational centers.

Dr. A. B. Olsen mentioned the parable of the good Samaritan as being the best example of true medical missionary work, emphasizing that such work includes the tender, gentle spirit of compassion for our fellow men.

J. A. Burden quoted a number of statements from the Testimonies: That "medical missionary work is yet in its infancy;" that "genuine medical missionary work is understood by but few;" that "the time has come when every member of this church should take part in this work;" and that there should be a large army of nurses and teachers trained to go from city to city and village to village presenting true medical missionary principles.

D. E. Blake told of the health and temperance work being done by the workers in the Nashville Sanitarium for colored people among various churches in that city and in one of its large colleges for the negro race. He said, "We need the help and co-operation of our people to carry this work forward."

Dr. D. H. Kress mentioned that in the parable of the good Samaritan, the priest and Levite had opportunity of doing a greater work than the Samaritan, by helping the sufferer in a spiritual way as well as the physical.

Dr. J. R. Leadsworth gave instances showing the natural tendency of nurses and physicians engaged in medical missionary work to lose sight of the spiritual help they may give, and make their work largely professional. This may be remedied by a sufficient mingling of the missionary and the medical work during training.

Dr. Lauretta Kress related experiences in doing medical missionary work while taking the medical course; and Dr. R. H. Habenicht told of his connection with a tent effort, and of other Bible work resulting in bringing fifteen people into the truth during the time of his medical studies.

In closing the discussion, Dr. George emphasized that, medical missionary work is not to be confined simply to our sanitariums, but that it is to be done everywhere, also that the work of our physicians is to get every one interested in this work.

Concerning temperance it was said that if any people in all the world should be interested in temperance work, it should be Seventh-day Adventists. Miss Bilz was given time to close the discussion of her talk of the previous morning, and stated that the organized W. C. T. U. are now going further in this line of work than any other people, and that we should uphold them in every possible way in advancing this work.

### Fourteenth Meeting, May 28, 8 A. M.

Dr. D. C. Ross was asked to read the paper prepared by Dr. Lillis Wood-Starr entitled "Schools of Health." Dr. Starr gave experiences illustrating the fact that by means of schools of health, hearts may be reached promptly and efficiently. Her medical missionary experiences began with single individuals and families; but it was not long before she was conducting schools, and this was followed by openings for nurses to enter families, and teach mothers the principles of cooking and healthful living. The doctor, as a result of her small beginning, has had the opportunity of lecturing to forty thousand school-children on alcohol and tobacco.

Elder R. S. Owen spoke with regret of the fact that he had been so many years in evangelical work without being directly connected with the medical work. He believed it was a mistake to attempt to separate these two branches of work. The Spirit of God is urging us to unite the evangelical and the medical.

Dr. Paulson gave suggestions from personal experience as to openings for lectures and health schools, stating that many times we miss opportunities for doing a great work through a neglect to meet some seemingly unimportant call.

L. A. Hansen said, "The word of the spirit of prophecy is, Educate! educate! educate!" I believe the sustenance of our medical work is dependent upon this. Our work in Nashville was opened up through the work in schools of health.

He related their experience there in demonstrating the wisdom of teaching the proper preparation of commonly used foods, rather than encouraging the use of the manufactured health foods.

J. A. Burden quoted from the Testimonies that "we are not called to feed the world, but we are called to educate them." He related far-reaching results of health talks given in the first vegetarian restaurant in Australia.

Dr. A. B. Olsen stated that in England they conducted schools of health in which they furnished printed programs, giving the details of what would be taken up at the various sessions. Ordinarily a course consisted of four days' work with afternoon and evening sessions. A hall was secured, and a gas range provided. Sometimes admission was by ticket, and at other times a collection was taken up. The Leicester Sanitarium was the fruit of one of these schools of health. The program was somewhat as follows:—

First Evening.—True Temperance; What It Means.

Second Evening.—Household Hygiene.

Third Evening.—Common Errors of Diet.

Fourth Evening.—Simple Remedies. As part of this evening's program, some attention was given to the evils of drug medication.

First Afternoon.—Breakfast Dishes.

Second Afternoon.—Substitutes for Flesh (not imitations).

Third Afternoon.—Fruit Drinks, or else Hygienic Cakes, according to circumstances.

Fourth Afternoon.—Invalid Diet.

Miss Margaret Bilz: I have often carried on health schools, considering the topics, Diet, Dress, and Drugs, and I have found a good interest as a result.

### Fifteenth Meeting, May 30, 8 A. M.

Dr. J. D. Shively read a paper entitled, "To What Extent Are Drugs Necessary?" Only recently has drug medication been studied from a scientific standpoint, and the result of this study has been a tendency toward simplicity and preventive and conservative medicine. As an example of this conservatism, may be mentioned the fact that at the recent tuberculosis congress it was asserted authoritatively that there is no known drug for the cure of tuberculosis, and that sunshine, diet, air, and rest are our main dependence. This same conservatism is invading the domain of other diseases with even more successful results.

It is probable that drugs will never be entirely discarded. There are a few whose loss, as we now view it, would be a real world calamity. However, the use of drugs is largely empirical, and satisfactory results do not always follow the use of the best-established drugs. The question may be asked, To what extent are drugs necessary? The answer is, Just to that extent that we have no remedy more effective. Here our sanitariums come in, and offer remedies for many conditions where formerly drugs were supposed to be necessary. In fact, many forms of physiological action can be secured much more effectually by means of sanitarium methods than by the use of drugs. (1) In some cases it seems necessary, even in our sanitariums, to give medicine in order to relieve the mind of a patient

who feels that nothing is being done for him unless he has something out of a bottle. In such cases it is sometimes an advantage to give medicine, if only a placebo. (2) There are certain acute specific diseases where we know nothing to give that will act so well as certain drugs, and then again, we find it necessary to use disinfectants and anesthetics in surgery. It may be said, in a general way, that the trend of modern medicine is toward simplicity,—fewer drug remedies, and the use of physiologic remedies.

Dr. H. M. Jump brought out that the general use of drugs in our institutions would be a denial of one of the reasons for the existence of such institutions. The doctor read a number of pointed statements from "Spiritual Gifts," Vol. V, regarding some of the evil effects of drugs.

Dr. W. A. George warned against taking an extreme position against the use of all drug preparations, mentioning disinfectants, anesthetics, and other preparations. He quoted from the Testimonies that we should educate away from drugs; and that, if we would study, in many cases we would find some method of treatment which would take the place of drugs, he said, "Some of us who have tried have found that it is very rarely necessary to give drugs."

Dr. D. H. Kress: "It is a fact that the best recognized men in the medical profession have very little confidence in drugs. The reason is that they have seen not only their immediate effect, but their after-effect." Concerning the light our physicians have in regard to the use of drugs, he said, "There are some things we have to take by faith," mentioning that while many of the commonly used drugs do have an immediate effect in relieving diseased conditions of the body, they have an after-effect of causing diseases of the bone and other permanently injurious effects.

#### Sixteenth Meeting, May 31, 8 A. M.

In accordance with the motion of yesterday morning, the discussion was continued on the topic of "Drug Medication."

Dr. G. H. Heald called attention to an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 15, entitled "Pharmacologic Fetishisms," which was written by a professor of pharmacology in one of the Washington medical colleges. This paper goes on to show that many of the drugs relied upon by a large proportion of the medical profession are worse than useless in the treatment of the diseases for which they are used.

Dr. H. F. Rand gave instances showing how hydrotherapy is successful in the treatment of malaria, even in cases where quinin has been unsuccessful.

Dr. Lauretta Kress had been tempted only once to give a sedative in sleeplessness, but she resisted the temptation, and as a result of personal effort and prayer, the patient obtained six hours' sleep. It afterward occurred that the patient at the time was under conviction, and during the prayer yielded her heart to God.

Dr. D. H. Kress: Drugs often give the appearance of immediate relief which is only deceptive. Older and more experienced physicians see the after-effect, and become very skeptical about the use of drugs.

Dr. H. F. Rand, being requested to outline briefly his treatment for malaria, said: (1) Clean out the alimentary tract; (2) by means of cool treatments, stimulate the white blood-cells to destroy the plasmodium. I begin about sixteen hours ahead of the expected chill, giving treatments every hour until the time of the chill. The treatments should be adjusted to the reactionary power of the patient. If there is a chill at all, it will be very slight. Rarely if ever is there a second chill.

Dr. V. L. Fisher: Though there is more difficulty in using hydrotherapy outside of the sanitarium, if a physician will first educate himself in these lines and carefully educate his patients, he can accomplish a great deal. The greatest difficulty is in the treatment of patients who have been under a physician giving large doses of powerful drugs.

Dr. Butterbaugh: In outside practise one has very much more difficulty in using hydrotherapy; for instance, if one has a number of patients several miles apart, he can not be there to personally supervise the hydrotherapy; and to trust it to the family would often be worse than useless.

Dr. Olive Ingersoll mentioned cases of malaria in which the patient was not strong nor able to take vigorous treatment, stating that in her experience, such cases had responded more successfully to a combined hot water and dietetic treatment than to cold-water treatment.

Dr. David Paulson: "The way we relate ourselves to drugs is what distinguishes us from other physicians." He related an experience in a hospital where half of the malarial fever cases were treated by himself and Dr. D. H. Kress with water treatments, and the other half with the usual methods, employing quinin. Not only did their cases respond better than the others, but certain advanced cases turned over to them by the other physicians as undesirable, were successfully treated by means of hydrotherapy.

Others spoke of the need of educating away from the use of drugs, and of the great need of a medical school of our own, in which young students can learn at the beginning to use rational methods instead of depending on the use of drugs.

#### Seventeenth Meeting, June 1, 8 A. M.

E. G. Fulton, being asked to occupy ten minutes describing the work of the vegetarian restaurants, cafés, and cafeterias, stated that vegetarian work is real missionary work, and constitutes an opening wedge for the entrance of the message. Many who inquire about food, by so doing have their interest aroused in regard to spiritual matters. We always have reading matter. The Testimonies say that vegetarian restaurants should be established in all large cities. Twice the number of employees necessary to conduct restaurant work may be employed, and let them alternate between restaurant work and various lines of city mission work.

It is impossible to make a successful cook in two or three years. More interest should be taken in the education of cooks who can prepare food that is hygienic, and at the same time acceptable to those whom we want to reach through the restaurant work. We are attempting to get away from all "mock" dishes. We have been compelled to use these names more or less, otherwise our pa-

trons would not partake of the dishes; but as fast as we can educate them, we are using names more in harmony with our principles.

Restaurants should be closed on the Sabbath. We have had definite instruction on that point, and have been blessed in following out the instruction. Some, it is true, will accuse us of being narrow, of attempting to starve them or forcing them to eat meat; but as a rule, when we have talked with them, they come to admire our principles. On Friday afternoon we have a number of the girls put up lunches for our patrons and our helpers. These they take for luncheon on the Sabbath.

Elder Starr: We have found in Australia that these lunches are a means of introducing our health foods in the homes.

E. G. Fulton: And I will say also that the restaurants are a great help to the sanitariums. Moreover, properly conducted restaurants pay well; but in order to do this, they must have good cooks and good service. It is my conviction that not one girl in forty knows how to set a table. Our work should be educational. We should have the very best service in America.

Dr. W. A. Ruble: I am very anxious to have this restaurant work started here in Washington and in other Eastern cities. We are behind the times in this matter.

Dr. W. A. George: We have had definite instruction that there should be restaurants started in all the large cities of the South.

Dr. D. H. Kress: It is difficult to teach health principles when we have no place to direct people to get proper food. A restaurant could be made a great blessing in Washington.

Dr. A. B. Olsen: A properly conducted restaurant is genuine missionary work. I wish we could get more of them in this country and also in Europe.

A paper by Dr. F. E. Braucht, entitled, "Relation between Medical and Business Departments of Sanitariums," was read by Dr. Leadsworth. In part, he said: "I think we are all aware that the relation is a very close one, and one in which the duties are very often likely to overlap; but I am of the opinion that in most cases no serious misunderstanding need arise, provided the medical and business heads consult much, and see to it that each knows exactly what the other is doing and planning.

"All money for the institution should be received and paid out through the treasury department; but no bills should be paid without the 'O. K.' of the head of the department for which the articles were purchased. It is a fact that the superintendent must be responsible for all medical and surgical work done in the institution, as the laws, as well as the patients, have made this so."

In discussing this paper, L. M. Bowen, business manager of the St. Helena (Cal.) Sanitarium, said: "In considering the underlying principles of business management, I believe we should start with the board of trustees. I believe the board should be made up of men who understand sanitarium work, and should have a policy outlining the work of the different departments. We should have men to fill positions who are consecrated men, and who can work together. All should understand what their duties are, and should counsel together regarding

the work of the institution, even in small details. Under the board, I believe the business and medical departments can be so organized that they will not conflict." Concerning a question in regard to advertising, he thought the board should settle such questions by fixing a policy for the institution to follow. In closing, he said, "I believe when it comes to a matter of precedence, we should favor the medical department of the institution."

L. A. Hansen stated it to be his opinion that the board should be the court of appeal in matters causing a difference of opinion.

Dr. W. B. Holden related instances showing that by closely urging the settlement of small items, the business manager can harm an institution to the extent of thousands of dollars, also that a superintendent should not make special rates with patients independently of the business office.

Dr. Ruble spoke of the need of the board's taking a sufficient interest in an institution as an essential toward success; and Dr. Henry Harrower emphasized the importance of good letter-writing and a knowledge of business methods as a factor in success in institutional work.

### Missionary Volunteer Department

Sixth and Seventh Meetings, May 25 and 27

THE extra meeting, May 25, was devoted to the discussion of organization. Elder A. T. Robinson said, "I feel the most heartfelt sympathy with the paper presented by Elder F. M. Wilcox this morning. I hailed the organization of the Missionary Volunteer Department with delight, and have endeavored to co-operate with it. In our conference we have worked out some of the details in a little different way from the recommended plans. I favor a plan of organization that will leave latitude enough so that while we are united on the principles of organization, there shall be freedom to carry out those plans that will meet the needs of the field where they are applied. If our brethren in Australia choose to adapt that plan in a little different way from what we do in this country, they ought to be counted as in harmony with the general plans. If any conference, to meet its peculiar circumstances, sees fit to apply the details of the plan in a little different way, I think it ought to be free to do so. What we are all aiming at is to have a plan that will enlist the sympathies and the co-operation of those who really love the Lord Jesus, and then apply those principles in such a way that the truth itself shall appeal to those who are outside of that circle and draw them. I can only hope and pray that the very best plan shall be devised to accomplish such results. My heart is in this work of seeing our young people brought in to make a tremendous factor in the finishing of this work."

Several others took part in a free discussion of the plan of organization. Prof. C. W. Irwin probably expressed the sentiments of all in the following: "We ought to have strong missionary work going forward in our churches, and the young people's society, Christian help band, publishing work, or anything else should be simply factors of this

work under the control of the church."

The question of the co-operation of old and young was discussed, and the thought presented that the young people should always respect and advise with the church officers, even though they may feel that they have not much sympathy with the work. The attitude of the older brethren should always be one of sympathy and helpfulness.

The meeting Thursday morning was devoted to the discussion of resolutions which had been presented on the educational features of the Missionary Volunteer work. The question of a series of lessons to be published on Bible doctrines received careful attention. The heartiest approval of the plan of such a series was expressed, that our youth may be thoroughly grounded in the Scriptures. The question of whether these lessons should be published in the *Instructor* or in pamphlet form was discussed at some length, and referred back to the committee.

### Religious Liberty Department

Twelfth Meeting, May 27, 8 A. M.

ON account of the rain, and the departmental tent not being floored, the meeting was held in the Conference pavilion. There was a large attendance, the tent being nearly full. Unusual interest was manifested in the subject considered at this meeting, which, as announced, was, "When Arrested for Sunday Labor, How Should We Plead; Guilty or Not Guilty?" Elder W. M. Healey led out in the discussion, reading a very well-written and carefully prepared paper on the subject, the gist of which was that we should plead, "Not guilty." To plead guilty would be wrong, because no actual guilt exists, as no real crime has been committed, and would at once end the trial, and cut off all further pleading, or presentation of the truth or the principles involved, and simply leave the judge to pronounce sentence. The law itself is wrong. Those making and enforcing it, therefore, and not the one on trial, are the real guilty parties. The cases of Nebuchadnezzar and the three Hebrews, and Ahab persecuting the prophets and people of God, were cited in proof of this.

Following Elder Healey's paper, a paper written by Judge C. C. Holbrook, of Colorado, sent on by him to the department, was read by the chairman. This likewise was a very able, logical, and well-written presentation of the subject, and was much appreciated by all present. The position taken by the judge agreed with that taken by Elder Healey, that we should plead, "Not guilty," a number of well-defined reasons being given in support of the correctness of it. Before pleading, however, the judge stated that it would be proper and well to make a motion that the case be quashed, on the ground that no real crime had been committed, and that the law itself, under which the case was brought, was unconstitutional, both as regards the State constitution, and the Constitution of the United States.

Elder R. W. Parmele cited the case of Brother Lowry, of Tennessee, who, when brought before the court, and asked how he pleaded, did not plead at all, but simply remained silent.

The secretary, W. A. Colcord, stated that when a man was brought before

court, and asked how he pleaded, it was not necessary for him to plead at all, in which case it was the duty of the judge to enter a plea of "not guilty" for him, upon the general principle laid down in all jurisprudence, that "a man is supposed to be innocent until he is proved guilty."

The question whether a man could appear for himself, and plead his own case in court, was talked to by Elder Healey, Prof. J. G. Lamson, and S. B. Horton. The general opinion seemed to be that it was every man's right and privilege to plead his own case, if he so desired, but that he might employ counsel, if he preferred to do so. In some cases, Elder Healey thought it would be wise to engage counsel, cases in which an attorney understood and would plead the principles of religious liberty. The cause of truth in such a case might be further advanced by this means. This would not prevent the individual indicted making a statement himself.

Thirteenth Meeting, May 28, 8 A. M.

The subject considered was, "What Should Be Our Attitude Toward Exemption Clauses?" The question was quite thoroughly discussed in an extended paper prepared and read by Elder C. S. Longacre. For us to ask exemption from Sunday laws, he held, would be unwise and contrary to sound principles. In the end it would shut off from opposing the laws themselves. The course pursued by the Seventh-day Baptists in this respect was cited in proof. They had asked for exemption, and had almost entirely ceased their opposition to Sunday legislation.

Exemption from the requirements of a religious law is of the nature of toleration; and toleration is not true liberty, but implies the right to be intolerant. While it might not be wise or expedient to oppose exemptions where granted, and while we might even express appreciation of the good intentions of legislators in granting them, still the law is wrong that requires an exemption to prevent its coming in conflict with conscience and inalienable rights.

Elder J. S. Washburn followed Elder Longacre, stating that he concurred in the position that it is quite proper for us not to ask for an exemption to Sunday laws; at the same time he thought it would be unwise for us to oppose such exemptions; for in reality they virtually nullified the law.

Fourteenth Meeting, May 30, 8 A. M.

The special topics were, "How to Work with State Legislators," and "The Importance of Exercising Caution in Our Reference to the Government and Its Officials." Prof. J. G. Lamson led out with a paper on the first subject, in which he emphasized the advisability of legislators being interviewed and written to by their constituents, rather than by those who might be considered in the light of professional lobbyists. He spoke of the necessity of exercising tact coupled with affability.

Elder Conradi gave some good advice, prefacing his remarks with the scripture, "Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves; be ye therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves." He spoke of the difference between the

freedom enjoyed in America, and the condition in this respect in some of the European countries. In these countries the work had to be started and carried on very carefully and cautiously, as all their movements were watched, and everything was under the surveillance of the police. Unwise statement or unguarded movements would have precipitated a crisis and closed up the work. He spoke of his own imprisonment in Russia some years ago, and how God wrought for his deliverance. He referred to the courage and firmness of some of our young men in military service, who had been brought into strait places. Great care had to be exercised that nothing should be done by our people which might be construed as opposing civil government. The civil authorities had recognized something of the seriousness of the situation, and the difficulty of making satisfactory arrangements.

### North American Foreign Department

Seventh Meeting, Friday, May 28

ELDER L. H. CHRISTIAN thought that two union conference presidents in whose territory are found the bulk of foreign peoples ought to be added to the North American Foreign Department.

Elder G. F. Haffner expressed himself in favor of some kind of fund provided from the West, whereby laborers coming to the East might be supported. Heretofore the laborers sent to the East have been supported by appropriations handed out year by year, but such a method is too uncertain. When the end of the year comes, the laborer does not know whether the appropriation will be continued or not. What was needed, he thought, was a stable, definite fund, not running out year by year.

Elder Mortensen said that the support of the Swedish laborers in the East is one of the hardest problems he has had to meet. He thought that what is needed to meet this difficulty is a system of regular gifts, and then at times there ought also to be special collections necessary to meet special demands.

### Sabbath-School Department

Seventh Meeting, May 28, 8 A. M.

THIS was "illustration day" in the Sabbath-school Department meetings. That many were interested in the topics to be presented was evidenced by the very large number attending. The first paper was on "The Value of Stories of Incident or Experience in Illustrating Bible Lessons," by Mrs. Fannie Dickerson Chase, editor of the *Instructor*.

She said, in part: The reviewer of a certain Sabbath-school division had just related several incidents which aptly illustrated a point in the lesson, when a little fellow on the front seat looked up at her and said: "I like stories." Every other child who heard the remark showed by the expression on his face that he, too, had the same liking. While the teacher's main thought is to instruct, to "feed the lambs" of God, and not merely to please the interest, yet if he can accomplish the second end without detracting from the first, his work will be the stronger. The seventh chapter of Matthew, consisting of only twenty-nine verses, contains more than thirty

references to natural objects which Christ used to illustrate spiritual truth. A number of interesting stories were given, illustrating very effectively the spiritual teachings of the Bible.

Mrs. Maude Wilkinson presented a paper on "The Blackboard in the Sabbath-school." There are six gates by which we may send religious truth into the soul. One of these—the most important—is through prayer. The others are the five senses: We may go through the ear to the heart by songs and words, and through the eye to the heart by visible illustrations and personal examples. Hearing lacks vividness without sight. The blackboard may be used in many departments of work, aiming always to have more of *Christ* than of chalk. In teaching young or old the truths of God's Word, we must be *intensely spiritual*. The simpler the design made in the presence of the congregation, the more impressive and abiding the lesson taught. The speaker used the blackboard, and her work was an example of the effectiveness of simple outline sketches.

"Object Illustrations" was presented by Mrs. A. J. S. Bourdeau: To illustrate is to illumine. An illustration should serve the purpose of a window in a dark room. The things which enter the mind through the "eye-gate" make the most lasting impressions. To the teacher who says, "Object illustrations are too much work for me," it may be replied that all duty is difficult to an unconsecrated heart. It is said that "melody is difficult in proportion as the instrument is out of tune, and duty is difficult in proportion as the heart is out of tune." "In every lesson there is the outer husk of the literal; there is also the inner food for the nourishment of the soul. Breaking the husk comes first in the order of teaching; but the teacher must not seek to satisfy his class with the husk, and leave the precious food unused."

### Eighth Meeting, May 31, 8 A. M.

A call was made for a report of the committee on Sabbath-school finances, and a resolution introduced recommending that our Sabbath-schools give all their donations to missions. The resolution was discussed by several, and passed without a dissenting vote. The discussion emphasized the fact that it was not designed to oppress small schools or those whose members have but limited means. It was urged that the schools supply themselves with that which is needed to conduct the school in the proper way, but recognition was also given to the fact that there is no virtue in the placing of money for supplies in the Sabbath-school contributions which ought to be set apart for missions.

The special topic for the day was "Children's Meetings at Camp-meeting." Mrs. Vesta J. Farnsworth gave a most helpful talk on this subject. If there is any work that requires thoughtful, careful, earnest preparation, it is that which should be done for the children at the camp-meetings. The need for a suitable place for such meetings, for pleasant surroundings, for well-prepared plans, for carefully prepared lessons, and for the appointment of suitable helpers, was impressively set forth. The need for heart preparation on the part of the one in charge was also impressed. Those who carry heavy burdens in this line of work must be willing

to forego the pleasure of attending meetings which would be of interest to them. The instruction given in such meetings should be that which will lead the children to God. They should not only be entertained, but they should be led to recognize their duty to the Lord, and urged to give their hearts to him. The children's tent is not a proper playground for the children between meetings. They should be taught reverence.

Sister Ella Merickel led the discussion, and in addition to emphasizing the need for preparation on the part of those who take such responsibility, she spoke of her plan of furnishing lessons to those who were chosen as helpers. She also presented several devices for interesting the children in memory verses.

### Educational Department

THE first paper of the council was read by Prof. C. C. Lewis, entitled "The Development of Our School System." The paper described the first church-school in Battle Creek, Mich.,—the school of Prof. G. H. Bell,—the founding of Battle Creek College, and the growth of our school work from that time to the present. It also pointed out the following principles, which distinguish our schools from others, and justify our school system:—

1. The Word of God is made the basis of all instruction.
2. Students receive instruction and practise in different kinds of useful labor.
3. The schools are missionary training-schools for the preparation of laborers in the closing gospel message.

Then, from the experience of the past, the paper drew the following lessons for the work of the future:—

1. We do not half appreciate the principles of education which the Lord has scattered all along our way, and which have finally been gathered in the book "Education" into a garland of surpassing beauty and loveliness.
2. Although light was given to this denomination in regard to manual training six years before the first efforts of secular educators in this direction in the United States, yet the world has beaten us in the race after our own ideals. We should not rest until Christian industrial training is extended to the work of every grade, from the church-schools to the training-school.
3. Some of the hindrances of this heaven-born reform are: (a) long accustomed running in the groove of popular methods; (b) unmerciful criticism of mistakes in efforts to reform; (c) indifference of parents; and (d) ignorance of teachers with regard to industrial instruction.

4. Although in some respects our institutions of learning have swung into worldly conformity, yet they are "prisoners of hope;" and victory will be ours if we do not lose heart, and will press the battle a little longer.

### Fourteenth Meeting, May 30, 1909

Prof. B. G. Wilkinson read an intensely interesting and highly instructive paper on "How to Improve Our Bible Teaching."

He said, in part, that in its struggle against paganism, Christianity had to



create a system of its own. The more advanced we are in the study of the Bible, the more advanced we are in Christian education. It is just as important to have the best methods in Bible teaching as it is to have the best methods in teaching other subjects. The Bible teacher should not be overworked, but should be given an opportunity to reach a high standard. There is a dearth of successful Bible teachers in our ranks. There is a great difference between teaching and preaching. It will never do to use the Bible in the schoolroom as a text-book for preaching. The teacher should be able to develop in the student the ability to bring forth truth from the Scriptures.

There are several chief methods of teaching the Bible. The first is the topical method, which seems to be the natural way the Holy Spirit takes to lead men into a knowledge of the truth. But this is not the best method for youthful minds.

Chapter-by-chapter study is the best method for those who want to learn how to study the Bible. It is most valuable to learn how to outline the chapters. Outlining gives a better grasp of the subject-matter, and compels the memory to do its duty.

Teaching by books of the Bible is a valuable method. It helps us to see things in systems. It cultivates the higher faculties, and makes clear the relation of parts to the whole. The strength or weakness of the Bible teaching in a college measures the strength or weakness of the entire work of the college.

Prof. H. C. Lacey led in the discussion of the paper. He emphasized the importance of improving the Bible teaching. The Bible teacher should be the best man on the faculty. He should be spiritually minded, intellectual, well educated, and not a fanatic. It would be well if he possessed a knowledge of the original languages, and he ought to have the gift of teaching. He should make definite assignments, requiring constructive efforts on the part of the pupil. The study of the life of Christ should result in a general view of the events in their sequence. He ought to teach the main points in Bible doctrines, not harping upon his own special views. He should seek for symmetry of presentation, since the mind more readily grasps such an outline. There should be definite assignments—texts to memorize, propositions to arrange, outlines to construct, and charts and diagrams to make. Bible study, properly pursued, will give intellectual training, as well as spiritual understanding. There should be telescopic study first and microscopic study afterward. The subject should first be grasped as a whole, and then the details should be filled in. The differences and likenesses in related books should be carefully noted.

Elder R. S. Owen emphasized the importance of requiring texts to be committed to memory, leaving the results to the Holy Spirit.

THE discussions in the departmental meetings do much toward shaping and preparing plans and resolutions to be presented to the delegates. The meetings in all departments have been very generously attended, the several places of gathering being filled to overflowing nearly every morning.

## General Conference Proceedings

### Twenty-Second Meeting

May 26, 10:30 A. M.

G. A. IRWIN in the chair. After the opening song, prayer was offered by A. J. Breed.

G. Dail presented a further partial report from the committee on plans and finance, as follows:—

#### Partial Report of Committee on Plans

*Whereas*, Agitation for Sunday legislation is rapidly increasing in the United States and in Canada; and,—

*Whereas*, The general annual collection of funds for the prosecution of religious liberty work has heretofore been exclusively for the use of the Religious Liberty Department of the General Conference; therefore,—

15. *We recommend*, That there be an equal division of the funds to the General, union, and local conferences in these fields.

#### Discussion of Resolutions

On motion to adopt by considering and voting upon each item separately, the partial report of the committee on plans was brought up for discussion.

Resolution 8 (on general and field missionary agents) was read and adopted without discussion.

Resolution 9 was read, as follows:—

#### 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.

A. J. Breed: I would like to tell the Conference how much I appreciate this resolution. About fifteen years ago, when the president of the publishing association was making his report in General Conference, he suggested that he hoped to see the time when our publishing houses would all confine their time and attention to our own work, and eliminate commercial work entirely. During his report I prepared a resolution to this effect and presented it to the committee on resolutions, and it was brought before the body. I was never sat down on so hard in my life as I was at that time, and had it not been for Elder Irwin, who came to my assistance, I would have had a worse time than I did; but I lived through it, and to-day I am glad that so many hundreds of our people can be engaged in our own work, and that our publishing houses have eliminated commercial work.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Resolution 10 was read, as follows:—

#### 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.

F. F. Byington: I would like to ask, in regard to section b, what is meant by the appointment of a book editor, if this member shall be selected from the literature committees already existing, or whether the appointment as book editor shall make him such.

I. H. Evans: It is understood that this man shall be a member of the literature committee, and if he is not a member when he is appointed, then the General Conference Committee, which makes up these committees, will appoint him such.

W. J. Fitzgerald (England): I would like to inquire just how much is meant by the "publishing houses in the United States," whether it recognizes the three principal houses or whether it would include the smaller ones.

I. H. Evans: My understanding is that it takes in the Review and Herald, the Pacific Press, the Southern Publishing House, and the International Publishing Association; I think these are all that are recognized as leading publishing houses.

W. H. Thurston: I would ask why this is confined to the United States. Why would not it take in the publishing houses in Europe and Australia?

E. R. Palmer: It was thought it would not be operative if extended to other countries, because these countries have their own publishing institutions, and must publish and create literature on the basis of local conditions and local interests, and it would be better for their work to revise their own books from their point of view.

E. W. Farnsworth: How extensive would be the power of the book editor? Would he simply attend to the grammatical errors and the style, or would he make practically a new book out of it?

W. C. White: I understand that a servant is to do that which he is instructed and employed to do; and if he does not do it satisfactorily, his employer gives him proper instruction. This man, who would be employed by the General Conference, would work under the direction of the General Conference Committee, principally through the Publishing Department. He would naturally do those things which he was asked to do, and his work would be submitted to the members who direct his labor, for approval. It would be impossible for this congregation to instruct a book editor as to how far he should go in literary criticism or in criticism of theology, but the members who stand close to him would need to give him instruction, and his work would be, I understand, advisory, and would be as directed by the General Conference Committee, but not in any sense to control or direct the work of any publishing house. His work would come to the publishing houses as suggestive and advisory; then each publishing house,

through its own committee, would decide what it should do, in the fear of God, in providing good literature.

W. M. Healey: I notice in the first preamble an answer to the question. "Thorough attention should be given to the revision and improvement of our standard literature." It is not simply regarding new literature, but, according to the preamble, will apply to what is already in existence, or what has been published in the past. That is, it would refer to the 300 books or more which are already published.

J. O. Corliss: Will the author of a production appear in the matter at all, or will he be consulted in the revision of his book, or will the General Conference Committee control it, with his name still continuing on it?

W. C. White: It is customary for authors to present their manuscripts for criticism, and after criticism they go back for revision. I have known a book to go back to the author three times, and after the third time it has become a very popular book. Of course there are differences of opinion between authors and committees as to standards of punctuation, grammar, rhetoric, etc., but in cases where vital questions are at stake, and the book committee and author can not agree, the matter is usually acted upon by the board of directors of the house that is responsible for the work. And if these can not agree, the book has to wait until an agreement can be made.

On motion of M. C. Wilcox, seconded by E. T. Russell, the words "an officer" in sub-division *a*, were changed to read "a member."

On motion of I. H. Evans the words "of the General Conference" were inserted after the words "Publishing Department."

C. S. Longacre: I would like to know how this committee would proceed to revise the book of an author who is now deceased.

E. R. Palmer: Any work of that kind would have to be done in perfect co-operation with whoever has control or ownership of the book of the deceased author. Any changes that were made would have to be properly noted.

By suggestion of W. M. Healey, and by common consent, the words "or shall thereby become" were inserted after "who shall be," in section *a*.

The resolution as amended was adopted, the amended section reading as follows:—

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

Resolution II was read, as follows:—

#### IMPORTANCE OF LITERATURE COMMITTEES

II. *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.

S. N. Haskell: I do not know whether I should read some Scripture first, or not. I wish to speak on general principles. There is danger of our circumscribing the freedom of individuals in

getting out something to meet a certain issue. I am not speaking because of any fear for myself. Lest any should think thus, I will say a few words about the paper that I am publishing, the *Bible Training School*. This paper was not started by the action of one individual. There was an action of a committee. There were present two members of the General Conference Committee, one president of a union conference, a committee of a large union conference. Others also were present, and there was a unanimous vote that such a paper be started.

I remember that somewhere there is a testimony which says that the truth shall fall like the leaves of autumn. We are also told that issues will come up,—and they are now coming up almost constantly in different parts of the world. Now, shall individuals who are in a crisis not be at liberty to issue something to meet that issue? or must their writings be first submitted to this general committee, and wait for its action and co-operation?

I do not believe that we have printing-offices enough to-day to issue all the literature that will necessarily be issued before the Lord comes. We do not want to put any bands about the work of the third angel's message that will be the cause of circumscribing it, so that it can not go as God would have it go. We have not as yet realized the extent of our work. God will have it go forward, even if he should have to raise up men and women that are outside of our regular organized work to carry it forward.

Geo. I. Butler: We have been working in this cause for forty, fifty, or sixty years. We have had our doctrines brought out through the agency of men whom God has raised up some of whom have been specified in the Testimonies as men specially chosen of God to carry on important work. Our system of truth has been quite well understood, and our books have contained these doctrines in a most remarkable and faithful degree. I think we have been very fortunate as a people in having men to write out our doctrines in our books, which have been adopted by the denomination, men who were eminently qualified for that purpose. Now I would like to know how far this new plan is to reach out in those things.

In every great work which has been started among mankind, in religious work, as in apostolic times, the leaders have had the doctrines of the gospel clearly in their minds; but, as expressed in J. N. Andrews's "History of the Sabbath," after the old generation passed away, others came up and remodeled the cause. Now the question that we may be called upon to confront as a people, is whether this plan contemplates changing any of our old doctrines that have stood in our books for a long time. I would like to know whether there are any such possibilities connected with it.

C. H. Jones: I think we all recognize the force of Brother Haskell's remarks, when he states that special issues are likely to arise in various parts of our field, which must be met immediately. If we had one central committee, perhaps located in Washington, it might take some time to get manuscripts out to meet the issue; but I think we all understand that we have four lead-

ing publishing houses in this country, located in different parts of the country, —one located on the Pacific Coast, one in the central, one in the Southern States, and one here. These are denominational publishing houses, and can be reached from the different parts of the field at short notice. There is a publishing committee or a literature committee connected with each one of these houses. That committee has the examination of manuscripts. If any individual wanted to get out something to meet a special issue, it would take only a short time to present it to the publishing house, and get its criticism and approval, and have it published by one of our regular publishing houses.

I do not understand by that that any individual liberty or rights are to be curtailed in any way. If the manuscript is presented to the houses, and it meets with their approval, it can be published; if it does not meet with approval, of course the individual would then have the right to publish it if he wanted to, but could not use the machinery of the denomination in circulating it. Is it not right and just that there should be some control of matters in this way? We have seen some instances already whereby literature has gone out that we can not approve of. It seems to me the way our publishing houses are now organized and controlled, and located in various parts of the field, that it is only right and proper that the literature to be circulated by this denomination should pass through these houses, and go out in the usual way.

W. C. White: There are those who have gone out from us because they were not of us. They claimed to be of us in the matter of getting their views before the people, and still they are not of us in the matter of criticizing and condemning and bringing railing accusation against those who were formerly their brethren.

These men work industriously to get their reading-matter into the hands of our people, and they use all manner of means to do it. I could show, from my files at home (I have a bundle that would fill a hat), literature and lengthy letters that have come, originally from one source, but which, through a method of manipulation, have been rained in upon us from dozens of sources. These we do not have time to read; and I am willing that all should know this. But there are hundreds of our people in the field who are uninstructed, and they receive this literature, and see quotations from the Bible; they know that is good. They see lengthy quotations from the Testimonies; they think perhaps that is good. They see condemnation of very well-known evils; they think that is good. And then with it there is a railing accusation against the men whom the people have appointed to carry God's message to the ends of the earth, that undermines faith, that weakens confidence, that makes the hands heavy; and many a worker who has been helping forward this message, helping to send it to the ends of the earth, stops and hesitates because of these railing accusations.

Now another line. There are men who have been teachers, preachers, and workers in this cause, who, for various reasons, have felt that they were called upon to present an extended literature from their own minds,—not in harmony

with the teaching of their brethren, not in harmony with what we teach in our schools, and what our ministers preach in the pulpit, and not in harmony with what has been sent out from our publishing houses. Perhaps they have submitted their manuscripts and these manuscripts have been examined, and the verdict is given that, while they contain some truth, there are many things that are imaginary, visionary, not in accordance with our general platform of faith and belief. We believe that it is not profitable for the publishing houses to print this matter. But those who have prepared it believe that it is truth that the people need. They get it printed; perhaps they induce one of our houses to print it, and use the fact that it has come from one of our factories; and individuals go from church to church and from camp-meeting to camp-meeting selling their own productions. Is this profitable? Has not the time come when, as a people, it is time for us to give a word of caution and counsel in this matter?

I. H. Evans: I would like to offer one additional reason why a resolution like this seems necessary. Here in the United States and in Europe we are in close touch with each other and with headquarters. Out in the great mission fields they are far remote from headquarters. Missionaries sent out there often become enthusiastic, and have great faith that they can produce much better literature than has been produced, and are very anxious to try their hand at that thing. Therefore they get to work, and write up a tract or a leaflet very hastily, and without taking advice or counsel they are very anxious to have it printed and circulated. I believe it will be far safer for our brethren in mission fields to have counsel of our General Conference as to the literature that shall be printed, rather than to make it open, and leave everybody free to do as they please.

H. W. Cottrell: I would like to inquire what the object is in the first part of this resolution. Does it in reality imply that our people are not informed as to the care that is taken by our publishing houses? I think our people know just as well as any of us know that our editors take pains in preparing matter that is published in the papers and tracts. I can't think all our people are ignorant of these facts. If they are ignorant, I think there is need of this; and if they are not, I see no need at all for the first part, and we might get directly to the thought in the last part.

H. J. Edmed (South Africa): I think perhaps sometimes our brethren on this side of the ocean forget the world-wide nature and extent of our work. Speaking from experience, I would say it does seem proper that there should be steps taken to teach and impress upon our people the fact that care is taken in the matter of what is produced in our publishing work.

I hope our men will continue to look out upon the great field and consider the little children of this denomination who do not have the experience of your publishing work that you have here. They do not see your publishing houses, and sometimes they are wonderfully bewildered by the contradictions that are published.

C. F. McVagh: I move that this resolution be referred back to the committee on plans and finance.

C. H. Edwards: I am heartily in favor of the sentiments expressed by Brother W. C. White and the other brethren, but it seems to me we should have the resolution express just what we mean. But as it is, it leaves the way open for different people to interpret and define what they believe it to be, and we will have confusion and friction. So, it seems to me, that it ought to go back to the committee, that it may bring in something that says exactly what is meant, and then we will have it as it ought to be. I second Brother McVagh's motion to refer Resolution 11 back to the Committee on Plans and Finance.

The motion carried.

Resolution 12 (on Sabbath-school Home Department) was read and passed without discussion.

Resolution 13 (on Sabbath School Worker) was read and adopted without amendment.

Resolution 14 was read as follows:—

#### CITY WORK

*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.

G. B. Starr: The resolution is good; and yet I wish that in some way emphasis might be placed on the thought that in connection with our evangelistic efforts in cities, we must make use of consecrated men and women of mature years who can hold Bible readings in the homes of the people. In our former experience in this line of work, we have found it well to have two Bible workers, on the average, to co-operate with every minister laboring in a city mission.

In articles from the pen of Mrs. E. G. White, and published in the REVIEW AND HERALD, late in 1907 and early in 1908, our attention is repeatedly called to the value of "house-to-house work in the homes of the people," and we are exhorted to be vigilant in following up by personal labor a spirit of inquiry. "The plan of holding Bible readings in connection with public efforts, is a heaven-born idea. Would that our force of Bible workers, both men and women, might be greatly increased. Christ, in all his earthly ministry, associated many helpers with him; and he is our example."

Elder Starr referred to the expense involved in the successful conduct of city missions, and cited results demonstrating that this expense is returned to the Conference treasury over and over again, through the constant stream of tithes and offerings coming from large constituencies raised up in these cities where conferences have been to considerable expense in opening up the work.

Dr. R. M. Clarke: If there is any place where nurses can do effective work, it is in connection with city missions in our large centers of population, and if wise provision were made for conse-

crated medical missionaries to unite with our evangelists and Bible workers in city missions, it would go far toward solving some questions now confronting our medical department. I would therefore suggest that Resolution 14 be amended so as to read,—“and the training of local church-members and students from our schools and sanitariums to become efficient helpers,” etc.

By common consent, the words, “and sanitariums” were included in the resolution.

The question was called, and Resolution 14 was adopted by vote of the Conference.

The Conference adjourned.  
Benediction by G. I. Butler.

### Twenty-Third Meeting

May 26, 3 P. M.

Elder Allen Moon in the chair.

After the opening song, Elder J. A. Burden offered prayer.

[Reports were presented from Elder G. W. Reaser and Prof. G. W. Caviness, of the Mexican Mission Field, and from Elder Ising, of the Syrian-Egyptian Mission. These reports will appear later.]

The Conference adjourned.

### Twenty-Fourth Meeting

May 27, 10:30 A. M.

O. A. Olsen in the chair. Prayer by R. A. Underwood.

Reports being called for by the chairman, G. Dail presented the following further partial report from the Committee on Plans and Finance:—

#### Partial Report of the Committee on Plans

##### EQUIPMENT OF SCHOOLS

*Whereas*, In many schools there is a great lack of proper equipment, such as laboratory, library, and class-room facilities, and the necessary means for conducting industrial studies; therefore,—

16. *Resolved*, That we urge all our boards of management properly to equip the schools for the work which they have to do.

##### SCHOOL BUILDINGS

*Whereas*, One hindrance to successful church-school work has been the improper and inconvenient rooms in which schools have been quartered; therefore,—

17. *Resolved*, That we urge our conferences as far as practicable, and wherever church-school buildings are to be erected, to see that neat, inexpensive, well-adapted buildings, surrounded by grounds adapted for school gardens, be provided; and,—

18. *Further resolved*, That in the erection of school buildings, advice and counsel be obtained from the Department of Education where the school is to be established, so that the buildings may be well adapted to the needs of the school.

##### CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

*Whereas*, It is impossible for many of our young people to obtain the advantages of our schools; and,—

*Whereas*, We have men and women of years of experience who, under proper conditions, would be able to pursue studies greatly to the advantage of themselves and their work; and,—

*Whereas*, Correspondence schools have been shown to be successful; therefore,—

19. *Resolved*, That the Department of Education be urged to take under advisement plans for such a school, and the General Conference Committee be requested to establish it, if, after careful consideration, it seems wise to do so.

The Chairman: We will now proceed with the regular order of business, which, I believe, is the consideration of the partial report of the committee on plans and finance presented yesterday.

The Secretary [reading]:—

"Whereas, Agitation for Sunday legislation is rapidly increasing in the United States and in Canada; and,—

"Whereas, The general annual collection of funds for the prosecution of religious liberty work has heretofore been exclusively for the use of the Religious Liberty Department of the General Conference; therefore,—

"15. *We recommend*, That there be an equal division of the funds to the General, union, and local conferences in these fields."

H. W. Cottrell: I move the adoption of this report.

K. C. Russell: This resolution was not drafted because it was thought by some that the department was having too much money, but because it was thought that this would increase the funds, inasmuch as the union and local conferences would naturally have a greater interest in it. It was also thought that there would not be so heavy a demand upon the General Conference department for funds with which to carry on campaigns in union and local fields, if these conferences might receive an equal share with the General Conference. Hence we hope that this resolution will result in an increase of funds in the treasuries of union and local conferences, as well as in the general department, for this line of work.

J. O. Corliss: I think that the passing of this resolution will bring an improvement over the past method of handing out the funds. I know that there has been some delicacy in the past, in undertaking to use any funds when a local campaign was on; but there are some of our campaigns that cost a great deal of money. Last winter, for instance, the Pacific Union Conference had a very heavy campaign, and I am just informed by the president of that union that that campaign cost \$2,500. It would seem, even should this resolution pass, that there might be times when, under stress of circumstances, a union might be exempt from giving one third of its funds to the general treasury. It seems to me there ought to be exceptions when strenuous campaigns are conducted in local territory.

K. C. Russell: Prior to this, last year, during the campaign that Elder Corliss alluded to, the General Conference department, without any resolution, exempted them; and I believe they would do it again.

Allen Moon: The portion going to the union conference can be used in the State where it is most needed, and in that way the union conference funds may form an emergency fund, as it were. The union conference has no legislature to look after directly; its funds are to be used where most needed. It occurs to me that the resolution, as originally presented by the committee, can not be improved, and I hope that it will pass.

The resolution was adopted.

The chairman called for any further reports.

H. W. Cottrell, stated that the committee on revision of the constitution was ready to report. The report was presented by W. T. Bartlett.

[This report recommended several changes in the constitution. Chief among these was the creation of a Negro Department of the General Conference, and a provision for a third vice-president who should be in charge of the work in the Asiatic division of the territory. The other changes were largely technical. Following the report of the committee on constitution, reports were made from the Southern Union Conference and the Pacific Union Conference by Elders C. F. McVagh and H. W. Cottrell.]

The meeting adjourned.

### Twenty-Fifth Meeting

May 27, 3 P. M.

Elder O. A. Olsen in the chair. Prayer was offered by Elder C. Santee.

#### South America

The chair stated that the time of the session would be given to reports from the South American Union Conference.

J. W. Westphal, president of the union, then reported.

At the close of Elder Westphal's report, a chorus of South American representatives (Brethren Habenicht, Town, Westphal, and Perry, and Sisters Habenicht, Town, Gregory, and Perry), sang a hymn in Spanish, "Mi Mano Ten, Señor" ("Take Thou My Hand").

The chairman next called upon F. W. Spies, director of the North Brazil Mission, to report for the Brazilian division of the field.

[These reports from South America will be given in the future.]

At the close of this report Elder and Sister Spies, Sister Lulu Corliss-Gregory, and J. W. Westphal sang a Portuguese hymn, "My Sins at the Cross Were Forgiven."

These hymns, that are now and then sung, though in tongues not understood by most of the congregation, have in them a spirit that touches all hearts.

Next, Wm. Steele, delegate from Ecuador presented his report.

O. A. Olsen: I am glad to listen to these reports. The great wide field opens up before us. And yet we have not heard all. I am sorry that we can not hear from Brother Perry, Brother Thomann, Dr. Habenicht, and Brother Town.

If these appeals and the setting forth of these needs can not stir our souls and lead us to consecration to the work before us, what can do it, brethren? May the Lord help us to turn to him as we have never done before in our lives.

The meeting adjourned.

### Twenty-Sixth Meeting

May 28, 10:30 A. M.

H. W. Cottrell in the chair. Prayer was offered by A. G. Haughey.

New delegate seated: B. E. Connerly, of West Indian Union.

The chair then called for further partial reports, or completed reports.

#### Partial Report From Committee on Plans and Finance

G. Dail presented a further partial report from the committee on plans and finance:—

#### EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL

20. *Resolved*, That in addition to the educational matter that may appear in the REVIEW AND HERALD, the Executive Committee of the General Conference arrange for the publication of an educational journal adapted to the development of our school work, the policy and contents of the journal to be under the direction of the Department of Education of the General Conference.

#### RELATION AND SCOPE OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SCHOOLS

Whereas, Experience has shown that the schools conducted by local conferences should seldom carry work beyond the tenth grade; and,—

Whereas, Several of these local schools are now called academies, though not doing, or equipped to do, full academic work, for lack of libraries, laboratories, and sufficient teaching force; and,—

Whereas, We have the following instruction from the spirit of prophecy: "It is not wise for a new school to lift its banner, and promise a high grade of work before it has proved that it is fully able to do preparatory work as it should be done. It should be the great aim of every intermediate school to do most thorough work in the common branches. . . . It would be a sad mistake for us to fail to consider thoroughly the purpose for which each of our schools is established. This is a matter that should be faithfully considered by our responsible men in each union conference. All the different educational interests should be given careful consideration, and then each school should place its work on a proper basis;" therefore,—

21. *We recommend*, (a) That the local conferences, in counsel with their union conference committee, adapt the name and grade of work of these local schools to the intermediate school standard, except in those special cases where circumstances make this step inadvisable.

(b) That the union conference training-schools do not draw intermediate students from the territory within the jurisdiction of the intermediate schools without previous arrangement with the local conference president.

(c) That in each union conference there be created a committee of inspection, consisting of the union conference president, the union conference educational secretary, and one member of the training-school faculty, to be appointed by the faculty, to counsel with the individual conferences or schools, in order to unify and grade the work of the intermediate schools and academies of the union conference.

#### PATRONIZING OUR SCHOOL INDUSTRIES

Whereas, The tent-making and other industries of our schools are a means of education and a financial help to the students; therefore,—

22. *We recommend*, To the favorable consideration of our people the purchasing of the products of the industrial departments of our schools.

#### FOREIGN MISSION SEMINARY

23. *Resolved*, That we invite our conferences throughout the United States and Canada to select men and women of such age and experience as will meet the needs of our foreign fields, and recommend them to the Foreign Mission

Seminary for a course of instruction preparatory to foreign service.

#### PREPARATION OF OUR PUBLICATIONS

*Whereas*, With the rapid extension of our publishing work it becomes vitally important that our publications be prepared with great care, so that they may present clearly and suitably the truths of the third angel's message; and,—

*Whereas*, Sundry publications are being distributed on individual responsibility, which neither represent the denomination nor carry any part of the financial burdens of the organized work; therefore,—

24. *Resolved (a)* That information be given to our people concerning the thorough, painstaking work of the literature committees of our publishing houses in examining manuscripts, and preparing the subject-matter of all publications; and that our people be cautioned to discriminate between literature published by the denomination, and that which is issued by private individuals.

(b) That missionaries, as far as practicable, submit manuscripts to properly constituted literature committees for their respective fields.

(c) That copy for literature prepared to meet emergencies, and for use in local campaigns, be at least submitted for criticism to the conference or mission committee of that territory, and bear the conference or mission imprint.

(d) That all our people be urged to work energetically and loyally for the circulation of our standard denominational literature.

#### PUBLISHING HOUSE TITHE-PAYING

25. *We approve*, Of the action of several of our publishing houses in paying a tithe into the treasury of the General Conference, and we invite all the publishing houses in the United States to follow their example; and,—

26. *We further recommend*, That this tithe be used by the General Conference in meeting the expenses of the General Conference Publishing Department, and for fostering our publishing interests in mission fields.

#### HOME TRACT AND MISSIONARY WORK

*Whereas*, A question has arisen concerning the advisability of organizing a General Conference department to take charge of the periodical and home tract and missionary work; and,—

*Whereas*, We believe that confusion would result from the circulation of literature being directed by two departments operating through the same general offices, and through the same field; therefore,—

27. *We recommend*, That the periodical and home and tract and missionary work continue, as in the past, under the direction of the Publishing Department, and that the General, union, and local conferences unite in making the necessary provision for conducting more thoroughly and aggressively these neglected lines of work.

The chairman stated that the report would be printed for consideration later.

#### Discussion on Constitution

The chairman called attention to the report of the committee on revision of the constitution, and on motion to adopt by considering each item separately, the report was considered.

[As before stated, the changes recom-

mended in the constitution were largely technical in nature. Elder A. G. Daniells made some explanation regarding the several departments, particularly the creation of the Negro Department.]

A. G. Daniells: I would like to make a brief explanation regarding that and the other departments. You will remember that we created this North American Foreign Department four years ago. The object of that department was to build up and carry forward our work in North America among the foreigners of this country, as far as we could reach them. This department has carried on its work during this period. After the department was created, and the committee formed, they made branches of the department. There was the German branch, with a superintendent over that division; also the Swedish and Danish-Norwegian branches; and there was also appointed a superintendent to look after the French work in this country.

There is another department proposed,—the Negro Department, a department in behalf of the colored people of this country. Now just a word with reference to this and the manner of carrying it on. For many years we have been endeavoring to foster this work and build it up; and all this time we have been urged, especially by the spirit of prophecy, to do more. We have been warned of the dangers of having our opportunities limited, and we have been pressed to do more. We have tried to gather funds, we have tried to do more; but we have not been meeting our own highest ideals, and we have not met the needs nor the instruction that has come to us. Now we have come to the place where we feel that a far greater effort, a more systematic effort, a more concerted effort, shall be put forth in behalf of this part of our population. We have a number of our colored brethren with us at this Conference, and I am glad of it. We never have had such an attendance of colored ministers at a General Conference as we have at this meeting. I am glad that they have been here to hear the reports and to join in this work. Meetings have been held where consideration has been given to the question of how they and we could advance the work among their people more effectively and rapidly than we have been doing. We have met with them in their councils; they have counseled with us, and we with them, and they came to us with a request that we establish this department, the Negro Department. We have studied it, and the presidents and committees of the Southwestern, Southern, and Southeastern union conferences have given it careful consideration, and have recommended it and stand for it; and the members of the General Conference Committee who have taken the matter under consideration have agreed to it, and now it is recommended in the constitution. I believe that this is a step in the right direction, that it will help us to organize the work in behalf of these people, that it will help us to systematize our efforts in raising money and in expending it so that we can have one solid, systematized, concerted effort to push this important branch of the work. I believe that under this direct effort we shall see the work in behalf of the colored people of this country go forward with greater success than we have ever seen before. Now, how will this be managed? The department will have a secretary, an ex-

ecutive officer, the same as the other departments; it will have an executive committee, or departmental committee, the same as the other departments, and on this committee there will be a fair representation of the field. The committee will then meet, and plan its work, and outline its policy for the future, the same as do the other department committees.

Their work will be to carry forward the evangelical work among the colored people. They will take up the question of mission schools, church-schools, and the higher schools, such as Huntsville, and will look after them. They will look after the publishing of such literature as will be best adapted to the people. In fact, they will take into consideration all branches of the work.

I have felt to make this explanation here, in order to answer the queries that may arise as to why this department is brought on. Some may say, "Aren't we creating too many departments, and getting too much machinery?" Well, I do not think so. I want to ask how much the Educational Department hinders or impedes the work of the Publishing Department? We had the Publishing Department first, and we have created the Educational and Medical departments since. Now have these departments hindered the work of the Publishing Department?

[Voices: They have helped it.] Of course they have helped. Anybody knows that who studies the influence of these departments.

I believe that the same argument holds in this case. A department has the motive power, and all the facilities to go with its work. We get a body of men directly at the work that that department ought to carry forward. Our colored brethren have considered this carefully; yesterday I met with them again. We talked it over, and every one declared his approval of the plan. I believe that this will mark a new era in our work in behalf of the negro race.

J. K. Humphrey: I desire to say that I am heartily in favor of the creation of this new department. I believe that I indorse the sentiment of every man among my people that is in harmony with the organized work. It is a strange coincidence,—yet it is not strange, because the time is near when we shall all see eye to eye,—that four years ago I felt in my soul that something ought to be done in this line to advance the work among the negro race. We have almost eleven million people. I am thankful to God that the time has come when the brethren are moving in this direction.

H. W. Cottrell: I would like to ask, Brother Humphrey, if you are thoroughly convinced that the term we use there is the best term. Do you think that it would be satisfactory to your people?

J. K. Humphrey: I am convinced so. The term "colored" really is not definite in fact; for the Chinese, the Japanese, and other races of the Orient are just as colored as we are. But we are the negro race. I am not ashamed at all to acknowledge that.

The meeting was adjourned.

#### Twenty-Seventh Meeting

May 28, 3 P. M.

Elder H. W. Cottrell in the chair. Prayer by C. P. Bollman.

H. W. Cottrell: When we adjourned we were discussing the report of the committee on revision of the constitution, and a motion was pending to amend the report by inserting again in Section 2, Article IV, the phrase, "the superintendents of organized union missions." It is open now for remarks.

H. R. Salisbury: I do not wish to press the matter, but I should like to have the committee state briefly why this part was left out.

L. R. Conradi: The point is this: Thus far we have very few union mission fields. But as we develop in the far East and other fields, there will be quite a number of them, and it seemed to us it would be more proper if they were elected at the quadrennial Conference, among the seven extra members.

E. R. Palmer: It appears to me that the man appointed to take charge of a great union mission field would be a valuable member of the Executive Committee; and the minutes of the Executive Committee would be valuable to him in assisting him in keeping his field lined up with the work of the General Conference throughout the world.

R. A. Underwood: The amendment would make these superintendents of union mission fields members of the committee, as formerly. I believe that this should be done.

The amendment was carried, making superintendents of union mission fields members of the General Conference Committee.

The Chairman: Before going further, I would state that one of our negro brethren has asked the privilege of speaking on one of these sections that we have passed over. All these sections are open for remarks until the question is voted upon as a whole. If the delegate is here, he may rise. He is from Pittsburg, I believe.

A Voice: Brother Green.

The Chairman: Come up on the stand, Brother Green. There are fewer of these colored brethren here than there are of the rest of us, and we would like to have the brethren hear what they have to say.

W. H. Green: In speaking upon this part of the constitution [provision for a North American Negro Department], I am frank to say that four years ago I would not have taken the position that I take to-day; but an actual experience of four years in working among my people in the North, with the knowledge I have of conditions in the South (for I am a Southerner), leads me to conclude that the establishment of this department for carrying forward the work among my people in this land, is the proper course to pursue. And not only would I make that statement, but would say further that this idea did not come into my mind merely since I came upon the ground. I think I discussed the matter in the city of Washington year before last, 1907, with the president of the General Conference. The matter has also been discussed by us who have been on the ground. Others will speak on the matter. An address has been prepared and handed in; and I feel perfectly free in stating here, publicly, that I have set my name to that address and to certain resolutions, in good faith, and I pledge myself before God to stand by it until I find out from a study of the Bible and the Testimonies and good religion, that I ought to recede from it.

Question was called.

Article V, Section 1, in the report, was read and question called.

Secretary [reading]: Section 3. Insert paragraph: "The duties of the third vice-president shall be to labor in the Asiatic division, comprised of India and the far East, as the Executive Committee may advise, and to preside at the councils of the members of the Executive Committee which may be held in the Asiatic division, in the absence of the president."

A. G. Daniells: I would like to speak on another point, not a technical one, and express my gratitude at the progress we are making in the far East, in the Asiatic division. I think this is something to be profoundly thankful for to-day, that we can rectify our constitution in this way, to make provision for a vice-president of the General Conference to be located in the far East. We look forward to a great movement, a constructive work there during the next few years, that will help our people to give. It will cheer us all to plan and to work, because we can see some sensible and consistent effort being made to develop the work among those teeming millions.

Question was called.

H. G. Thurston [referring to Article III, Section 1, providing that department secretaries shall be elected]: What is the reason for electing these secretaries, instead of appointing them by the committee, as formerly?

A. G. Daniells: These departments are becoming large and influential departments. Take the Educational Department; it represents a thousand teachers, a million dollars' worth of property; it represents fifteen thousand students; it represents text-books, and our whole educational system. Now that great department can not be intrusted to everybody; and it seems to us that it is of such consequence, and has such a vital bearing upon the welfare of the denomination, that the General Conference ought to elect the head of that department, and not leave it to the General Conference Committee to make the appointment. That is the reason we feel that the more this body does in the selection of persons whose influence is to be large, and who will have charge of vital interests throughout the world, the safer and more satisfactory it will be. So it was suggested that we change from appointing them by the committee, to electing them by the body.

H. W. Cottrell: Is the committee on nominations prepared to report?

O. A. Olsen: Yes, sir. We have taken the liberty to have the report printed on slips. [Slips were passed.] I have been a member of committees at different times, on various subjects. I think that I never was a member of a committee that went so carefully into its work as the present committee on nominations. We have not taken things for granted, but instead we have carefully scrutinized and investigated and looked over every name that we report. Now we have adapted our report, as far as we have been able, to the constitution that you have just adopted. It is only a partial report. You will notice that the treasurer is not nominated, and there are other nominations that are still under consideration. I will now ask Elder Fitzgerald to read the report.

W. J. Fitzgerald then read the report, which is as follows:—

#### Partial Report From Committee on Nominations

After very careful and prayerful deliberation, your committee on nominations respectfully submit the following partial report:—

For president, A. G. Daniells.

For vice-president for Europe, L. R. Conradi.

For vice-president for North America, G. A. Irwin.

For vice-president for the Asiatic division, I. H. Evans.

For secretary, W. A. Spicer.

For secretaries of the various departments as follows:—

Sabbath-school Department, G. B. Thompson.

Educational Department, Frederick Griggs.

Publishing Department, E. R. Palmer.

Medical Missionary Council, W. A. Ruble, M. D.

Young People's Missionary Volunteer Department, M. E. Kern.

Religious Liberty Bureau, K. C. Russell.

North American Foreign Department, O. A. Olsen.

For members of the Executive Committee, additional to the above-named officers of the Conference, and secretaries of departments (numbering, when the treasurer shall have been added, and the secretary of the North American Negro Department, 14); and the presidents of the union conferences (now numbering 21), the following named persons: W. W. Prescott, W. C. White, G. I. Butler, S. N. Haskell, W. C. Sisley, C. H. Jones, H. R. Salisbury.

W. J. Fitzgerald: Mr. Chairman, I move that this report be adopted by considering each name separately. The motion was seconded.

Secretary [reading]: For president, A. G. Daniells.

A. G. Daniells: I have never made a speech when my name has been submitted for action on an occasion like this. I do not know how to make an appropriate speech, but somehow I do feel like saying something. I have given this matter a great deal of serious thought, not only since the Conference has been in session, but for many weeks and months before we came here. I would like to tell you in a few words as possible how I feel about this matter. At the Oakland General Conference, in 1903, I felt quite free as to being re-elected, because I felt that the work we had started out to do in 1901 had not been completed. We had not carried the work of reorganization through as was necessary. Two years was not enough time to inaugurate such great changes. Then, again, a fearful controversy had arisen in our midst. We were then in the very heat of a great crisis, and there was a determination to get rid of men who, it was thought, were responsible for the trouble that was on hand; and somehow I did not feel very much like being gotten rid of in that way, and for that purpose. So I said nothing, and I felt somewhat relieved to continue. But I will confess that I fully expected then that that would be enough, that two years more would complete that work, and then I would pass on to some other field.

Four years ago, when the nominating committee talked to me about continuing, I did not raise any great objection, and I did not know but what it was duty, and so said nothing when the report was

brought in and action taken. But I fully expected then that four years more would terminate my position in this part of the work, and I took hold with all my might to do all I could to carry on the work of reorganization and to distribute responsibilities, to decentralize as far as possible, and separate this work out over many shoulders, so that I would have done the best I could in the matter; and all the way through the period I have felt in my own mind that this would terminate my stay in this position. I came up to the Conference feeling that way, and though it may not be modest to say so, I do want to say that I have consented in my talk with the brethren, quite reluctantly, to accept the office again. I feel perplexed in my own mind at this moment, and this is why I have ventured to speak about the matter.

I have been helped very much by my associates during the eight years that I have been working with them in the General Conference.

Their hearty support, and their readiness to share all the burdens, have been so great that I have been relieved and helped in every possible way; and I can say, my dear friends, that this has been eight years of harmony and brotherly love in our General Conference Committee. We have had peace and harmony and confidence, we have had more than respect for one another, and all these eight years there has never been one serious disagreement among us; yet I think we have all been free to express our convictions and assert our individuality as much as we should. So it is not because of any trouble that I have hesitated. I look forward to the next period with anxiety. I know the danger of the human heart; I know the danger of making mistakes, and of serious failure, and I would have been fully as well satisfied, and more so, to have taken another position, or to have gone to another field.

Of course, this will be my last term, as far as any of us can reason, and I do sincerely hope that God will keep us and keep me from making any mistakes to mar my record, and to mar my influence, and my work in the cause of God. I do not want to do it, and I want your prayers, and I believe I shall have them. I feel that I have the support and the good will and the earnest prayers of my brethren, and the people. I do not know that I should say more. I feel embarrassed to say so much, but somehow I felt that after eight years, and on the third nomination like this, it would be proper to say a few words in confidence to these delegates. I thank you all for your hearty and friendly association, and your kind co-operation, and I trust that the period we are entering upon will be one of great blessing and great progress in the cause.

H. W. Cottrell: If there are no objections, the chair would like to suggest that this name, under the circumstances, be voted on separately. All favoring this part of the report, that Elder Daniells be elected as president of the General Conference, manifest it by the raising of the right hand. [There was a unanimous vote.] Now we will ask all in the congregation to manifest their approval by the same sign. All opposed by the same sign.

[There was unanimous approval both by the delegation and the congregation.] The secretary then read the other

names, "Question" being called after each one, one correction being made, as follows:—

W. T. Bartlett: I move that the report be amended by the insertion of the words "and the superintendents of union missions" as members of the Executive Committee.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

O. A. Olsen: I want to just say a word on the third vice-president, for the Asiatic district. The question has been asked if Brother Evans has consented to take this place. This has led me to think a word might be in place. This has been in many ways a most remarkable Conference. The world-wide field has been opened before us in a manner that it never has been before, especially so the great far East. Never before have we had China, Japan, Korea, and India set before us as they have been during this Conference. In the early stages of the work of the nominating committee, we had the name of Elder Evans down for treasurer; for he has served the Conference with great efficiency in this position. We thought, indeed, that it was almost impossible to think of any change; but after that the great East was set before us. When the nominating committee met one day, I think that almost every member was ready to call for the people to speak on this subject. They felt that the great work in the far East, in China and the countries near it, demanded that the strongest man, a man of experience and ability, should be sent to that field to help develop the work. And the people throughout the congregation, and the members of the delegation, first one and then another, would come to me and say, "Evans for the far East; Evans for China." The conviction was so strong, and the sentiment so general, that we felt certain that we would not dare to stem the current of conviction; and so the matter was taken under advisement. We had conferences with Brother Evans, with the president, and the leading brethren talked the matter over carefully. While it is something of a sacrifice, Brother Evans consented, saying that if it was the mind of the people, he, on his part, would not dissent. So we have felt free, under these circumstances, to bring in this name, and we shall try now to secure a treasurer for the General Conference to suggest to you. We realize that it is an important position, and we realize that we are taking a strong man to the far East; but, brethren, we feel that for the next few years the great bulk of our mission funds that we shall send abroad must go to that field, and we believe it will be a source of great confidence to our people in supplying funds to know that we have a strong, experienced, and careful manager of our funds in the East, and that our brethren and sisters will, because of that, support it more freely than they would otherwise do.

Question was called on the report, aside from the one item already voted upon, and the report was unanimously adopted.

#### **Partial Report of the Committee on Plans**

The chairman called for any further reports, and G. Dail read the following further partial report from the committee on plans and finance:—

#### **RECOGNITION OF ADVANCED NORMAL DIPLOMAS**

28. *Resolved*, That the diplomas from the advanced normal courses of our union conference training-schools be considered equivalent to first-grade teacher's certificates, and good for three years following their issuance; and that upon the completion of three years of successful teaching out of the first five years following their graduation, the Department of Education of the General Conference shall, upon the recommendation of the school issuing the diploma, grant a seal to the diploma, which shall be valid anywhere in the denomination as a teacher's certificate, so long as the holder is in good and regular standing in church-membership in this denomination.

#### **THE BOOK "EDUCATION"**

*Whereas*, The book "Education" contains truths most vital to the proper understanding and appreciation of educational questions and to the development of our school work; therefore,—

29. *Resolved*, That we most earnestly urge our people everywhere not only to possess themselves of, and to study, this book, but to dispose of it to educators and parents not of our faith, as a means of interesting them in our educational work, and so in our cause of truth.

#### **"CHRIST'S OBJECT LESSONS"**

*Whereas*, "Christ's Object Lessons" was given for the relieving of our schools from indebtedness; and,—

*Whereas*, It has already accomplished a great work in this direction to the extent of securing some three hundred thousand dollars; and,—

*Whereas*, It has been some seven or eight years since we conducted a general campaign with this book; therefore,—

30. *Resolved*, That the Department of Education be instructed to organize and vigorously prosecute such a campaign, similar in purpose and plan to that formerly undertaken for our advanced and intermediate schools, and that we urge our conference committees everywhere to heartily co-operate in this undertaking.

The chairman stated that the partial report would be printed.

Meeting adjourned, with benediction by R. S. Owen.

#### **Twenty-Eighth Meeting**

May 30, 10:45 A. M.

Elder L. R. Conradi in the chair. Prayer by W. J. Fitzgerald. New delegates seated: E. A. Sutherland, of the Southern Union, delegate at large, who had been present for some time, but had overlooked responding at call for delegates; C. T. Everson, of the Latin Union.

The chairman called attention to the partial reports of the committee on plans (resolutions 16 to 27) now before the Conference as unfinished business.

On motion to adopt by considering and acting upon each resolution separately, the reports were taken up.

Resolution 16 (on equipment of schools) was read and adopted without discussion.

Resolution 17 (on school buildings and gardens) was then read.

C. McReynolds: Is it recommended

that this shall be a work undertaken by the conference from a financial standpoint? or must it be by the church itself, or by the advice of the conference?

Frederick Griggs: The purpose of the resolution is simply to enable the conference to advise in this matter. It is not that they should go into the expenses of erecting the buildings. There is room for improvement in the church-school facilities. Our schools in many instances are conducted in illy ventilated, poorly lighted, and entirely inadequate quarters. By this resolution we place ourselves on record in favor of proper quarters for our church-schools, and the only reference to the conferences is that they shall advise and encourage such work.

Resolution 18 (on school buildings) was read.

Frederick Griggs: There is no question but school buildings are often erected with a poor style of architecture at about as great cost as they would be if a good style of architecture were selected. It seems as if it were properly the work of the department of education (I am not speaking alone of the General Conference Department, but of the departments of education, local as well as general) to have suggestions at hand, and encourage the erection of buildings suited to the purpose in mind, and well designed architecturally.

A. O. Tait: I would like to suggest that in carrying out this resolution the department could get out good pictures or illustrations of various schools, together with the cost of the same, with some specifications for their building, and have them printed in such a way that they could be distributed quite generally. In this way, plans that ordinarily might cost from twenty-five to fifty dollars could be distributed so that they would cost only a few cents.

Resolution 19 (on correspondence schools) was read.

Frederick Griggs: Perhaps a word of explanation is necessary. We have among our young people many whose circumstances are such as to make it impossible for them to attend our schools. We have ministers whose duties are such that while they desire further study, it is impossible for them to leave their work,—teachers, and other workers who desire to pursue studies further along general lines. Not only so, but men and women are continually coming into the truth who would avail themselves of courses of Bible study, history study, and other lines of work, and that to great advantage. Now correspondence schools, as stated here, have been shown to be successful. Some of these schools are independent. Others are connected with other schools, such as the University of Wisconsin, the University of Chicago, etc. It appears to us that there is a broad field of usefulness for such a school, particularly in view of the work which our Missionary Volunteer Department is carrying forward. In certain sections of the country this department has asked for something of this sort; and we believe that there is a great field for such a school.

R. S. Owen: I am sure there is a demand for such a school along Bible lines. For 18 years I have been teaching Bible in our schools. Many persons have sent to me for lessons, and I have sent them out, but have not been able to answer the letters. I have attempted it, but my time was so occupied with my

classes that it was impossible for me to give the work the attention that it demanded. No one should attempt this work who already has all he ought to do.

Resolution No. 20 (on educational journal) was read.

Professor Griggs: I simply wish to offer a word of explanation. For a number of years there has been a demand for an educational journal, and for educational matter, in addition to that which we have had in the REVIEW. We have a health journal to promulgate our health principles to the world. There is a great educational movement of progress in this and other countries, and God has given to us advanced light in this direction, and it seems as if we should endeavor to disseminate this light. We have the book "Education." Reference may be made to that later as a means which we may employ in that direction. But I think we can use a proper educational journal, not only for our own teachers, but for the educational world at large. This is one reason why we think we should have such an educational journal, and we believe it should contain matter of vital importance to all our people. I do not want, however, that there should be no representation of our school work in the REVIEW. I believe it should contain matter on our educational work just the same as it contains matter on religious liberty, Missionary Volunteer, and other phases of our work.

W. W. Prescott, editor of the REVIEW, inquired if this action would make it necessary to maintain the special educational department now published each month. On learning the object of the resolution, he moved that the resolution be amended by striking out that portion of it which says, "In addition to the educational matter that may appear in the REVIEW AND HERALD," making it read, "That the Executive Committee of the General Conference arrange for the publication of," etc.

The question was put, and the amendment was carried.

Resolution 20, as amended, was voted upon, and accepted.

The Chairman: The secretary will read the next resolution.

The Secretary [reading]:

#### RELATION AND SCOPE OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SCHOOLS

*Whereas*, Experience has shown that the schools conducted by local conferences should seldom carry work below the tenth grade; and,—

*Whereas*, Several of these local schools are now called academies, though not doing, or equipped to do, full academic work, for lack of libraries, laboratories, and sufficient teaching force; and,—

*Whereas*, We have the following instruction from the spirit of prophecy: "It is not wise for a new school to lift its banner, and promise a high grade of work, before it has proved that it is fully able to do preparatory work as it should be done. It should be the great aim of every intermediate school to do most thorough work in the common branches.

. . . It would be a sad mistake for us to fail to consider thoroughly the purpose for which each of our schools is established. This is a matter that should be faithfully considered by our responsible men in each union conference. All the different educational interests should be given careful consideration, and then

each school should place its work on a proper basis;" therefore,—

21. *We recommend*, (a) That the local conferences, in counsel with their union conference committee, adapt the name and grade of work of these local schools to the intermediate school standard, except in those special cases where circumstances make this step inadvisable.

(b) That the union conference training-schools do not draw intermediate students from the territory within the jurisdiction of the intermediate schools without previous arrangement with the local conference president.

(c) That in each union conference there be created a committee of inspection, consisting of the union conference president, the union conference educational secretary, and one member of the training-school faculty to be appointed by the faculty, to counsel with the individual conferences or schools, in order to unify and grade the work of the intermediate schools and academies of the union conference.

The Chairman: This resolution is open for remarks.

Morris Lukens: We have, in our conference, 18 church-schools. They run to the eighth grade. We would not care to see those reduced any, because to do so would mean to send our children away from home before they were old enough to go away to some other school. Then, if we keep them in the church-school until the eighth grade, we have only two grades for our conference school. It will mean to shut up many of our conference schools, if this is carried out.

I recognize the fact that this is only a suggestion, but I notice that it is placed in the hands of three men,—the union conference president, the union conference educational secretary, and one of the faculty. While they are to consult with the members of the board, and counsel with the members of the board, yet it seems to me that it places out of the hands of the conference committee final decision as to just what grade that school should carry—just what grade it should go to. I am not going to offer an amendment just now, but I should like to see that first "whereas" cut out entirely, and not mention the tenth grade; for it seems to me I can see trouble for our conference schools, if this is left in.

F. Griggs: The Testimonies make provision for intermediate schools. They call for intermediate schools, and they call for them in localities where a number of churches can unite. There is no provision made in the Testimonies for a conference school. There is no such suggestion. In fact, there is a strict statement that they should not exist. The Testimonies indicate three grades of schools, the church, the intermediate, and the advanced schools. Some of this instruction that occurs in the second preamble, was given to a school that was endeavoring to lift its grade of work above the tenth grade. Now there are localities, and there are schools, that seem to make it necessary for a school to do work above the tenth grade. Take the Northern Union, for instance. They have no advanced school in that union, and there is some occasion for that to be done.

This resolution is introduced for two or three reasons. One is the matter of expense. In order to maintain the eleventh and twelfth grades in addition to



tenth-grade work, there must necessarily be an increase of the teaching force, and laboratory and library facilities which are not required in work up to that grade. Zoology is almost always taught, and advanced lines of history; other scientific studies are taught in the eleventh and twelfth grades, and these require quite an increase of facilities. Furthermore, the teaching force in our intermediate schools is not so large as it is in our advanced schools, and the teachers are required to do the work of those schools in less time. The recitation periods are shorter; each one is obliged to cover more subjects. Now the grade of work which a pupil gets in these eleventh and twelfth grades in connection with the intermediate schools is not equal to that which they get in the advanced schools.

I would further call attention to the fact that the committee that is appointed by the third clause in the recommendation is not a committee to say whether a school shall carry its grades beyond the tenth or not. This is not the purpose of the committee. It is to examine the work of these schools and see that the standard of work is what it should be. The object is not to tell the schools that they shall do this or that, but to suggest how they can improve their work.

E. E. Andross: In Southern California we have one of the best schools in the United States for the training of laborers, and that school is an academy. I believe that it is possible for an academy to do just as good work as any other school, as far as it goes. I would hate to see anything pass this Conference that would in any way militate against the work of the academy.

Of course I recognize the fact that we ought to take more counsel in the starting of schools. I do not believe we ought to undertake schools when we are not prepared to carry them through. But I would be glad if we could arrange this resolution in some way so that it would place the academy, which is doing such magnificent work, in a little more prominent position. That exemption clause may be stricken out, or withdrawn at the next meeting of our Conference. It is simply toleration, and I do not believe it ought to be put on that basis; for I do know that the academies are doing some excellent work for the young people of our denomination.

H. R. Salisbury: It seems to me that this resolution is brought in to protect just such schools as Elder Andross is speaking of. There are certain schools going by the name of academies, or training-schools, or institutes, or seminaries, or schools for Christian workers, that are doing training-school work, and they should be protected. There is another class that is trying to imitate them, drawing our students away from our training-schools, and still are not doing the grade of work that should be done. I understand the school in question is a training-school; and if so, this resolution is for the purpose of protecting it, in order that some little school will not start up, call itself an academy, imitate its work, and draw away its students. South Lancaster Academy is an academy, but we consider it a splendid training-school. This resolution is not to stop the academies, but to stop the schools that are trying to do the work of an academy and are failing. If there is any fault with this resolution, it is that it is too weak instead of too strong.

F. Griggs: There is another phase that this resolution aims at. This year we have graduated thirteen young men and young women in our degree courses, and *thirteen only*. We are called upon to equip new schools. Now it is a fair proposition that a teacher ought to be educated at least a year or so ahead of those he is to teach. That is, if his pupils are doing tenth-grade work, he ought to have had as high as the twelfth; if they are doing twelfth-grade work, he ought to have gone two or three grades higher. The trouble is, we are not graduating enough young people from the higher grades; we are not getting men and women who can edit our papers, who can man our advanced schools, who can go out into the hard places.

I do not believe every boy and girl should take a college course; but I do believe that our boys and girls should be educated to the place for which they are qualified in this great work. We have the greatest work, the mightiest work, that is going on in this earth, and we need strong, well-educated men and women to carry it on. I believe that this very resolution, in its practical working out, will tend toward that result.

C. Thompson: It seems to me that that committee ought to be raised to five members, including the local conference president and the secretary of the local conference in which the school is located.

C. C. Lewis: I believe that this resolution as it stands is worthy of our consideration, and ought to be adopted by this Conference. I think that the delegate from Kansas made a suggestion that is worthy of our consideration,—that upon this committee of inspection which has to do with the grading of the schools in the conference, the conference itself ought to be represented. I therefore move an amendment, that the president of the local conference, and the educational secretary of that local conference, be added to this committee called for in Section (c), making a committee of five.

R. A. Underwood: I wish to second that motion.

W. W. Prescott: It seems to me that the very purpose of this committee is misapprehended. May I suggest first, as a mere verbal change, that instead of calling this a committee of inspection, it be called a board of visitors? It seems to me that would be a more proper name.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as to this motion to make an amendment, let me call your attention to the fact that the very purpose of such a board of visitors is to include those who are not conducting the school. You do not want a board of visitors composed of those who are closely associated with the school. That would be contrary to the very purpose of this section, which is to give help from the outside, not from the inside.

Now I understand that the purpose of this action is to endeavor, in a proper way,—not by arbitrary legislation, not by setting arbitrary rules,—to provide a way that this can be done without this arbitrary method. This board of visitors is to visit the schools, not with authority to say what they shall do, but to say, If you wish to be in harmony with the general plan of the work, you should conform your work to that plan. The board of visitors are to advise whether the work is in harmony with that plan or not, leaving it to the local management to decide whether they are willing to come into harmony with the plan.

Such counsel as this could best be given by men who are not closely associated with the school, or prejudiced in its favor. Therefore I think the provision made in this resolution appointing general men as the board of visitors to give counsel and advice, is wise. I hope that the amendment will not prevail, and that the resolution will be adopted.

Secretary: Shall we substitute "board of visitors" for "committee of inspection"? It was so agreed.

C. Thompson: This committee would not be as large as the last speaker seems to indicate. There would be the three provided for in the resolution, and associated with them the local conference president and the local educational secretary, in the conference in which the school itself may be established.

The question was called on the amendment. A vote was taken, and the amendment was lost.

R. A. Underwood: In our union we have no advanced training-school. Our students are attending College View and our academies. We have been advised to secure certain property and establish a union conference training-school. When this action was under consideration by our local conferences, one conference, perhaps the largest in the union, Iowa, was conducting an academy and also one intermediate school. That conference decided that it would be a matter of policy and blessing to drop their work above the tenth grade and conform to the tenth-grade plan, if a union training-school were established. Now if an advanced training-school is maintained in a union conference, the local conferences must maintain that school. That school is a part of their work just as much as the intermediate school or the academy. The question is simply whether the local conferences can to advantage carry double work in three or four schools, or whether it can be done better in one advanced school. I am in harmony with the resolution.

B. G. Wilkinson: Our colleges desire not to take students from these schools of lower grades; but when these schools reach out into the schools of higher grades, sometimes the training-schools, the higher schools, feel compelled to reach down and take students from the lower grades. I wish to say that a large number of the chiefs of our training-schools were visited when this resolution was under consideration, and they felt very willing to stick to their grades if the schools under them would stick to their grades. Therefore I believe the resolution ought to be passed.

H. M. Hiatt: We have one intermediate school and one academy in our conference [Kansas], and I would hate to see this resolution prevent us from going any higher than the tenth grade; for the reason that many times the children are not able to go to the higher schools,—the training-schools.

B. A. Wolcott: The vast number of our young people can never go through our colleges. There are some who will, but the great majority can never hope to go through our higher schools. Now are we going to pull down our standard of education for the vast majority of our young people by saying we can go in our schools only through ten grades? I say, No.

The question was called, and the original motion carried.

Resolution 22 (in regard to patroniz-

ing our school industries) was then read.

The resolution carried.

The secretary then read Resolution 23 (on Foreign Mission Seminary).

W. W. Prescott: I would be sorry to see this resolution passed without some statement before this body of delegates concerning the work of this institution. It is since the last session of this Conference that this institution has been established as the Foreign Mission Seminary. It was done by vote of the Conference Committee in its large council in Switzerland two years ago. We have had two years' of experience in conducting this school; we have had two years' demonstration as to the field which it is designed to fill; and it seems to me that it would be very profitable if we should have a statement from the principal of the Seminary concerning some of the experiences of the last two years,—a statement of the work already done by the Seminary in supplying the demands for the fields, as a basis upon which these brethren are to intelligently indorse such a resolution as this. I would like to suggest, in the absence of the chairman of the board, that the president of the Seminary be asked to make a statement concerning the experiences of the school from this standpoint.

H. R. Salisbury: In the financial report of the Seminary that is to be called at the legal meeting, I was going to give a summarized report, but if the delegates would wish to hear something, I could give it off-hand. Otherwise I would rather leave it until I give my treasurer's report.

Question was called, and the resolution carried.

Resolution 24 (on the preparation of our publications) was read, and, pending action, the meeting adjourned.

### Twenty-Ninth Meeting

May 31, 10:30 A. M.

Elder A. G. Daniells in the chair. Prayer by W. M. Healey.

J. O. Corliss: I notice that there has come to us in the last day or two one from Indiana, who has sat in our councils year after year and session after session of the General Conference, but because of illness he was not elected as a delegate to this Conference. I would like to see him an honorary delegate to this body, and permitted to take part in its deliberations. I refer to Elder W. J. Stone. I move, Mr. Chairman, that he be received as an honorary member of the delegation.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Elder S. M. Butler was seated as a delegate from the Columbia Union Conference.

A. G. Daniells: The Conference closed yesterday leaving some unfinished business pending the report of the committee on plans. It closed with Resolution 23. The first item for this morning is No. 24.

Resolution 24 (on preparation of our publications) was then read, and question called, the resolution being voted without discussion.

Resolution 25 was then read:—

25. *We approve*, Of the action of several of our publishing houses in paying a tithe into the treasury of the General Conference, and we invite all the publishing houses in the United States to follow their example.

A. R. Ogden: Why not include other institutions, such as sanitariums and possibly some of our higher schools and colleges, that are having a net earning, especially sanitariums?

E. R. Palmer: It was thought best in preparing this resolution not to complicate the question too much by introducing many institutions that fill a variety of fields. Our larger publishing houses operate in the general field, sending their products to all parts. The publishing houses occupy a general field that some other institutions do not. Although I am in personal sympathy with the suggestion that other institutions pay tithe into the General Conference treasury for the support of their several departments of work, yet we thought it best not to introduce that into this resolution.

W. W. Prescott: May I ask why it would not be proper for publishing houses outside the United States to pay tithe in their respective fields?

E. R. Palmer: It was thought by the committee that it would be proper for them to pay tithe in their respective fields, and not into the General Conference treasury, but rather in the fields in which they operate, which are usually quite circumscribed.

W. W. Prescott: I move as an amendment that the publishing houses outside the United States be invited to pay a tithe to the union conference treasury in their respective fields.

The motion was seconded.

L. R. Conradi: I should like to know what we are to do where we have a publishing house operating perhaps in two or three unions at the same time, as the Hamburg House. That house has paid tithe before it has been voted. We have given thousands of dollars to help our schools and other institutions, but to-day we are operating in two unions, and soon will be in three unions. Our institution tithe has been going in a different way, building up an educational center, getting out literature in eighteen different languages. Now suppose we should give it to the union treasury for them to spend it in another way. Would that be the intent of the motion? The literature ought to be increased in the same languages, and extended to twenty-five or fifty more.

C. H. Jones: The Pacific Press Publishing Association has already adopted the plan of paying tithe of their net income. It has been divided among the union conferences comprising our constituency, the Pacific, the North Pacific, the Central, and Canadian, in proportion to the amount of business that has been done in each one of those conferences. This resolution would change that, providing that this tithe be paid to the General Conference instead of the unions.

I. A. Ford: In our field, the South, the various union conferences, at least two of them, are not quite self-supporting, yet they are supporting missionary secretaries who are devoting their time to building up the circulation of literature. We tried to adopt the plan of paying tithe, and the question in my mind is, Would it not be in our field better to pay this tithe to these union conferences to provide funds with which to support the missionary secretaries?

L. R. Conradi: I want to say another thing. Now, for example, here is the German Union. That union to-day supports itself fully and gives of its offerings quite an amount of money to the countries abroad. The publishing house,

on the other hand, is giving far more than the tithe right along, and at the present time is willing to help in the Levant field. It has established a work in the Russian Union. Now it expects to help the General Conference in starting the work in the Levant field, perhaps sending you every year an amount much more than the tithe. Would you think it better for the Hamburg house to pay that money to the German Union to-day, which is self-supporting, or help you where you have such calls as are made upon you to-day in getting out the publications in the other countries. It is not the question of paying tithe, because we are giving more than that, but it is the principle of paying that tithe to the respective union, which has of itself sufficient money.

W. W. Prescott: What I am speaking of is the principle of institutional tithe-paying—whether it should be recognized, or whether the institutions should be allowed to control their own funds. If the institutions are allowed freedom to control their own funds, the Review and Herald could certainly find abundant ways in which it could use its tithe.

H. W. Cottrell: In addition to what Brother C. H. Jones has said pertaining to the action the Pacific Press has taken relative to tithe-paying, I wish to add that it accompanied the tithe with the suggestion that these several unions use this money in the promotion of publishing work. They would not do it in their field, but without this resolution, it would naturally go from these unions into the General Conference treasury. There is where it would land anyhow, and it seems to me that the resolution, so far as it pertains to publishing houses that are already paying tithe, is altogether out of order.

J. O. Corliss: I would very much desire to see the principle enunciated here that would be a help in our churches.

C. F. McVagh: I do not believe that there is a moral obligation resting upon institutions that belong to the cause to pay tithe as a moral obligation rests upon the individual to pay tithe. Yet I do believe in the principle of our publishing houses paying tithe, and I would like to see some uniform system provided.

F. F. Byington: I would like to say, simply for information, that the International Publishing House (College View) has paid tithe on what profit it has made into the Central Union Conference. This resolution would simply change the place where we pay to the General Conference.

W. C. White: If I am correctly informed by the men who are conducting the foreign houses, they are turning over to the union conferences a tithe of all of their earnings, and considerable more than the tithe, and that is disposed of by the union conferences. In such instances I think we might follow that proverb which says, "Let well enough alone."

L. R. Conradi: When we started our Hamburg publishing house, we had no stock company, and we did no outside printing. It was started then as a union affair. We had no printing house board to control matters; but whenever the year closed, the union conference committee met, and they disposed every year of the earnings of the institution. They have given thousands of dollars to get out

the publications in all these various languages. Now to-day we are not arguing on the amendment against the principle of paying tithe, nor against the principle that some one else than the publishing house should dispose of the tithe, because our publishing house does not dispose of the tithe; the union conference committee does it, and we are perfectly willing, as a house, to give that tithe to the sub-treasury of the General Conference, and give two tithes, willingly and gladly, only we do not see much gain in distributing it among unions which are already self-supporting.

Dr. D. H. Kress: This same matter was up in Australia several years ago, and I think the way we left it there, instead of calling it a tithe, each institution gave an offering equal to the tithe, to be used as tithe.

H. Shultz: I believe in the tithing system straight. I believe that it is right that our institutions pay tithe just as well as individuals.

E. R. Palmer: I think we shall do well to leave out of the resolution references to the tithe paid by our publishing houses in foreign conferences.

W. W. Prescott: I am perfectly willing to accept the suggestion that the tithe be paid to the sub-treasury. I understand, if this amendment is defeated, that it pronounces that our institutions are not under obligations to pay tithe.

M. C. Wilcox: It seems to me that it could not be so understood. Our foreign institutions are meeting perplexities and problems that we do not have to meet at all. It seems to me it would be better to leave the foreign field alone, and deal with the field at home.

The Chairman: The question is on the amendment, which the secretary will read.

The Secretary [reading]: Insert the words, "and invite the publishing houses abroad to pay a tithe, those in Europe to the General Conference sub-treasury, in other lands to their respective union treasuries."

M. A. Altman: It seems as if the principle might be carried out by simply striking out the phrase, "in the United States," and have it read, "we invite all the publishing houses to follow their example." That would do away with the other conditions.

Chairman: I should like to ask Brother Irwin to take the chair for a moment, so I may say a word on this.

[G. A. Irwin takes the chair.]

A. G. Daniells: Now, brethren, our departments have come to be very large factors in this cause. They are operated at heavy expense, and we can not help it. Some of us on the General Conference Committee have regretted greatly the expenditure required in operating them. But as we have looked out over the field, and have seen the details of work multiplying, and have found how utterly impossible it would be for a few men to deal with these, we have said, We must go on and foster these departments, and make them strong.

I have all the time felt that these departments—the publishing, the educational, the medical—ought to pass to the general treasury something in return for the expense and effort made in their behalf. I believe the day will come when each one of these departments will pass on to the general treasury all that is required to carry on the work of those departments. Now may I ask how this money that is passed by the Pacific Press

to the union conferences ever reaches our treasury?

H. W. Cottrell: The Press has not paid this tithe until this year; and it is only recently that we received this, and I suppose it has not yet been forwarded. You will get it, every dollar of it, from the Pacific Union, anyway.

A. G. Daniells: Well, that explains it. What I have said relates to all the departments. The Sabbath-school, of course, brings large returns to the general treasury. We have endeavored to have the Missionary Volunteer Department return to the General Conference all that has been necessary to operate it, and I am glad to say that it has done that. Now when we send out our medical workers to visit our sanitariums, to lecture in the field, to attend Chautauquas, and to work in behalf of the national campaigns for prohibition, it costs a great deal of money; and yet the General Conference, so far as I know, gets not one dollar from the medical department anywhere to meet this large general expense. Now we work hard to foster the interests of our sanitariums, to supply men, and to help young men and young women to get their degrees to practise in different places where they are needed; and yet our sanitariums, up to this time, have not returned to the General Conference anything, so far as I know, to meet this expense. Some day it will be done, I am sure, and then it will relieve the general administration of this burden.

[A. G. Daniells takes the chair.]

W. W. Prescott: I like Brother Altman's suggestion. I would like to make his suggestion my motion,—to strike out from the resolution the words, "in the United States."

The Chairman: The amendment, then, has been changed to read, "we invite all the publishing houses to follow their example." This is the only question before us, as I understand it.

H. R. Salisbury: I want to make one final plea before this comes to a vote, that the resolution be left just as it is here printed. I want to speak from the standpoint of one on this side of the water who has been on the other side. For six years I was a member of the board of one of our European publishing houses, and what they did on that board was done on other boards. At the end of the fiscal year, we took our net profits, and said to our brethren, the union conference committee, Here is our money for you to do with it what you please. That is done in Great Britain, and is done at the Hamburg house; the whole money is taken over and handed to the denominational administration, and they do with it what seems best to them. Now they have done that for years. They have not given a tithe; they have given everything; and now because we bring in a resolution here that our houses in the United States shall give merely a tithe, and that it shall be used partly in fostering our publishing interests in mission fields, why should we by resolution ask our European institutions to give a tithe, when they have been giving, and still want to give, everything? Why not let the resolution remain as it is printed here?

S. G. Haughey (North England): I am heartily in favor of the recommendation as the proposed amendment reads, which would provide for our British publishing house to pay a tithe to the General Conference to help on with its work.

L. R. Conradi: I have no question about the amendment as it has been proposed. So far as we know, the tithe does not go to the respective unions, but to the General Conference.

I. H. Evans: I think the delegates might be interested to know something of the interest the General Conference Committee takes in trying to foster the publishing work throughout the world. We maintain our publishing department staff here in the home office, which is but a small part of the expense. Last year we called Professor Caviness from Mexico to the Pacific Press Office at Mountain View, kept him there, paid him a salary for many months, and met his transportation both ways; and in return he gave his exclusive time to the translation and production of literature. Other men on the Pacific Coast were paid by the General Conference for their time while they were producing literature to be printed by our publishing houses for circulation abroad. We are carrying not only in this, but in other lands, a continual heavy expense, in order to get out literature that our publishing houses may print, and that our people may have to circulate to get the truth before the world. It seems only just and reasonable that the publishing houses that are built by the donations, not of the individuals in the locality where they are erected, and located, but by the contributions of our people throughout the world,—that these publishing houses, after they have become factors in the denominational work so that they have a net profit, should turn around and help to maintain and support the work that the General Conference is trying to carry forward throughout the world. It was our General Conference that erected the printing house in Hamburg. It was our people who built the Pacific Press. It was not the constituency to-day of the Review and Herald that erected that printing plant. Seventh-day Adventists all over this land and in many places in the world, had just as much to do in erecting the Review and Herald, and have made just as great sacrifices in maintaining it, as have those who to-day are officially connected with it.

Why, then, if the denomination is called upon to maintain an institution, is it not proper to say that the general organization having the administration of affairs throughout the world, should receive from these institutions a tithe of their net earnings? We have many enterprises that must be fostered and built up. There is China, with 435,000,000 people. The General Conference must establish a printing plant in that country, and get out literature for those people, at a tremendous expense, and with no prospect of a net profit. Should not these older institutions now contribute to the establishment of our printing work in China, in Japan, and Korea? And as soon as they get their finances in good condition, these publishing houses, I believe, should do more than pay a tithe; they ought to become a strong contributing agency in the establishment of our publishing work in heathen lands.

I believe in this amendment. I believe in the principle. I believe it will be helpful to an institution to pay a tithe on its net gain. I do not believe it ought to be considered a donation. I believe that if these institutions will pay a good, fair, open tithe, it will beget

courage in the hearts of those who are toiling and working on small wage in these institutions. I believe that the delegates here want this resolution passed as amended, that there may be a unity throughout the world, and that we may all work together in pushing the publishing work in heathen lands.

The amendment to strike out the words "in the United States," leaving it a recommendation that all the publishing houses pay tithe to the General Conference, was then voted on and carried.

The next resolution was read as follows:—

"26. We further recommend, That this tithe be used by the General Conference in meeting the expenses of the General Conference Publishing Department, and for fostering our publishing interests in mission fields."

J. O. Corliss: I believe that the General Conference has a perfect right to use its tithe in any legitimate way that it sees fit, without being instructed by this body. I do not believe that we should go into details as to how this should be used.

Andrew Nelson: Isn't this the General Conference saying what it shall do with its tithe?

Elder Shultz: I believe that this tithe belongs to the General Conference and to its treasury. Those in charge of the treasury will certainly know what to do with the money.

E. R. Palmer: I fail to see the force of these arguments against the resolution. It appears to me that the resolution teaches the opposite of what is expressed in the objection. Every dollar that comes into the General Conference treasury must be put out under the instruction of the General Conference Committee and its officers here acting for the Committee. The General Conference Committee simply operates between sessions for this body. The General Conference Committee certainly has not greater authority in saying how the tithe shall be used than this body. Therefore it appears to me that it is proper for us to state that the tithe should be used in this way, for the building up of the publishing work in the foreign missions.

S. G. Haughey: I would like to say that I think the General Conference Committee are much better able to tell, as circumstances and needs arise, where this money should go than this body of men.

S. W. Nellis: As the tithe is the Lord's, and the spirit of prophecy has told us just how that tithe should be used,—merely for the great evangelical work and the support of the gospel ministry,—I am in favor of striking this out.

The motion to strike out Resolution 26 was then voted upon and carried.

The next resolution was read:—

*Whereas*, A question has arisen concerning the advisability of organizing a General Conference Department to take charge of the periodical and home tract and missionary work; and,—

*Whereas*, We believe that confusion would result from the circulation of literature being directed by two departments operating through the same general offices, and through the same field; therefore,—

27. *We recommend*, That the periodical and home and tract and missionary

work continue, as in the past, under the direction of the Publishing Department, and that the General, union, and local conferences unite in making the necessary provision for conducting more thoroughly and aggressively these neglected lines of work.

S. N. Haskell: Perhaps I do not understand this resolution; but if I do understand it, the view that I take of it is that it will be detrimental to the work. Notice what it says: "That the periodical and home tract and missionary work continue, as in the past, under the direction of the Publishing Department, and that the General, union, and local conferences unite in making the necessary provision for conducting more thoroughly and aggressively these neglected lines of work." Then this department not only excludes a general tract and missionary department here at home, at Washington, but excludes it in every conference in the country. Now, the question in my mind would be this: What was the tract society when it was so strong and accomplishing so much? It was simply an organization to distribute literature. Now, if we exclude this entirely, it is simply limiting the work.

The difficulty is this: You know that the strength of the missionary work is a spirit of sacrifice, not of making money. It is the giving away of books, tracts, etc., getting them into the hands of the people. Publishing houses have to make some money. But you never can inspire in any man or woman the spirit of sacrifice unless it exists in your own heart. If you ask a man to give, you must give yourself; you must place yourself upon a level with the person that gives the money. And when he sees that you have a spirit of sacrifice, that it is not a money-making concern with you, but that it is for the purpose of scattering our truth-filled literature, then the mind of that person is affected to do the same thing. But the publishing houses are on more of a commercial basis. When the tract societies were organized, I remember a man came to me and said, "As long as you work on this line of giving the truth to the people, you may put me down for fifty dollars a year. I will give that to help on your missionary work." So I think that the whole resolution is wrong.

Furthermore, notice how it is worded: "*We recommend*, That the periodical and home tract and missionary work continue, as in the past." Well, if the past has been all right, why legislate upon it?

A. T. Robinson: This people, as we all know, is pre-eminently a missionary people. The mission of this people is not the publishing work, it is not primarily to circulate literature. This people has undertaken a gigantic task, which, to my mind, is divided into four great natural divisions. I will mention them in the order in which they have been developed,—the evangelical, the publishing, the medical, and the educational. All the other subdivisions grow out of these divisions. These departments will be successful in the accomplishment of the work for which they were created, just in proportion as they are actuated by the true missionary spirit. The Publishing Department is, to my mind, a part of the machinery with which is connected the motive power that makes this message go to all parts of the world.

Now suppose that the Missionary Department was turned over to the Medical Department. What would be the result? We should have an abnormal development. And we would not have to go very far back in the history of this denomination for an illustration, when the Medical Department tried to capture and run the work of the denomination. I believe the result would be similar if the missionary work of the denomination is made the department of any other department.

I was never more glad than I was four years ago at the General Conference when the note was sounded all through the Conference of returning to the old-time missionary spirit and work. It seems to me, Brother Chairman, that the Missionary Department ought to be pre-eminently the department of all departments, and it ought to be the work of the Missionary Department to push the circulation of our literature in every possible way. But there are other lines of work that ought to be pushed. I think the preamble of this resolution is misleading. It recognizes the circulation of literature as missionary work. I am glad Elder Haskell brought that out.

I know that one objection will be brought against this, and I am going to refer to it. That is, the thing has been tried. There was a Missionary Department created, and the one in charge of that found this difficulty, that there was a conflict in attempting the circulation of our literature through two departments. Now I think the reason for that is very simple. When you put a publishing man at the head of the missionary work, one who has been a publishing man all his life and has put all his efforts in that direction, of course he will run the Missionary Department in that direction.

But I believe that there ought to be a General Conference Missionary Department. It may be objected that my speech is not constructive. It seems to me that there ought to be first some destructive work on this resolution. I believe in my soul that there ought to be a Missionary Department that would reach out to the ends of the earth, and push every department of this work.

What is going to be the result of this General Conference in our home conferences? Some of us have been trying to organize the missionary work during the last four years, and God has blessed the efforts. We have missionary secretaries, the best men that can be found, giving their whole time and study and effort to getting our people to work. But when the proceedings of this General Conference are carried home, and they find that that department is legislated out of existence, and there is no missionary department of the General Conference, shall we tell them, That is all right, the Publishing Department will direct our home missionary work? I do not believe in this resolution, and I only wish that I were able to make it as clear to your minds as it is to me. I hope this resolution will not pass.

W. C. White: By both of these speakers there seems to have been presented to us a lack of distinction between the publishing house and the Publishing Department. Both have spoken as if this resolution called for this work to be instituted and directed by the publishing house. I want to call attention to the fact that there is a distinction. The pub-

lishing house is a factory. Our factories, thank God, have gotten rid of commercial work, and are conducted by earnest men with a missionary spirit, who want the publications to be of service to the church. Our Publishing Department is a totally different institution or organization from the publishing house. The Publishing Department is made up of representative men in all parts of the field,—men chosen by the General Conference or its Executive Committee.

Now if we create a department called the General Missionary Department, and it is to do the work of the church, what in the world is the church for? What use have we for it? What is its organization going to do for the time and trouble that we spend in keeping it up? It seems to me that the principle laid down in 1901, that the church is the missionary society, and the missionary society is the church, is the principle which gives strength to our work to-day.

E. R. Palmer: I will say but little, because Brother White has said many things that I had in mind to mention. I believe that I am in perfect harmony with the outline of what the church ought to do, and the great work that is before us as a church, in missionary lines, as outlined by Brethren Haskell and Robinson. The Publishing Department is not an association of publishing houses, to use our people for building up commercial interests. It is rather an association of our people, in churches, in conferences, in unions, and in the General Conference, for the prosecution of the work of circulating our literature; and our publishing houses are the printers to supply the goods with which to do the work. The Publishing Department, in the General Conference, and in the union, and in the States, and in the church, is not built upon a publishing house organization; it is evangelical in its every fiber, there being only representation enough in the Publishing Department that the publishing house interests may be properly considered in counsel.

There is no question that has come before us more prominently during the executive work of the past four years than how to lift the Publishing Department out of that condition into which it seemed to have fallen through the neglect of our evangelical work to build up the circulation of literature properly. It seemed to be understood to be a commercial work, managed by the publishing houses, using the people for building up their interests, instead of an organization of the people using the publishing house for furnishing the supplies and helping the evangelical work.

Therefore, resolutions have been passed from time to time, by the General Conference body, by the Publishing Department, placing all the responsibility and the organization of this work in the hands of the people themselves, and in the hands of the evangelical work, reaching from the church to the General Conference.

Brethren, if you place the work of our Publishing Department upon a commercial basis, managed by our publishing houses, for their interests, you take every spark of life out of it. Our Publishing Department can not exist upon that basis. The church at work is the substrata of all our efforts. You take away the church from us, you take away the people in the conferences from us, and

we have nothing to do. Our publishing houses in themselves are nothing. Because we carry the name, the Publishing Department, is no indication that we are a commercial institution. If we are not the old-fashioned tract and missionary society, as it was first organized by the venerable man upon the stand [Elder Haskell], organizing our churches, and doing the work, then our Publishing Department is nothing, and should be wiped from off the slate, and another organized to take its place.

Now when you come to the proposition of dividing that organized work under two heads, where two organizations direct the work in the church, in the State, in the union, in the publishing house, you draw a line through a work which is one in itself, just as distinctly as if this Conference were to draw a dividing line between our colleges, and put them under one department, and the intermediate schools and all the church-schools under another department.

Now, Brother Chairman, pardon me for taking this much time; but I do plead for our publishing work, that no section of it shall be considered built upon the publishing houses, or be considered commercial. We are evangelical or we are nothing; and we want our canvassers, our periodical workers, we want all our workers circulating our literature, to work on the basis of an evangelical organization, but to include our publishing houses in counsel, to the end that we may co-operate with them perfectly in the selling of literature and in the supplying of goods.

A. T. Robinson: I would like to inquire of Brother Palmer if this resolution recognizes the circulation of our literature, and the circulation of our literature alone, as the missionary work of this denomination.

E. R. Palmer: The resolution does not purport to cover other lines of missionary work outside the circulation of literature. It does plead for a oneness of the work in circulating literature, subscription books, periodicals, forty-per-cent books, trade books, tracts, leaflets, from the General Conference organization down through to the church, as one work. This resolution deals with a question that has been before us for months, which the president of the General Conference and the committee on plans have asked should be presented in this way for discussion, to decide whether we should have two departments for conducting this work, or one. Therefore we plead for action by this Conference concerning this question.

A. G. Daniells: I wish to ask Elder Irwin to take the chair while I make an explanation. I see that the situation is not understood. For six months or more there has been before the General Conference Committee the idea of establishing another department called the Home Missionary Department. The object sought in suggesting that new department has been to foster missionary activity in all our churches throughout the country. How shall we get at it? Well, we have talked of creating a department to foster that activity. There has been objection to that. It has been argued that the Publishing Department itself ought to be evangelical, Christian, and Christian enough in spirit, in motive, and in activity to do that work instead of creating another department to do it. Now I have been perplexed, and

suggested that it be brought to the committee on plans, and have some discussion by this Conference. This resolution comes before us, and says, No, do not create another department for that purpose, but use the Publishing Department, not the printing houses, but the Publishing Department we have to foster and develop missionary activity in the circulation of our literature throughout the field. That is the question that is before us.

The time for adjournment having already passed, the meeting adjourned without action on this resolution.

### Thirtieth Meeting

May 31, 3 P. M.

A. G. Daniells in the chair. Prayer was offered by W. A. Hennig.

Resolution No. 27, pending at adjournment, was again taken up, and passed without further discussion.

#### Partial Report of Committee on Plans

The committee on plans and finance rendered the following further partial report:—

#### NORTH AMERICAN NEGRO DEPARTMENT

31. *Resolved*, That in carrying out the constitution, providing that a North American Negro Department of the General Conference be created, the following be a working basis:—

(a) That the work for the colored people in the Southern, Southeastern, and Southwestern Union Conferences be organized on a mission basis in each union.

(b) That, as the work for the colored people develops, local missions may be organized in these union missions.

(c) That a strong effort be made to quickly place the truths of the message before the colored people of the South in the most effective ways, especially by the use of suitable literature, evangelistic work, and the work of the mission schools.

#### LABORERS FOR THE FOREIGN POPULATION OF AMERICA

*Whereas*, There is in America a very large foreign population, consisting of many nationalities, each with its own language; and,—

*Whereas*, There are now engaged in the English work many laborers of foreign parentage who can fluently speak one of these foreign languages; therefore,—

32. *Resolved*, That we recommend such laborers to work for the people of their own nationality as far as the way is open for them to do so.

#### SPANISH HEALTH PAPER

33. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Committee arrange for the publication of an illustrated Spanish health journal (with cover), about the size of *Life and Health*, and that all Spanish-speaking fields support this paper.

#### MEDICAL QUARTERLY

34. *We recommend*, That at an early date the General Conference Committee arrange for the publication of a quarterly sanitarium magazine about the size of *Life and Health*, and that the Medical Department of the General Conference supply the subject-matter for the following departments, each of which shall be

in charge of its own editor: Bible and Testimonies; Anatomy and Physiology; Hygiene and Sanitation; Diet and Drink; Nursing; Hydrotherapy and Phototherapy; Physical Culture and Massage; Electricity, Physics and Chemistry; Mental Diseases; Tropical Diseases; Sanitarium Notes, Missionary Notes, Jottings from the Field, etc.

#### LENGTHENED NURSES' COURSES

*Whereas*, There is a demand in our institutions and in the field for nurses of experience and advanced training; therefore,—

35. *Resolved*, (a) That a regular nurses' training course of three years be required for graduation; and,—

(b) That certain institutions, such as the Washington and Loma Linda sanitariums, and our larger sanitariums in other countries, be requested to provide a fourth year post-graduate study and training for such nurses.

#### QUALIFIED WORKERS

*Whereas*, Our field is the world, and the legal requirements for medical qualification in many countries demand a literary and scientific knowledge of a high order, and necessitate a thorough mastery of the medical curriculum; therefore,—

36. *We recommend*, That those qualifying for medical practise secure such preliminary and medical education as is accepted in this country and abroad.

#### SHORT MISSIONARY COURSE

*Whereas*, There is a demand on the part of many preparing to do more efficient missionary work for a brief course in the essentials of diet, hydrotherapy, and various sanitarium methods of treatment; therefore,—

37. *Resolved*, That several of our larger institutions, including Washington, Loma Linda, Boulder, and Sydney sanitariums, be requested to provide a special nine months' sanitarium training course for such persons, for which a certificate of attendance shall be given on completing the course satisfactorily.

#### FIELD WORK FOR NURSES

*Whereas*, The Medical Missionary Nurses' Training Course embraces more than routine nursing; therefore,—

38. *We recommend*, That in each sanitarium the work be so organized that the nurses may have an equivalent to three months' field work a year in the sale of our health literature, visiting the sick, or in giving Bible readings; and that the union and State conferences cooperate in this work, so that at the completion of the nurses' course, these laborers may be employed in regular conference work.

The chairman announced that the meeting would be devoted to the report of the Religious Liberty Department. Elder K. C. Russell, chairman of the department, presented his quadrennial report, an abstract of which will appear later.

Meeting adjourned.

### Thirty-First Meeting

May 31, 5:30 P. M.

(Including under the one number three meetings of the Conference, held in the Seminary chapel.)

MINUTES OF MEETING, MAY 27, 7:30 P. M.

O. A. Olsen in the chair.

Prayer was offered.

The chair called for reports, and the

committee on reference presented the following report:—

*Whereas*, A. T. Jones has appealed to this Conference against an action of the General Conference Committee taken at Gland, Switzerland, in May, 1907; therefore,—

*We recommend*, That A. T. Jones be granted a hearing on his appeal, and that he be given one hour to make his statement, the General Conference Committee to be granted one hour for replying, and that each side be granted a further fifteen minutes for the purpose of closing up their respective statements.

The report was unanimously adopted. Inasmuch as the chairman, O. A. Olsen, was a member of the General Conference Committee concerned in the appeal, it was suggested that another chairman should be elected, and C. W. Flaiz was elected by the meeting to act in that capacity. W. T. Bartlett was elected secretary.

The chairman, C. W. Flaiz, made a few remarks, and A. T. Jones then presented his statement.

As stated by himself, his appeal was based on the claim that "without any notice or information of any kind to me that any question was to be raised or any action taken in reference to me; and wholly in my absence in every sense; and without my having any kind of a chance to be heard; your executive committee tried my case, found me guilty, condemned me, executed their judgment upon me, sent to me their official notice to that effect; and then, without waiting for any reply from me as to whether I would reply or not, further executed their judgment by publishing it to the denomination and to the world."

In support of his appeal, A. T. Jones presented a lengthy paper. After reading for one hour, time was called by the chairman, but by the consent of the meeting the speaker was allowed to finish his argument, which occupied a further forty-five minutes.

At the close of the paper the meeting adjourned to 7:30 P. M., the same place, on the 29th inst.

C. W. FLAIZ, *Chairman*,

W. T. BARTLETT, *Secretary*.

MEETING HELD MAY 29, 7:30 P. M.

The Conference convened in the Seminary chapel at 7:30 P. M., May 29, according to appointment. C. W. Flaiz in the chair. I. H. Evans led in prayer. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

In view of the fact that the statement of A. T. Jones had occupied more than the hour first agreed to be given to it, the Conference decided that A. G. Daniells, speaking for the General Conference Committee, should be granted a length of time equal to that taken by A. T. Jones.

A letter was read, by consent, from A. T. Jones, making a correction in his statement of the 27th inst.

A. T. Jones then requested the privilege of making a further statement, which was granted.

A. G. Daniells then made his statement in reply. He made reference to circumstances relating to the connection of A. T. Jones with the denomination since 1901, and presented facts to prove that on several occasions various members of the General Conference Committee had sought to show to A. T. Jones that he was out of harmony with his

brethren, and pursuing a course entirely opposed to the one previously followed by him. In the year 1906, at a conference held in Berrien Springs, the whole situation had been set before A. T. Jones in the clearest way. Various published utterances of A. T. Jones were also referred to, which made it plain that his attitude toward the organized work of the denomination was a hostile one.

In view of these facts, A. G. Daniells claimed that it was not true that A. T. Jones had been condemned "without having any kind of a chance to be heard," and that when the action of the General Conference Council was finally taken in Gland, it had become an unavoidable necessity, and the only reasonable step that could possibly be taken.

Following the statement of A. G. Daniells, a few remarks were made by A. T. Jones, and a short further answer was made by A. G. Daniells.

It was then moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn, and the motion was carried.

C. W. FLAIZ, *Chairman*,

W. T. BARTLETT, *Secretary*.

MEETING HELD MAY 31, 5:30 P. M.

C. W. Flaiz in the chair. Prayer was offered by Wm. Covert, after which minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected, and approved.

The chair called attention to the fact that the previous meeting had adjourned without taking any action on the appeal before it, and asked for some expression of the mind of the Conference thereon.

C. H. Edwards remarked that the hearing on the appeal had been full and deliberate. Two days had intervened between the statement of A. T. Jones and the reply of A. G. Daniells, and now another two days had given them time to weigh the matter in their minds. He moved that the decision of the Conference be as follows:—

*Whereas*, A. T. Jones has appealed from the action of the General Conference Committee at Gland, Switzerland, in May, 1907, by which he was requested to return his ministerial credentials to that committee; and,—

*Whereas*, A. T. Jones has stated fully before this Conference the ground of his appeal, and an answer to his statement has been made by A. G. Daniells before the Conference; we find,—

1. That the declared reason for an appeal from the said action of the General Conference Committee is that the action was taken without giving the appellant any opportunity to make any statement in his own behalf.

2. That the reply to this claim shows that at various times individual members of the General Conference Committee had interviewed A. T. Jones, endeavoring to show him the extent to which he was departing from what they considered to be the right course, and that at the session of the Lake Union Conference held in Berrien Springs, Mich., in May, 1906, the question of his published utterances and his attitude toward the denomination was fully considered, A. T. Jones being present by invitation, and that at his request he was given opportunity to state his position, which he did.

3. That the action at Gland, Switzerland, was not taken arbitrarily, or apart from other steps in the case, but as the logical and necessary conclusion of these steps.

(Continued on page 24)

## NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

### Camp-Meetings for 1909

- ATLANTIC UNION CONFERENCE
- Central New England, Nashua Junction,  
N. H. .... June 24 to July 4
- 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. 15-26
- WESTERN CANADIAN UNION CONFERENCE
- Manitoba, Portage la Prairie, June 24 to July 4

### 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. DANIELLS, *President.*

### The Wyoming Conference

THE second annual session of the Wyoming Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at Crawford, Neb., in connection with the camp-meeting, June 17-27, to elect officers for the coming year, and to attend to such other business as usually pertains to annual gatherings. We are assured of good help at this meeting. Come expecting a blessing.

J. H. WHEELER, *President.*

### The Manitoba Conference

THE annual meeting of the Manitoba Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will take place 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 railway fares on all lines running into Portage.

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

WM. C. YOUNG.

### 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.*

### Publishing House Office in Atlanta

IN harmony with an action of the Southern Publishing Association at its last annual meeting, a branch office has been opened in Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of supplying our denominational literature, Bibles, etc., to our people in the Southeastern Union Conference.

This office is now opened and ready for business, and all orders for books, pamphlets, tracts, Bibles, etc., that have formerly been sent elsewhere to be filled, should now be addressed as below. Orders have been handled at the new office right along since the middle of April, and numerous shipments have been made, but now that the new conference building, in which the publishing office is located, has been completed, and a good stock of all the literature usually kept at our publishing houses is on hand awaiting the orders of our people, it is hoped that every one in the Southeastern Union Conference will take notice of the new address and forward his orders accordingly.

Unless previous arrangements have been made, a cash remittance will be expected with each order. Those who do not have a copy of the new catalogue should ask for same at once. Information regarding any of our publications will be cheerfully supplied on request.

Address the Southern Publishing Association, 169 Bryan St., Atlanta, Ga.

### 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.**—Thousands of new Bible Mottoes. We have a large assortment, including the Father and Mother Mottoes. To any address, 200, \$9; assorted, express prepaid. Address L. N. Muck, College View, Neb., Box 1000.

**FOR SALE.**—Ten acres land; partly cleared; all seeded to meadow and pasture. Small fruit. Good eight-room house; twenty rods from Forest Home Industrial Academy. For particulars inquire of O. C. Hollenbeck, Mt. Vernon, Wash.

**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 AT A BARGAIN.**—Farm of 200 acres in Dallas County, Missouri; 2 farm-houses; other buildings. Plenty fruit; healthful climate; fine water; daily mail. School and church, 1¼ miles distant. Address (enclosing stamp) H. M. Stewart, Ira, Mo.

**FOR SALE.**—Small Sanitarium and Treatment Rooms. Ladies' and Gents' bath-rooms, and accommodations for several patients. Opened nine years ago; good trade established. Location central. For particulars write to Louis A. Kaun, 106 First St., Jackson, Mich.

**WRITE US** for price-list of Health Foods and Vegetable Cooking Oil. We guarantee them to be of the highest quality. Factory operated by the Iowa Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. Earnings are contributed to the work. Address Iowa Sanitarium Food Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

**MIDGET MESSAGE VIBRATOR.**—Patented. Our special offer to Adventists will enable all to have this practical hand-massage Machine at once. We will help you to get one if you haven't the money to spare. Extra discount to foreign missionaries. Radiodescent Lamp Co., 54 South, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**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.

**WITHOUT MONEY.**—Two small farms for two more families. Absolutely healthful locality. Within walking distance of church and church-school. Walden's Ridge; six miles from Southern Training School. Prefer correspondence with brethren able and willing to work in timber, and who will appreciate these privileges. Address James Glen, Graysville, Tenn.

**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, \$1. 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.

## Obituaries

**HANNA.**—Died at Wilsey, Kan., Feb. 22, 1909, of scarlet fever, Fay Hanna, the only child of Dr. and Sister C. E. Hanna, aged six years and six months. Our darling sleeps, but we sorrow not as those who have no hope. On account of the dread disease, there was only a prayer at the grave.

MRS. JENNIE VORSE.

**LE DUC.**—Joseph Lewis, the only child of Brother and Sister Le Duc, of Mankato, Minn., died May 11, 1909, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 13 days. He had been ill for some time, yet through all his suffering he was patient. His parents laid him away, knowing that, if faithful, they will have their little treasure back at the first resurrection. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer.

A. W. KUEHL.

**TORREY.**—Died at his home in Pomeroy, Wash., May 7, 1909, of cancer of the bowels, Brother John V. Torrey, aged 48 years, 2 months, 10 days. Brother Torrey was born in Montezuma, Iowa, in 1861. Eleven years ago, with his wife and children, he moved to Pomeroy, where he lived until the time of his death. He leaves a wife and two sons to mourn. Three of the children born to this union are sleeping in the cemetery where we laid him to rest, awaiting the time when the Life-giver shall awake them all to eternal life. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer from Ps. 17:15.

F. M. OLIVER.

**BROWN.**—Died in Watrousville, Mich., May 6, 1909, Elsie A. Brown. Sister Brown was born in Jasper township, Steuben County, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1860. She accepted present truth when she was twenty-three years old, while attending the academy at Canisteo, N. Y. Soon after, she became a Bible worker, laboring for several years in the missions at Olean, Williamsport, and Philadelphia. In 1892 she entered the training-school for missionary nurses at the Battle Creek (Mich.) Sanitarium. In 1897 Sister Brown was thrown from a street-car in Chicago, sustaining injuries from which she never fully recovered; but in 1899 she went South, and was engaged in mission work for seventeen months in Alabama. Returning from the South, she served as nurse in the sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich., and also at the Washington (D. C.) Sanitarium. She always seemed to delight in ministering to the wants of others. Her only desire was that the Lord might use her for his glory. But she now rests for a season, until the Life-giver comes, when she will come forth clad in immortality. She leaves four brothers, two sisters, and a large number of friends to mourn their loss. Funeral services were conducted by the writer, assisted by the Methodist minister. She was then placed on board the cars, and taken to Canisteo, N. Y., to be laid by the side of her father and mother.

W. H. WILBER.



WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 10, 1909

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

EDITOR

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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## General Conference Proceedings

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4. That the action was not in the nature of a condemnation for heresy, but a protest against an inconsistent course, sufficient evidence of which was found in "public utterances and published statements."

5. That in view of the facts here cited, the General Conference Committee was justified in asking for the return of A. T. Jones's ministerial credentials without granting any further hearing, and that they were justified in publishing this action in the church paper in order that all the members of the denomination might understand the true status of the case.

R. F. Andrews, speaking as one of the oldest ministers in the denomination, was in entire accord with the motion, and seconded it.

By request of the meeting the motion was slowly re-read, and then put to vote. It was carried without dissent.

W. W. Prescott moved, That the records of the meeting of last Thursday evening (the 27th), and of last Saturday evening (the 29th), and of this meeting, be made as of one meeting, in three divisions, and that this meeting be the regular number following the last meeting held. The proposal was accepted.

Meeting adjourned to meet in the tent at 7:45 P. M.

### Thirty-Second Meeting

May 31, 7:45 P. M.

J. O. Corliss in the chair. Prayer was offered by G. B. Starr.

The chairman stated that the time of this meeting would be devoted to the presentation of reports from the Indian Mission field, and that Elder J. L. Shaw, the superintendent of that field, would lead out in making the report.

#### Reports From India and Burma

J. L. Shaw then presented a review of the field.

Following Elder Shaw's general report, H. H. Votaw, of Rangoon, was called upon to give an account of the work in Burma.

Again these Macedonian calls stirred mightily the hearts of all. [They will be printed in the REVIEW at an early date.]

The meeting adjourned.

### Thirty-Third Meeting

June 1, 10:30 A. M.

G. A. Irwin in the chair. Prayer by Dr. H. F. Rand.

New delegate seated: Dr. W. B. Holden, of the North Pacific Union.

[The conference hour was given to reports of the Medical-Missionary Council, by Dr. W. A. Ruble. Other physicians representing various fields and institutions made brief reports. These reports will be printed in the REVIEW later.]

G. A. Irwin: Before adjourning the Conference there is a little matter of business that must be attended to. The secretary will read the minutes of the thirty-first meeting for approval.

The secretary read the minutes of the thirty-first meeting.

M. A. Altman (England): I move that the minutes be approved by vote of the delegation.

F. W. Field (Japan): I second the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously. The meeting adjourned.

### Later Reports

FROM later reports of the Conference, for which we have not space in this number, we take the following recommendations of committees:—

#### Report From the Committee on Distribution of Labor

1. That in harmony with the request of the delegates from the Australasian field, Elder J. E. Fulton take the presidency of the Australasian Union Conference, made vacant by the removal of Elder O. A. Olsen.

2. That in harmony with the request of the delegates from the Western Canadian Union, Elder H. S. Shaw take the presidency of that Union Conference, made vacant by the resignation of Elder E. L. Stewart.

3. That we concur in the recommendation of the Columbia Union Conference that Elder W. D. McLay take the presidency of the West Virginia Conference.

4. That Prof. B. G. Wilkinson take the presidency of the Columbia Union Conference to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Elder G. B. Thompson.

5. That we concur in the request of the delegates of the Canadian Union Conference that William Guthrie take the presidency of that union to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Elder W. H. Thurston.

6. That E. C. Townsend of Western New York make Indiana his field of labor, in harmony with the request of that conference.

7. That we concur in the arrangements of the local conferences for Frank Busz of Indiana to make South Dakota his field of labor.

8. That we approve of the arrangements made by the Australian delegates for J. M. Cole to make Australia his field of labor.

9. That R. E. Burke of Iowa make Australia his field of labor, in harmony with the request of the delegates from that field.

10. That we approve of the arrangements made for Leonard Spear to go to Australia, and connect with the Signs Publishing House at Warburton.

11. That we concur in the arrangements made for W. C. F. Ward of Western Oregon to make the Cumberland Conference his field of labor.

12. That A. F. Haines of California go to Colon, Panama, to act as foreman of the printing-office at that place, as has been arranged by the delegates from that field.

13. That P. G. Stanley of West Michigan make Kansas his field of labor, in harmony with the arrangements made by the delegates from that field.

#### Report of the Committee on Nominations

The committee on nominations has presented the following further report:—  
For Treasurer: W. T. Knox.

For members of the Board of Trustees of the General Conference Corporation: A. G. Daniells, W. A. Spicer, W. T. Knox, W. W. Prescott, I. H. Evans, G. A. Irwin, S. N. Curtiss.

For members of the General Conference Association: A. G. Daniells, I. H. Evans, H. E. Rogers, W. T. Knox, W. A. Spicer, O. A. Olsen, W. W. Prescott, G. A. Irwin, K. C. Russell, Allen Moon, Wm. Covert, A. G. Haughey, R. A. Underwood, E. K. Slade, S. N. Curtiss, D. W. Reavis, W. A. Westworth, E. T. Russell, S. E. Wight, Frederick Griggs, H. R. Salisbury.

Foreign Mission Board: A. G. Daniells, W. A. Spicer, W. T. Knox, O. A. Olsen, G. A. Irwin, G. B. Thompson, W. W. Prescott, H. R. Salisbury, W. A. Westworth.

The recommendations of both of these committees were adopted.

### Death of Elder C. J. Herrmann

OUR readers will be deeply pained to learn of the sad death of Elder C. J. Herrmann, which occurred at the Washington Sanitarium, June 3. Elder Herrmann came to the Conference as a delegate from Wisconsin, representing the Foreign Department of the General Conference. Shortly after reaching Washington, he was taken ill, but a few days' rest and treatment restored him to his place in the Conference, and it was hoped that no further difficulty would be experienced. A second severe attack made necessary an operation for goiter, a condition which had afflicted him for many years. He failed to rally from the shock, and passed away several hours after the operation.

Elder Herrmann has been a faithful laborer in this message for many years, and his death is a distinct loss to the cause he so dearly loved and so zealously espoused. He rests from his burdens, awaiting the call of the Life-giver.

Says the Inspired Word: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." Rev. 14:13.

May we who are left to labor on be faithful to the work left for us to do. Israel shall soon sing the song of victory over sin and death. Partings will be over, and the redeemed shall meet in the kingdom of God.

The remains were taken back to Wisconsin for interment. We extend to the sorrowing wife and children and other afflicted friends our sincere sympathy. More extended account of his life and labors will appear later.