



The Advent Review and Herald Sabbath

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A Psalm of Sorrow

ARTHUR W. SPAULDING

Weep for the dead; for the light hath failed,
The light of life hath fled,
And the gray, dim shadows have prevailed.
Weep, yea, weep for the dead.

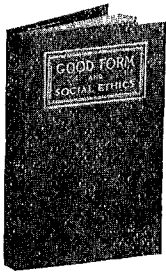
But weep, weep not for the dead alone:
Weep for the living world
For whom the joy of life is flown
And the banner of hope is furled.

Weep sweetly, sweetly, for the dead,
And be not all forlorn;
For deep is the peace of that lowly bed
That bridgeth night to morn.

But sorrowful, sorrowful, be your moan
For the living, cold and grim,
From whom the peace of God is flown:
Weep, weep sore for him.

Like stars that fade in the morning light
Are the righteous in their death;
Like gleams that die in the depths of night
Are the lost that keep their breath.

Weep, then, and bear with gentle hands
The loved to his God-watched tomb;
But weep, and labor to break the bands
That bind the world to its doom.



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The Review and Herald

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

VOL. 90

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1913

No. 23

Editorial

Estimate of the General Conference

By an American Union Conference President

THIS is certainly a great meeting. 'In point of delegation it is by far the largest we have ever held. Almost every part of the world is represented by delegates. From the first service, it was very evident that the Lord was present, and was ready to guide his people as they sat in conference to receive reports from the field and to prepare for more aggressive work for the future.

As the reports from the various mission fields have been read from day to day, it has seemed as if we were living over again the experiences of the apostles as recorded in the book of the Acts. These you will read in the *Bulletin*, but it will be impossible to get the inspiration from reading them that comes to one listening to their presentation. Our missionaries have experienced the miracle-working power of God in their efforts to carry the gospel to the people.

We are surely living in the time of the latter rain. The Lord has said that if we are not daily advancing in the exemplification of the active Christian virtues, we may pass through the latter rain and not discern it nor receive it. I feel sure that there is great danger of our people's not awakening out of sleep at this time and personally preparing for the end. We are surely nearing the time when the earth will be lighted with the glory of this message as the waters fill the sea.

The Lord is guiding in the business affairs of the Conference, and although some changes may be made that will affect the work throughout the world, I feel confident that it will result in advancing the message rather than retarding it. May the blessed day of deliverance be greatly hastened by this meeting, and each of us be found in that position where he can do efficient service for the Master, and hear the words "Well done" when it is finished.

E. E. ANDROSS.

By the South African Union Conference President

This great gathering from all parts of the world now assembled at Takoma

Park is a marvelous manifestation of God's ability to foresee the end from the beginning and to fulfil prophecy. From the time the appointment was made for the meeting, many felt that there was a special blessing in store for those who should attend, and many have come from distant lands, some of them paying all their own expenses, in order to share in the spiritual refreshing that they were confident would be experienced by those attending. One of these said today, "I have wept so much for joy as I have seen how the work is going to all lands that my head aches."

The organization of the forces for pitching the tents and preparing for the meeting, the orderly arrangement of the great camp for dining, department meetings, committee meetings, business meetings of the Conference, and the spiritual meetings of the encampment, so that nearly all committeemen may attend without interfering with committee work, remind one of the orderly arrangements of the camp of Israel when under the inspiration of the divine Spirit it was said, "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel!"

The meeting is now well advanced. Every department of the work shows a marvelous growth during the past four years. Each day's reports are a great inspiration. It would be utterly impossible to carry forward such a tremendous work if it was not for the unity and devotion of a loyal body of believers, and the united leadership of a consecrated band of workers.

The spiritual services are seasons of refreshing, and the committees and business sessions are most harmonious. Many are already fully convinced that this meeting will mark a new era in the work.

R. C. PORTER.

By a Physician

This meeting is certain to be a great blessing to those who have the privilege of attending. It has given a new impetus to the work of the third angel's message. We come as workers to ask, that we may be able to impart. Those who thus ask always receive. In a gathering of this character we meet acquaintances from all parts of the world. We meet those with whose names only we are familiar. We have the privilege of a handshake, and by it say, Brother, be of good

courage. It tends to bind together the various members of the body with a bond of sympathy and love which is bound to bring strength into the work. In such a union there is strength. We are able to renew old acquaintances. This also is a great blessing, and brings hope and courage to press the battle to the gate.

Good cheer is something all may dispense. We may freely receive and freely give. Some come to these gatherings discouraged, or perhaps they are under a cloud. They may be in the dark. Never call attention to the darkness. They are conscious of it. The only thing that can dispel darkness is light. When darkness was upon the face of the deep, God said, "Let there be light: and there was light." We must be channels of light to such. There is no greater joy than to go from one to another throughout the camp conveying good cheer.

I personally was greatly blessed in meeting men and women with whom I was acquainted twenty-five years ago, who are active workers today, bearing responsibilities in foreign fields. Years ago my wife and I had charge of the first French and German school opened by us as a people at Battle Creek. Among those in attendance were Brethren Vuilleumier, Oblander, Schuberth, Aushier, and Westphal, and others, who are present at this meeting. A strange tie exists between old associates in the work, and a meeting of this character binds us all together a little closer.

Such a meeting is of value from an educational standpoint. It enables us to get a glimpse of the great field and its needs. We obtain a better knowledge of the magnitude of the work and how rapidly it is spreading. As we listen, we can see that in a comparatively short time this gospel of the kingdom might be preached in all the world as a witness unto all nations. This leads us to renew our efforts and to make sacrifices that the work may be cut short in righteousness. The order observed in such a camp is an object-lesson of value. The system carried out in the dining-tent, the great variety of simple foods prepared in a wholesome manner, afford another lesson that cannot help but leave its impression.

I can truthfully say that at no time in the past have I attended a meeting that has brought to me greater joy or a

stronger determination to suffer affliction with the people of God, if need be, rather than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. I might also mention that this meeting is certain to prove of great value to our medical work. Principles are being dwelt upon that pertain to all phases of this work. They are freely discussed, but in the spirit of Christ. In such counsel there is safety. I feel certain from what I am able to observe that our institutions will all receive an uplift as a result of this gathering. Those engaged in the field as self-supporting workers in private practise cannot help feeling impressed that they are members of the body and are regarded as brethren in the faith. These will return home with renewed courage, with greater confidence in the message, and a determination to press together and aid in the completion of the work.

Upon the whole, such gatherings are invaluable. The expense is great, it is true, and some may say, "Why this waste?" but I am convinced that God made no mistake when he called upon the children of Israel at stated intervals to go up to Jerusalem. There is wisdom and economy in a plan of this character.

D. H. KRESS.

By One of the Pioneers

It gives me much pleasure to express a few thoughts relative to the session of our General Conference which is now being held, and which is the largest and the best I have ever attended.

Our hearts are filled with joy and gratitude to God by the cheering reports that come from all parts of the world, and in viewing the spirit of union and love and the mind of Christ so manifest in the laborers and believers present in the business transactions, and in all the religious services held.

It is cheering to know that the glorious message for our time is not of men; but having in it the power of God, it stands on a foundation which is firm and impregnable,—on the Rock of Ages. In the entire work, its branches, departments, and institutions, the first desire and aim is to draw nearer to God, to be filled with the Holy Spirit, and to bring souls to Christ.

In this assembly it is cheering to notice that while old laborers are dropping or laying down the armor, one by one, the Master is calling so many humble yet strong and efficient workmen whom he is using to his honor and glory.

Truly, the fields are white already to harvest. Let us pray the Lord of the harvest to send more laborers into his harvest. Our blessed Leader has set his hand to the work, and will carry it on most gloriously. To each one he says, "Behold, I come quickly: hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown."

A. C. BOURDEAU.

By a State Conference President

This Conference bids fair to be the most helpful one we have ever attended. The camp is almost ideal, and the weather has been evidently ordered to suit the time and occasion.

A deep spiritual atmosphere is felt everywhere. All the business transacted so far has been done in perfect harmony. The early morning services are proving a great blessing to our people generally. The evening services also are breathing out a spirit of deep spiritual strength.

The reports from the foreign fields are certainly instructive and inspiring, and show a most remarkable growth in numbers and influence. The eight o'clock Bible studies are an inspiration to the congregation. Every subject dealt with thus far has been timely indeed. The great number of reports and statistics seem to be necessary, but if there is to be a sacrifice at all, we feel that the Bible studies and devotional services should take the precedence.

Taken all together, this Conference will prove, we believe, to be the most spiritual and blessed conference we have ever held. From this place will go out into every land a mighty impetus to our work such as we have never seen nor known before.

The motto, "The advent message to all the world in this generation," will as certainly be realized as God's people unite with him and the mighty agencies of heaven in doing the allotted work. "Courage and victory" are the watchwords heard everywhere; and success will surely crown every sanctified effort.

C. H. EDWARDS.

By an Australian Editor

From many nations, kindreds, tongues, and peoples, from every continent on the globe, have flocked to the city of Washington representatives of the Seventh-day Adventist Church to confer together upon that theme which is the greatest of all themes because it is the most momentous to mankind,—the preaching of the everlasting gospel to all the world in this generation.

The task is a stupendous one; nevertheless God's people are not deterred by the immensity of the work they have undertaken to do, for they know that the promises of Jehovah never can fail. His plans always mature at the time appointed and in harmony with the predictions of his prophetic word. The Saviour himself has declared that "this generation shall not pass, till all these things be fulfilled." Matt. 24:34. As the preaching of "this gospel of the kingdom" "in all the world for a witness unto all nations" was delineated by the Lord Jesus Christ as a sign of his coming and of the end of the world, and as this sign constitutes one of "these things" which should be fulfilled before

"this generation" shall pass away, we may take it as a foregone conclusion that the superhuman task which the denomination has set itself to do will assuredly be accomplished.

The work is truly a stupendous one, but the reports brought to this Conference from heathen, Mohammedan, and Catholic countries show that all things are possible to those who will consent to be used by God in the furtherance and fulfilment of his plans. Already there is abundant evidence that this movement, in spite of overwhelming difficulties, is assuming mighty proportions. Already many wonderful victories have been gained in the very strongholds of Satan. Already "this gospel of the kingdom" has gained a footing in most of the principal centers of population throughout the entire world, and from these centers light is radiating in every direction. These triumphs for the truth are an earnest of the success which will attend this cause in the near future.

In view of all that has yet to be accomplished in order to complete this work, this session of the General Conference is surely a gathering of surpassing importance, for upon the deliberations of this body of Christian believers, assembled together from near and far, hangs the eternal destiny of millions of our fellow men. In China alone there are millions who are dying "having no hope, and without God in the world." "How shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach, except they be sent?"

Millions who are dying without a knowledge of God make mute but pathetic appeals for light. They are perishing for lack of the knowledge God has given to us. Surely that fact alone should be sufficient to bestir the most indifferent church-member to action. It should be sufficient to convert the most stoical professor of Christianity into a zealous, enthusiastic, and earnest worker for God. It is to be profoundly hoped that one result of this great Conference shall be a determination on the part of all God's people to banish from their hearts all self-satisfaction, all Laodicean lukewarmness, all callous indifference to the claims of God upon them, and to arise as one man and say, "This work shall be done, and done quickly." If all who profess to love this message would, in the fear of God, in the power of prayer, in the spirit of self-denial, and with daily consecration, yield themselves unreservedly to be used by God wherever and whenever his Spirit shall indicate, the proclamation of the third angel's message would reach every nation, kindred, tongue, and people in a very short time, and the reign of sin and iniquity be brought to a speedy termination.

A. W. ANDERSON.

The General Conference

Thirty-Eighth Session, May 15 to June 8, 1913

Eighth Meeting

May 19, 2:30 P. M.

L. R. CONRADI in the chair.

Elder J. E. Jayne offered prayer.

The eighth meeting was occupied in continuing the reports of the Foreign Department of the General Conference. Reports were presented of the Jewish work, French work, the Danish-Norwegian Seminary, the Swedish Seminary, and the German Seminary; also of the work among Russians in North America. The secretary of the Department of Education also rendered his report during this session of the Conference. These reports must be deferred for the present.

Ninth Meeting

May 20, 10 A. M.

A. G. DANIELLS in the chair.

Prayer by G. B. Thompson.

A. G. Daniells: We have the following recommendation from the brethren in the Bermuda Island Mission:—
“Dear Brethren, Greeting:

“As loyal believers of the Seventh-day Adventist body, we would cordially ask you to receive our brother, Thomas MacKay Doe, as delegate to represent the Bermuda Mission field.

“In behalf of the members of the Seventh-day Adventist Bermuda Mission.

“(Signed)

“M. ENOCH,

“L. O. MACHLAN,

“OWEN AIRTH FIRTH.”

It was voted that this request be granted.

A. G. Daniells: The first of our reports this morning will be from the secretary of the Sabbath School Department.

This report will be published later.

Following the rendering of the report of the Sabbath-school work, reports were presented by L. A. Hansen, assistant secretary of the Medical Department; of the North American Negro Department by the secretary, Elder A. J. Haysmer; and of the work of the Press Bureau by the secretary, L. W. Burgan. These reports likewise must be deferred until a later issue.

At the close of his report, Brother Burgan showed the Conference an immense scrap-book, containing thousands of clippings from the newspapers, reporting features of our work. He stated that already reports had come in from thirty-three States in which newspapers had given notices of this Conference session. At this point Conference adjourned.

Tenth Meeting

May 20, 2:30 P. M.

A. G. DANIELLS in the chair.

J. E. FULTON offered prayer.

By vote of the Conference, the fol-

lowing-named brethren were seated as delegates: T. H. Branch, J. M. Campbell, U. S. Willis, W. D. Ford, and Sydney Scott.

At this meeting reports were rendered by various brethren of the European Division, including Germany, Great Britain, Scandinavia, and Russia. We regret that we have only space for the general report of the European Division, which has already been given. Many interesting features, however, of these reports from various sections of the European field will be printed later in the REVIEW.

Eleventh Meeting

May 21, 10 A. M.

L. R. CONRADI in the chair.

U. Bender offered prayer.

L. R. Conradi: We will now listen to the report of M. E. Kern, secretary of the Young People's Missionary Volunteer Department.

This report, which was read by Professor Kern, will appear in a subsequent issue of the REVIEW.

Report on European Memorial

The chairman then called for a report of the committee on plans regarding the memorial from the European Division presented in the seventh meeting.

Guy Dail, secretary of the committee on plans (reading):—

“The committee on plans and resolutions would recommend:—

“1. That, in response to the memorial submitted by the European brethren to the fall council, 1912, we adopt the general plan of organizing important territories and groups of union fields into General Conference divisions, and that this form of divisional organization be effected in the various fields as the conditions of the work require.

“2. That the numerical basis of representation from the division conferences and division missions to the General Conference be that called for by the General Conference constitution.

“3. That the general mission funds of the division be reported quarterly to the treasurer of the General Conference, and that they be included in the financial statements of the General Conference.

“4. That steps be taken at this Conference for the organization of the European Division Conference, with a constitution in harmony with the provisions of the General Conference Constitution.”

There was also presented at the same time a draft of the constitution for the European Division Conference. As this is published in full in the *Bulletin*, it does not seem best to repeat it here.

At the eleventh meeting reports were rendered of the Atlantic Union Conference and the Columbia Union Conference by Elders W. B. White and B. G. Wilkinson, presidents of the same.

Twelfth Meeting

May 21, 2:30 P. M.

L. R. CONRADI in the chair.

A. T. Robinson offered prayer.

Elder W. J. Fitzgerald rendered a report of the British Union Conference, followed by a report of the Scandinavian Union Conference by Elder J. C. Raft. Reports were likewise presented of the Latin Union Conference by Elder L. T. Tieche; of the work in Spain and Portugal by W. T. Bond and C. E. Rentfro. After the rendering of these reports showing the progress of the work in these fields, Elder J. N. Loughborough spoke of the organization of the General Conference fifty years ago and the fact of this being the fiftieth anniversary of the event. His remarks follow:—

J. N. Loughborough: It so happens that on this camp-ground there are two anniversaries. I have told you about one,—the dark day of May 19, 1780. Now I want to tell you about the birth of a little child. You know old folks are all interested in little children. This was one that was born fifty years ago this very day, May 21, 1863, and I think it was at about this hour that we got it where we could call it a living child. It was the General Conference. Do you think I am interested in hearing these reports? Well, I can hardly hold my breath sometimes when I hear them. How that little child has grown!

Well, at the time of that meeting, we had been talking for two years about having a General Conference. We had the State conference of Michigan, organized in 1861. Perhaps you have read in the old papers about the conferences they had in those days. I have a report of one that was held in 1859. Why talk about conferences in '61 and '63, when you had one in '59? I can even tell you about a conference where there were only twelve present. Well, this leaflet [holding it up] is a report of it. What a little *Bulletin*! It contains a report of a sermon on Systematic Benevolence; that is, being so benevolent as to pay the Lord the tithe that really belongs to him. The report of business transacted in that three days' conference covers four pages. There was a \$160 debt for running a tent the year before, and they wanted to get pledges and cash to make up \$500 to meet that 'debt, and to keep the missionary work going that year. They lacked about \$110 of that, and they thought that by soliciting from the brethren they would be able to make it all up. And then, too, they wanted a committee of three men to take charge of the money when it should be collected. You see we went at it business style back there.

Now, in 1863 a call was made for a General Conference, signed by James White, J. N. Loughborough, and John Byington. We got together and had a delegate conference. There were twenty delegates, from seven States. Two of them had one delegate apiece. One was the State of Wisconsin, and one was the State of Minnesota; and, I declare, Michigan had most all the rest! Well, they wanted a committee on a constitution, and they appointed it fifty years ago this morning. The committee reported fifty years ago today. The constitution adopted was not nearly so long as the one you read here today, but it served the purpose.

Some of you have been in the army, and when the others were all shot down around you, and you were left alone, you began to feel lonesome, with the bullets flying around your head. Well, out of those eight men who in consultation and much prayer drew up that constitution, how many are alive?—Just one man besides your speaker, that other being past ninety years of age, Elder Isaac Sanborn. And where are my friends that were there?—Ah, they have fallen. Out of twelve men on two committees at that meeting, four apostatized, and the rest have died—died in the triumphs of faith.

How many persons do you suppose there are in this audience that were in the city of Battle Creek when the General Conference was organized? I know of only two, Sister Kilgore and myself—save one who was not old enough to take part in the proceedings, but who carried water for us, it being a hot day. He was W. C. White, then not quite nine years old. How the work has grown! I thank God that I am here, and that the message is going. I am glad that the little child that was organized fifty years ago has grown to be as strong a being as it is now. However, I expect to see it grow faster yet. Yes, this is the anniversary day of the birth of the General Conference.



Thirteenth Meeting

May 22, 10 A. M.

W. T. Knox in the chair.

J. T. Boettcher offered prayer.

The secretary read the report of the committee on plans regarding the European Memorial, found on the preceding page.

W. T. Knox: Is there any discussion on this? I believe Brother Daniells wishes to say something.

A. G. Daniells: I have been requested to make a general statement on the plan of organization and the reasons for it. I shall try to be very brief in making such a statement, and outlining the reasons for this recommendation before us.

This suggestion is made for the purpose of giving efficiency to our endeavors in carrying on our work throughout the world. There was a time when each local conference was directly connected with the General Conference; and we may even go back of that, to a center with its remote parts. Before we had any organization at all, we had a center of administrative and properly constituted authority, with the units scattered about over the field. That center rested in the leaders. Elder James White, Elder Joseph Bates, and a few of their associates, before ever a conference was organized, before a constitution was framed, or an association was made, were administrators of this work and movement. They had a word to speak, they had counsel to give, they had commands, so to speak, to issue, and decrees to send forth. God was leading out a people, and the brethren and sisters scattered about over the territory recognized this leadership, and paid heed to the counsels given. But after a while it was seen that this administration needed to be defined, these leaders to be chosen by the people, and this authority needed to be recognized in a proper way, and the limitations set. So they framed local con-

ferences for the remoter parts, and a General Conference for the center. For many years the General Conference received its delegation from the local conferences, and the local conferences themselves dealt directly with all the affairs relating to general interests.

Well, the work moved on; the people increased; new fields were entered, and new divisions sprang up, until away out in Australia, across the Pacific Ocean, nearly ten thousand miles from the central headquarters, a people were raised up, and conferences were organized; and there we came to feel as never before the need of something more in the way of organization to expedite our work. Perhaps I might tell you what we experienced, for I was out there. We had our conferences—one in New Zealand, one in Victoria, one in New South Wales, mission fields in Queensland, South and West Australia, and in Fiji, and all about there. Well, we had no authority out there outside of each local conference, and it was our understanding that all matters outside of the conference questions must be referred to headquarters. We were loyal, and we referred our questions, our needs, to them. We could not always control the character of the question raised, nor limit the time when it needed attention. But we would send the question on. It took about four weeks to get to the headquarters, and four weeks for an answer to get back. And, possibly, while we were writing in, the secretary and members of the committee were out holding camp-meetings in remote parts, and the question could not receive attention when it got there. I remember that we have waited three or four months before we could get any reply to our questions.

Sometimes after two or three months we received a note or five or six lines from the secretary, saying our matter had come, but the Conference brethren were scattered, and when they got together in the fall, they would take the matter up. Well, if it were the case of hanging, the answer would be too late, and in many cases it was as important as that. We found continually that our work was hindered. Sometimes when the committee got together, they could not quite see through our questions, and wrote us for more light. After six or nine months, perhaps, we would get the matter settled. This was impeding the progress of the work; it was hampering us. So when Elder Olsen, president of the General Conference, was out to see us in 1894, he and Elder W. C. White put their heads together and fixed up a union conference organization. This was effected. That was for the purpose of bringing all those questions together and dealing authoritatively, administratively, with South Pacific Ocean questions, Australasian problems, so that any conference might get this word from a center of authority right there.

Now, I know some of our brethren thought then that the work was going to be wrecked, that we were going to tear the organization all to pieces, and get up secession out there in the South Sea islands. But we did not get up any secession; we did not raise any rebellion; and our brethren have found that out there in the Australasian field where this new division was created, the people have been as loyal to this denomination, and as loyal to this organi-

zation, too, as anybody in the wide world. No one in the United States has been truer to this organized movement than the Australasian brethren.

We worked away at this for seven years, and then the brethren came to see the advantages of it. In 1901 the General Conference recognized or recommended the organization of union-conferences throughout the world. Today we have twenty-five of these, whereas we had but one or two twelve years ago. Now it has been demonstrated that this organization thrown in between the local conferences and the General, has proved a great advantage in our administrative work. Well, time has passed on. Twelve years have gone by since the union conference came to stay with us and be a part of our organized work, and nineteen years since the first union was formed.

Now we come before this delegation with a recommendation for the putting in of another important piece in this great machine that is built up. (And I use the word machine in a proper way, and a sacred way, because it is a great facility in the hands of the Lord for carrying on the world-wide movement.) This is what is proposed: we find that our brethren in Europe have been doing and growing and developing, as you have seen from the reports which have been brought to you. Now over the sea, across the Atlantic, we have a constituency of thirty thousand people, and these people are in all these countries [pointing to the map]. Here is the United Kingdom; here are the countries of Scandinavia; here are the different parts of Germany, and the Latin countries, with France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Here are the more eastern countries, the Balkan States, and this great empire of Russia, and Asiatic Turkey, and the northern part of Africa and Egypt. In all these lands this message is planted to stay, and there are earnest, active, consecrated believers all through these countries to the number of thirty thousand.

Now, we find that we have separate unions there. They are union conferences, units, it is true, but they have become so large, the problems have become so great in conference administration, the institutions have become so numerous, and they overlap and intermingle so closely, that they feel the need of some kind of binding, uniting, authoritative organization that will enable the people in all this overlapping situation, with these big problems, to act together in administrative work, and to act together in the support of their institutions. I will relate an instance to show the need of some sort of organization like this. Twelve years ago Norway was hit hard by a financial crisis, and our printing-house at Christiania was greatly hurt and imperiled, and you know we were obliged in this country to come forward and save the institution. We raised sixty-six thousand dollars to pay the people in Christiania what was due them. We were all glad when the last dollar was paid, and those mercantile and banking interests were satisfied. But, brethren, when that was done, there was still a great debt on that institution, amounting to—

L. R. Conradi: The mortgages on it were something like forty thousand dollars.

A. G. Daniells: Yes, the mortgages on it were very heavy; but we did not feel here that we could go further than to pay the creditors in the city. The brethren there had to meet other creditors of our own people.

I will tell you what our brethren in Germany did. Without any union there, with its great publishing interests, and various separate conference interests and demands, they freely advanced to Scandinavia large sums of money to save their institution. All these ten years and more, our German brethren have been standing behind that institution. But they did it voluntarily. There was no European board to work out the problem.

Now, brethren, I personally believe that the great extent to which this work has developed in Europe, and the great interests, both evangelical and institutional, demand a board of administration, a European Division Conference, that will enable the brethren from all those states and kingdoms to have representatives and work together to aid one another in meeting crises and in carrying forward the work committed to them.

I cannot see that this step is in any way striking against the organization of this denomination. It does not touch the welfare of our organization a particle more than the organization of a union conference did. It is of the same kind precisely. For instance, over here we had the separate conferences that were directly connected with the General Conference, and we rounded them up into unions. Now we take those unions and round them up into a divisional conference. We take the constitution of the General Conference, as you will see when it is read here this morning, and, with the verbal changes necessary to define territories, we recognize the European Division Conference. We have taken the constitution of the General Conference and inserted a word or two here and there to make it apply to a division conference, as well as to a union conference. Before the unions, the General Conference constitution recognized only local conferences as members. When we organized the unions, another section, recognizing the union, was inserted. Now we propose to insert a section, or a line, that will recognize the European Division Conference.

I have taken more time than I intended, but not more than I should like to take in speaking on this question, for it is more than a defense of a proposal. It is reviewing a grand and glorious work that has been developed in that great continent across the sea. The brethren thought I ought to make a general statement.

Not in the slightest degree does this militate against the General Conference. It simply recognizes a division conference as a member of the General Conference. And the division conference sustains the same organic relationship, defined by constitution, as the union conference. So when this division is organized, the General Conference will go right on with its train of organization and divisions just the same as before; and four years from now, if the end has not come, there will come from the European Division Conference a band of delegates representing their un-

ion and local conferences the same as they are represented today in this Conference.

General Discussion

On motion to consider each recommendation separately, the first section of the "Report on European Memorial" was read.

Question was then called on No. 1.

The secretary next read No. 2.

J. A. L. Derby: I would like to ask whether this division conference will in any way lessen the representation to the General Conference.

W. T. Knox: It will not.

J. A. L. Derby: Will it in any way lessen the expense of the General Conference?

W. T. Knox: No, I do not know that it will.

J. A. L. Derby: Will it not increase the number of officers in the denomination, and thus increase the amount of money necessarily going for machinery?

W. T. Knox: I do not think so. It creates no additional officers, as far as we have been able to see.

A. G. Daniells: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a word on that. It may call for a little more fuel to get up more steam. It may call for the sowing of a little more wheat for the crop. That is a very proper question.

We now have a vice-president superintending that field, who will hereafter be president of the division. In that respect, it will not add officers, nor call for more money. However, there may be some new officers required. And now, brethren, I ask you to think whether that is a loss. It all depends on whether the machine runs faster, doesn't it? and whether it turns out more product? Suppose you have, in a cotton-mill, ten machines, and the building is large enough for five more, and the cotton is stacked up in great piles. What would you do?

Voices: Add more machines.

A. G. Daniells: Why, yes, you would put in another machine, wouldn't you? But if the machines you were running were doing all the work, you wouldn't add any more, of course. If you put in another machine, it would require another operator, and that would take more money. Well, what does that matter, provided the machinery yields good returns? We must regard what comes out of the machine.

We have had to meet the same question in every step of organization. When we organized the Young People's Department, some one said, "More machinery, more money, more people turning the crank." "Well," I said, "let us see what they turn out." I understood yesterday that it has taken \$12,000 to run that machine four years, and it has brought back to us, through the young people's societies, \$87,000 in cash. From a financial standpoint it has paid. But this is nothing compared with the tremendous results of soul-winning effort.

L. R. Conradi: There may be a question, if it does cost more money, whether this money will be taken from the funds in this country. I would state that this motion means that Europe will in the future carry all of its officers, the vice-president included. But the motion also includes West Africa and the Canary Islands. That means that America will have to pay ten thousand dollars less for

these fields, and that Europe takes the responsibility for them. So it actually eases you of ten thousand dollars.

W. H. Thurston: One question that has been raised is whether this new division will affect the statement made through the spirit of prophecy that the General Conference should be composed of representatives from all parts of the earth in order to be recognized as the organized work of God. I would like to ask Elder Daniells if this would affect that.

A. G. Daniells: No, it does not affect it a particle, because the division conference is by the General Conference constitution made a member of the General Conference, and the delegates from the division are for the division conference, union conference, and local conferences.

C. N. Sanders: In organizing this conference is not it simply recognizing what has actually been going on in Europe for the last three or four years? They have been doing this work under another name. They are not separating themselves from us, as I understand it.

M. C. Wilcox: I understand that the first question raised was not so much the matter of expense in the operation of a new conference, as in the expense involved in our general gatherings. Ought it not to mean a lessening of the expense involved in sending so many delegates to the general meetings? Ought not that to mean a cutting down of our representation at the general meetings?

A. G. Daniells: That can only be done by our General Conference constitution, and if we cut down, we shall have to cut on the American side as well, because every member of the family must have the same standing. This year our great trouble has been to get people recognized as delegates here who ought to be delegates, and who could not get in with the regular union delegation. If it is concluded that this meeting is not worth the expense; if we think the expenditure of money for a quadrennial meeting is not, from an educational standpoint, justified, then we shall have to take action to greatly lessen our delegates, and have only a small body of counselors come, and leave the masses out.

J. O. Corliss: The success of the third angel's message depends upon the unification of the work. I know of nothing that does more to unify than a general meeting of this kind. Even though this Conference should cost a quarter of a million, it is worth more than a million dollars after the Conference breaks up. I would not be in favor of cutting down the representation on the basis of economy, for it would not be economy.

J. A. L. Derby: The matter I had in mind was this: If we set off this European Division as a separate division, what is left to the General Conference to administrate? and if we set off the American Division in this way, what is left for the General Conference to administrate? If we do this, then will it pay us any longer to have such an organization as a General Conference? Will not the administration be largely reduced to looking after mission fields? The point is, if the European Conference has reached its majority, has not this Conference also? Why not organize North America as a division conference? This idea has been worked

out by other denominations, and has been found to lessen the expense of such organization.

W. A. Spicer: I might answer that the recommendation suggests that this form of divisional organization is to be effected "as the conditions of the work require." Now in this country we have the headquarters of the General Conference. The union conference presidents here meet as a part of the General Conference Committee nearly every spring and autumn; so there is no difficulty on this side in carrying forward the work. It seemed to the committee wiser to see one division-conference plan worked out where the conditions demand, before extending the plan, just as in Australasia the union-conference plan was worked out before it was extended to all parts.

E. K. Slade: For several years I have anticipated a move of this kind, in view of the work that is being done in Europe. Especially since listening to the splendid reports from the different union conferences in Europe, it seems to me that this is a very appropriate time to study this question. It may be necessary at the time of another session to make some change in representation. That is something that can be handled at any time. But it seems to me that it is in perfect harmony with the light that has come to us to settle this question now.

R. C. Porter: The plan seems to be a very natural one, just the same as the Australasian plan was a natural development. Europe is quite distant from the center of administration. There is no real need for the organization of a North American Division Conference at the present time, because we have the center of administration right here in North America. But in Europe it is otherwise. The principle would eventually extend the plan to all parts, but the North American Division is not in need of any such organization at the present time, because it is so close to headquarters, and we can afford to wait. Will this lessen the General Conference administration's opportunity to lift in the European Division by having this organization?—Not in the least. The constitution provides that all members of the General Conference Committee are members of the Division Conference organization. They take right hold and help in that organization, as part of it, just the same as they do of the General Conference organization here. I believe it will facilitate the hastening on of our work in the European Division. I am fully clear that the time has come to take this step. Then, later, we may organize other divisions as the providence of God may indicate.

F. W. Stray: I would like to ask two questions for information: Have these unions in the European Division been paying a tithe into the General Conference treasury, as we do here? and, second, In the proposed organization will they pay a tithe to the General Conference treasury?

L. R. Conradi: These unions have paid to the subtreasury of the General Conference their tithe. They turned over this year surplus tithe to the amount of over twelve thousand dollars. [The speaker hereupon read an action of the European delegation concerning this matter, which later came before the Conference and was acted upon.]

J. A. L. Derby: I do not wish to be understood as standing opposed to this

recommendation, because I am not. Question was called, and number three was read.

On motion of W. W. Prescott, the word "each" was substituted for "the" in the second line, making it read, "the general mission funds of each division," etc.

Question was called, and number four was read.

Question was called, and action was taken upon the whole report, the same being unanimously adopted.

W. T. Knox: If there is no objection, we will give the delegates from the European Division an opportunity to present a matter.

L. R. Conradi: We would present two actions taken yesterday afternoon by the delegates assembled here from Europe. The following are the minutes:—

"European delegation meetings, May 21, 1913. Meeting was called to order by Elder Conradi. Prayer was offered by J. T. Boettcher. Guy Dail was asked to take the minutes of the meeting.

"*Voted*, That we as delegates of the European Division favor the organization of the European Division Conference in harmony with the recommendation of the General Conference at this session.

"*Voted*, That we favor the European Division Conference paying to the General Conference a tithe of its regular tithe. It was carried unanimously."

We would submit this for your consideration.

M. C. Wilcox: I move that we accept these minutes, and show our appreciation of the sentiments expressed by spreading the minutes upon the records of this Conference.

The motion was carried.

Considerable time was spent in the thirteenth meeting in considering some amendments to the constitution of the General Conference, made necessary by the organization of the European Division Conference. As these changes were largely technical, it does not seem necessary to present them in this abbreviated report.

Fourteenth Meeting

May 22, 2:30 P. M.

W. T. Knox in the chair.

Prayer by M. N. Campbell.

At the fourteenth meeting further consideration of technical changes in the constitution of the General Conference was continued, and such changes made as to permit of the organization of the European Division Conference.

European Division Conference

W. T. Knox: The next business in order will be the consideration of the suggested constitution and by-laws for the European Division Conference.

W. W. Prescott: As the means of acting upon this constitution and by-laws, I move the following action be taken:—

In response to the request of the European delegates to this Conference for a European organization,—

Resolved, That we hereby authorize the accredited delegates from the following union conferences now present in this General Conference—namely, the British Union, the Central European Union, the Danube Union, the East German Union, the Latin Union, the Russian Union, the Scandinavian Union, and the West German Union—to meet

and organize the European Division Conference.

W. J. Fitzgerald: I second the motion introduced by Brother Prescott.

The motion was put and carried, the delegation having previously studied in detail the constitution recommended, and making various changes.

The meeting adjourned, the congregation uniting in singing "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love."

Fifteenth Meeting

May 23, 10 A. M.

I. H. Evans in the chair.

Prayer by Elder George I. Butler.

Among the delegates answering for the first time to the roll-call, we were glad to greet Elder Geo. I. Butler.

The chairman called for reports from committees. The committee on plans presented the following further partial report, through Brother Dail, its secretary:—

Report of Committee on Plans

5. For manifold mercies and blessings that have preserved this great threefold message in its integrity, and maintained unity among its adherents; for the wonderful prosperity that has attended the advent movement as revealed in its rapidly growing membership, and its increasingly liberal financial support; for its remarkable development and extension into new fields; for liberty of conscience still vouchsafed; for the new life and energy taking possession of the believers,—for these and all other blessings and favors bestowed by a compassionate and merciful Heavenly Father, we render sincere praise and heartfelt thanksgiving.

6. *Whereas*, The efforts of the past four years in supplying needy fields with trained leaders in the colporteur work have proved so eminently helpful and satisfactory; therefore,—

Resolved, That this policy be continued until every important field is supplied with qualified leaders.

7. *Whereas*, The life of the church depends largely upon the missionary activities of its members; and,—

Whereas, Such activity can be greatly stimulated and aided by live and well-instructed church tract society officers; therefore,—

Resolved, That advanced steps be taken by officers of each conference and mission field in the thorough training of librarians and missionary leaders for their duties, by—

(a) Personal and private instruction in the home and local churches.

(b) Gathering these officers together from a group of churches and conducting institutes with them.

(c) Bringing them together at general meetings for instruction and counsel.

The adoption of the report was moved and seconded, and it was then left over to be voted upon after it appeared in the *Bulletin*.

At the fifteenth meeting reports were given from the Western Canadian Union Conference by H. S. Shaw; the North Pacific Union Conference, by C. W. Flaiz; the Pacific Union Conference, by E. E. Andross; the Southeastern Union Conference, by C. B. Stephenson; the Southern Union Conference, by S. E. Wight; the Southwestern Union Confer-

ence, by G. F. Watson; and the Central Union Conference, by E. T. Russell. It is to be regretted that these excellent reports must be omitted from the columns of the REVIEW for lack of space.

Sixteenth Meeting

May 23, 2:30 P. M.

I. H. EVANS in the chair.

J. O. Corliss offered prayer.

I. H. Evans: We have a few committees that have not yet reported. We should like to have any of the standing committees pass in reports, that they may get into the *Bulletin*.

Guy Dail: I would present a further partial report from the committee on plans and resolutions:—

8. In loving remembrance of our faithful and devoted fellow believers who have fallen at their posts of service for the Lord of the harvest in this and distant lands during the past quadrennial period, we hereby offer to the bereaved our deep sympathy, with a prayer to the Father of mercies that they may be sustained in their sorrow by the assurance that only a "little while, and he that shall come will come, and will not tarry."

Whereas, It is desirable that the General Conference treasury reports should show the receipts and disbursements from the entire world, we, therefore,—

9. *Recommend*, That all mission receipts and disbursements be reported quarterly to the General Conference Treasury Department through the regular channels.

Whereas, The present agitation to secure religious legislation, and the aggressive movements upon the part of both Protestant and Roman Catholic organizations, which threaten to subvert religious freedom, demand the most earnest efforts to teach and maintain true principles of liberty; therefore,—

10. *Resolved*, That each union conference in the United States appoint a religious liberty secretary who can give his whole time to department work.

11. *Resolved*, That during the winter of 1913-14 a lecture campaign be conducted in each union conference under the direction of its religious liberty secretary, and that addresses be delivered on the principles of religious liberty and upon the fundamental truths of Protestantism from the standpoint of the threefold message; that this work be under the general direction of the several union conference committees, who shall secure such help, local or general, as they deem necessary.

12. *Resolved*, That an institute for the benefit of union conference secretaries and such others as may be especially invited, be held at such time and place as the General Conference Committee may determine. That the purpose of this institute be to prepare a general outline of addresses upon the subjects to be presented in the lecture campaign, and to furnish the special material for such a campaign.

Whereas, The magazine *Liberty* has done efficient work among State legislators, molding sentiment against Sunday legislation; we, therefore,—

13. *Recommend*, That local conferences supply this magazine to all State legislators, court and municipal officials, public-school teachers, and other persons of influence.

On motion to adopt, the partial report was ordered printed in the *Bulletin*.

I. H. Evans: We have some very sad news to impart to the delegates and to our visiting friends. Since this Conference convened this afternoon, we have the announcement of the death of our beloved brother, Elder G. A. Irwin, at the Sanitarium. I am sure this will be a great surprise to all of you, as it is to us. And out of respect to his memory and his long service in this cause, it would seem proper that we adjourn this meeting.

Allen Moon: I move that out of respect to the memory of Elder G. A. Irwin, this Conference do now adjourn.

O. A. Olsen: I second the motion.

The meeting adjourned, Elder Haskell pronouncing the benediction in a prayer that God might comfort and sustain Sister Irwin and the family.

Seventeenth Meeting

May 25, 10 A. M.

A. G. DANIELLS in the chair.

Prayer by R. D. Quinn.

R. L. Pearce was seated as a delegate.

A. G. Daniells: We have some unfinished business which should first claim our attention.

Discussion of Resolutions

The secretary read the fifth recommendation of the report from the committee on plans, relating to thanksgiving for the mercies and blessings attending this work during the recent past.

That all present might be given an opportunity to express themselves, a rising vote was taken.

Recommendation 6, with reference to supplying needy fields with trained leaders in colporteur work, was read.

E. R. Palmer: This resolution is but an echo of the resolution passed four years ago, relating to a forward move in behalf of our foreign fields. That resolution was received with enthusiasm, and many of our foreign fields recorded their requests at that time, that leading men be selected and sent out to these great frontiers to organize into trained field workers believers who are accepting the truth. Important steps in this direction have been taken during the past four years, the work being chiefly in the hands of your present secretary, Brother Town.

Brother John Brown has been sent to Spain, Brother Weak to India, Brother Clark to South Africa, Brother Trummer to South America, and a number of workers to Mexico, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and one at least to the Philippines.

So that work has been pushed during the past four years. It has brought success in the fields where these men have been sent. It has brought great satisfaction to the department office that results have been so satisfactory. This resolution is presented, as I understand it, to indicate the courage and the intentions of the department in this direction, and we trust that this movement has been satisfactory to the fields, and that all the home fields will cooperate, as in the past, in an effort to secure these most valuable men as leaders in the great mission fields.

C. H. Jones: At the meeting of the Publishing Department last Wednesday Elder Evans called our attention to the

need of more bookmen in the Asiatic field,—three for China, one for Korea, one for Japan, and one for the Philippines,—six bookmen. The next day Elder Shaw called our attention to the need of six more bookmen in India. Just before the close of that meeting, we asked if there were any present who would be willing to go to these fields in case they were called, and nineteen persons arose. Our union conference agents expressed their willingness to assist in looking up these workers, and sending them on to the regions beyond. That is the feeling all over our field. We want to see these foreign fields entered and worked as rapidly as possible. We are willing to give of our best for this work.

N. Z. Town: I would like to add a word. It will take something more than voting it here to have it carried out as we hope it will be. I believe that not only the United States, but such fields as England, Germany, Australia, and other fields, where the work has been established for many years, will also find a blessing in uniting in supplying such fields as China and India with the men they are calling for. These fields may not be surprised during the coming years if they get requests from the Publishing Department for men to go from their fields, as well as from North America, in response to these requests.

G. W. Caviness: Mexico has one request to make. A few workers have been sent down to us, and when they began to have fairly good success, they were taken away. Brother Brown came to Mexico first, and then he was sent to Spain; others were called to Cuba. We wish you to send down more to take their places.

F. H. Westphal: Ecuador is also calling for a bookman, a state agent.

Recommendation 7, relating to home missionary work, was read, and question was called.

Recommendation 8 was read, a resolution of sympathy with those who have lost members of their family while engaged in service in this cause during the past four years.

Question was called on this, and on recommendation 9.

Recommendation 10, relating to appointment of union religious liberty secretaries, was read.

W. W. Prescott: I would be glad if those presidents of union conferences in which union religious liberty secretaries have been giving their whole time during the past year or more, would feel free to say a word concerning this matter.

E. E. Andross: The Pacific Union Conference has kept a religious liberty secretary employed during the entire quadrennial period. We believe the expenditure has been abundantly justified. We have met a strong effort, especially in California, to secure religious legislation, but this has been warded off—deferred—through the earnest efforts of our secretary and his associates. The same good results have followed the efforts of our secretary in the new State of Arizona since its admission to the Union. It is the same in Utah; and so we feel that we are justified in this expenditure. We would not think of doing otherwise than we are now doing.

W. W. Prescott: The next resolution, No. 11, indicates that the duties of these

secretaries will extend a little beyond what we have technically termed the religious liberty work, and will take up the Roman question also. This emphasizes the need of appointing proper leadership in these conferences. These campaigns are not merely campaigns with legislatures in order to prevent them from doing something; these campaigns ought to be positive campaigns for teaching the truths of the message; and the opportunities are very great. The agitation being carried forward by other organizations opens the way in a very striking manner for a positive campaign — not a mere opposition to something that some one else is attempting.

Recommendation 11 was read, relating to lecture campaigns.

W. W. Prescott: This proposition is not purely an academic one for discussion. In the North Pacific Union Conference a campaign after this order has been carried forward during the past winter very successfully. I think those who took part in that campaign — members of both the union and local conference committees — were greatly encouraged by the results. If this same experience could be had by others, so that every union conference could conduct a similar campaign during the winter of 1913-14, I feel very confident that much advanced work would be done — many doors opened, and many persons interested in the truth through this channel. Therefore, the importance of appointing the secretaries to be ready for this work, the importance of having that institute to specially train those who are to do this work, will, I hope, commend itself to the minds of the delegates.

Recommendation 12, on institutes for religious liberty secretaries, was read.

W. W. Prescott: May I make a brief statement, and that is this, that especially in entering upon an aggressive campaign concerning the Roman question, there is the very greatest need of exercising considerable care in the use of proper documents, authoritative quotations, and that we should be careful in statements made. An illustration of this comes to me just now. The *Christian Herald*, known to you as a leading undenominational paper published in New York City, with a circulation of about three hundred thousand copies a week, has recently been conducting a department under the general heading, "The Voice of the Nation Concerning Rome," in which letters have appeared from men more or less prominent throughout the United States. One or two editorials have also appeared from time to time. The Roman Catholics have now taken this paper to task for making untrue statements. They have written to the editor. They have called upon him for his authority for definite statements which they have quoted from his paper. He responded with a statement. They have published his response in a special pamphlet, and answered it, and they have given him considerable trouble to meet them. It illustrates this fact, that now, as perhaps never before in the history of our work, Roman Catholics are awake to watch every statement made by Protestants in print, to catch and make use of some mistake. A regular organization has been formed, covering the United States, for this express purpose. Now I shall be very glad if it is possible for us to keep out of that phase of their campaign. I shall be glad if

we can be able not to give them any just occasion for calling us to account for our statements; but if they do, I shall hope that every one who makes the statements will have the proofs at hand, so that he can meet any such challenge. I have had my own experience with one of these large publications in New York City, calling me to task for something that appeared in the *Protestant Magazine*. I was very glad to be able to give such an answer that they dropped the matter after that. It will be greatly to our help if we can maintain the reputation of being fair, sober, sane, and authoritative in our whole dealing with this question.

Recommendation 13, on use of the magazine *Liberty* in legislatures, was read.

C. H. Edwards: I would like to ask a question in regard to the character of *Liberty*. For quite a number of quarters the magazine itself has been filled quite largely with articles upon the subject of Romanism. Now, this has come to us time and again, coming into the New England States, where nearly two thirds of our legislators are Roman Catholics. We have desired very much to have some organ to present to the members of the legislature, but we have been unable to use the magazines because they have been so filled with an attack upon Romanism. It is not because we do not want to use them. With two thirds of the legislature Catholic, it simply brings a prejudice to these men that we cannot meet. When we go to hearings, the first thing they say is, "Are you connected with *Liberty*?" "Yes, sir." That is the end of it. We cannot do anything. Now, I believe that the *Protestant Magazine* should deal with the Catholic question, but that *Liberty* should deal wholly with the principles of religious liberty and religious legislation.

W. W. Prescott: As the editor of *Liberty* is not present, perhaps I as an associate editor can say a word, inasmuch as I was editor during the time complained of. This question raised by Brother Edwards is not so simple a question as might first seem to appear, because it comes to this finally: Shall we criticize Protestants for attempting to do things contrary to religious liberty principles and then say nothing about Roman Catholics when they attempt to do these things? The suggestion is made that the division should be carefully drawn between *Liberty* and the *Protestant Magazine*. An effort was made to draw this distinction. It was agreed that in *Liberty* there should not be articles upon general anti-Roman subjects, but that where members of the Roman Catholic Church step across the line and attempt to interfere directly and plainly with religious liberty, and violate the principles in action, then *Liberty* should deal with it. But there were so many cases of this that the Catholic issue still kept in *Liberty*, and objections were still raised. Therefore, as stated in my report, which I think Brother Edwards did not hear, the editors had a meeting and decided that they would attempt to shut out from *Liberty* any considerable comment on even open violations of the principles by Roman Catholics, and try the other policy for a while. We will do the best we can to meet the situation, and to meet the desires of those who are doing the

field end of the work with the legislatures.

J. O. Corliss: I have had considerable experience in the distribution of *Liberty*, and I may be allowed to say just a word upon the subject. Some years ago, before the condition complained of, we sent *Liberty* to every legislator in California. We received words of congratulation for *Liberty*. I well remember that before arguments on Sunday bills in the California Legislature, I saw some of those men, and even Roman Catholics, take our literature and read from it in order to defeat the Sunday measures. But *Liberty* has not been circulated so much of late in our union as it was formerly. It strikes me that there is a policy to be followed that will not take strenuous lines upon either Protestants or Catholics. We may review history, without saying Catholics or Protestants, but dealing with the violation of principles. That applies to either Protestants or Catholics who have appeared at fault in the matter. I believe it can be carried on in this way, and then *Liberty* can be used with Catholics as well as Protestants.

C. L. Butterfield: It may be of interest to know that it has been noted by a Catholic magazine printed in the Korean language that there is a tribe having headquarters at Washington who publish a magazine whose chief object is to besmirch Catholics.

Question was called on the whole, and the partial reports were adopted.

It was voted that E. W. Farnsworth take the place on the nominating committee made vacant by the death of Elder G. A. Irwin, and that Charles Thompson be an additional member of the nominating committee.

L. R. Conradi: In receiving the West and the East German Union Conferences in the Central European, we did not, at the time, say anything in regard to the German Union Conference. The German Union was organized in 1902, and now it has been divided into four unions, so I would move that we drop the German Union, as such, from our records. Carried.

A. G. Daniells: Are there any other items to bring before the Conference by committees? If not, we may call for reports from the conferences. We will first call upon Allen Moon to submit his report for the Lake Union Conference.

At the close of Elder Moon's report, W. T. Knox, acting as chairman, called upon Charles Thompson, president of the Northern Union Conference, to present his report.

Following this report Guy Dail read a report of the Siberian Union Conference, a portion of which will be printed later.



Eighteenth Meeting

May 26, 10 A. M.

L. R. CONRADI in the chair.

H. R. SALISBURY offered prayer.

W. A. SPICER (following the roll-call of new arrivals): Brother Chairman, there are only three delegates in the whole list who are not present,—J. B. Clymer, of the Lake Union; M. L. Andreason, of the Northern Union; and D. H. Aymes, of the Australasian Union. It is really a remarkable list. Four years ago the total delegate list was 328. This year the total list is 375, and all present but three.

L. R. Conradi: We will now hear from committees.

W. T. Knox: I crave the privilege of presenting first a memorial we have prepared. In behalf of the committee, H. R. Salisbury will present it if there is no objection.

H. R. Salisbury (reading): "In harmony with the plans for perfecting the organization of our world-wide work, the union conference presidents of the United States and Canada respectfully petition the General Conference assembled to authorize the organization of a division conference to be known as the North American Division Conference." Mr. Chairman, I move the acceptance of this.

Frederick Griggs: I second that.

L. R. Conradi: Are there any remarks?

W. T. Knox: When this plan of organization was first suggested in the memorial that came to us from our brethren in Europe in the fall of 1912, the matter then received considerable attention by the brethren in attendance at the autumn council, and at the special council in California last January. To most of the brethren the plan of dividing the world into division conferences seemed reasonable. It was thought best not to attempt this work at once further than the creation of the European Division Conference. But as we have had time to counsel together, it has seemed, inasmuch as a change in our organization would be inevitable sooner or later, that this was the opportune time to create a North American Division Conference. There will be, without doubt, an Enabling Act introduced which will give opportunity for fully enlarging upon the benefits that appear to be within our reach in this step. But I shall simply state that the advantages to be gained as a result of immediate action so far outweigh the difficulties that confront us, that we feel constrained to bring this memorial before you at this time. From counsels we have had with the different union conference presidents, and also a number of leading brethren intimately concerned with our work in America, I feel free to say that we are united in presenting this request before you.

Question was called, and the motion to accept the memorial was carried.

L. R. Conradi: Are we now ready to have this Enabling Act read?

Guy Dail: The further report of the committee on plans has one other resolution before that of the Enabling Act. This report is as follows:—

14. *Resolved*, That in consequence of the request of its executive committee, the name of the Canadian Union Conference be changed to that of the Eastern Canadian Union Conference.

In response to the request of the North American Union Conference presidents for the organization of a North American Division of the General Conference,—

15. *Resolved*, That we hereby authorize the delegates from North America, of the following union conferences now present in this General Conference,—namely, the Atlantic, the Central, the Columbia, the Lake, the Northern, the North Pacific, the Pacific, the Southeastern, the Southern, the Southwestern, the Eastern Canadian, and the Western Canadian Union,—to meet and organize the North American Division Confer-

ence; and we recommend that in organizing said conference they adopt and act upon the following constitution and by-laws [This reprint is according to the form adopted, after several minor changes in the consideration of it]:—

Constitution and By-Laws of the North American Division Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

Article I—Name

This organization shall be known as the North American Division Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

Article II—Territory

The territory of this conference shall be the continent of North America, excepting Mexico and the states of Central America.

Article III—Object

The object of this conference is to teach the everlasting gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Article IV—Membership

Section 1. The membership of this conference shall consist of:—

(a) Such union conferences as have been or shall be properly organized and accepted by vote.

(b) Such union mission fields as have been or shall be properly organized and accepted by vote.

(c) Such local conferences outside of any union as have been or shall be properly organized and accepted by vote.

(d) Missions, properly organized, and not included in any union.

Sec. 2. The voters of this conference shall be designated as follows:—

(a) Delegates at large.

(b) Regular delegates.

Sec. 3. Delegates at large shall be:—

(a) The division conference executive committee and the General Conference Executive Committee.

(b) Such representatives of organized missions in the division as may be recommended by the executive committee, and accepted by the delegates in session.

Sec. 4. Regular delegates shall be such persons as are duly accredited by union conferences and by local conferences not included in any union.

Sec. 5. Each union conference shall be entitled to one delegate, without regard to numbers, an additional delegate for each conference in its territory, and an additional delegate for each five hundred of its membership. Each local conference, not included in any union conference, shall be entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, and to one additional delegate for each five hundred members.

Sec. 6. (a) Each union mission shall be represented in conference sessions by delegates chosen on the basis of one for the union mission, one for each organized mission within its territory, and one for each five hundred of its members.

(b) Each organized mission field outside of any union, shall be entitled to one delegate.

(c) The delegates of union and local mission fields shall be appointed by the executive committee of the conference.

Article V—Executive Committee

Section 1. At each session, the conference shall elect an executive committee for carrying on its work between sessions.

Sec. 2. The executive committee shall consist of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, the presidents of the union conferences, the superintendents of organized union missions, and the secretary of each department of the conference,—namely, the Publishing, Medical, Educational, Young People's, Sabbath School, Religious Liberty, General, Foreign, German, Danish-Norwegian, Swedish, and Negro,—and five additional persons.

Article VI—Officers and Their Duties

Section 1. The regular officers of this conference shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be elected by the conference. One or more auditors shall also be elected by the conference.

Sec. 2. President: The president shall act as chairman of the executive committee, and labor in the general interests of the conference, as the executive committee may advise.

Sec. 3. Vice-president: It shall be the duty of the vice-president to assist the president in his work, as the executive committee may advise, and, in the absence of the president, to preside at the councils of the members of the executive committee.

Sec. 4. Secretary: It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the minutes of the conference sessions, and of the meetings of the executive committee, and to collect such data from union and local conferences and missions as may be desired by the conference or by the executive committee, and to perform such other duties as usually pertain to such office.

Sec. 5. Treasurer: It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all funds, and disburse them by order of the president, and to render such financial statements at regular intervals as may be desired by the conference or by the executive committee.

Sec. 6. Election of officers: All officers of the conference and members of the executive committee except such members as are presidents of union conferences or superintendents of union mission fields, shall be chosen by the delegates at the regular session of the North American Division Conference, and shall hold their offices for the period of four years, or until their successors are elected and appear to enter upon their duties.

Article VII—Incorporations, Departments, and Agents

Section 1. Such incorporations and departments may be created as the development of the work requires.

Sec. 2. At each regular session of this conference, the delegates shall elect such trustees of all corporate bodies connected with this organization as may be provided in the statutory laws governing each.

Sec. 3. The conference shall employ such committees, secretaries, treasurers, agents, ministers, missionaries, and other persons, and shall make such distribution of its laborers, as may be necessary to execute its work effectively. It shall also grant credentials or licenses to its ministers and missionaries.

Article VIII—Sessions

Section 1. This conference shall hold its first regular session in 1915, and shall thereafter hold quadrennial sessions at such date and place as the executive

committee shall designate by a notice published in the ADVENT REVIEW AND SABBATH HERALD at least six weeks before the date of the session.

Sec. 2. The executive committee may call special sessions at such time and place as it deems proper, by a like notice, and the transactions of such special sessions shall have the same force as those of the regular sessions.

Article IX—By-Laws

The voters of this conference may enact by-laws and amend or repeal them at any session thereof, and such by-laws may embrace any provision not inconsistent with this constitution.

Article X—Amendments

This constitution or its by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the voters present at any session, such amendments to be not inconsistent with the constitution of the General Conference, and provided, further, that if it is purposed to amend the constitution at a special session, notice of such purpose shall be given in the call for such special session.

By-Laws

Article I—Executive Committee

Section 1. During the intervals between sessions of the conference, the executive committee shall have full administrative power, with authority to grant and withdraw credentials and licenses, and to fill for the current term any vacancies that may occur in its offices, boards, committees, or agents—by death, resignation, or otherwise—except in cases where other provision for filling such vacancies shall be made by vote of the conference. The withdrawal of credentials or the filling of vacancies on the executive committee shall require the consent of two thirds of the members of the executive committee.

Sec. 2. Any five members of the executive committee, including the president or vice-president, shall be empowered to transact such executive business as is in harmony with the general plans outlined by the committee, but the concurrence of all five members shall be necessary to pass any measure.

Sec. 3. Meetings of the executive committee may be called at any time or place by the president or vice-president; or such meeting may be called by the secretary, upon the written request of any five members of the executive committee.

Sec. 4. Previous to each session of the conference, the executive committee shall provide such temporary committees as may be necessary to conduct the preliminary work of the conference.

Article II—Departments

The work of the departments of this organization shall be in charge of the secretaries elected by the conference, associated with the committees selected by the executive committee, when not otherwise provided for by the conference.

Article III—Finance

Section 1. The division conference shall receive a tithe from all its union conferences, and from local conferences outside of any union, and the tithe of the union missions and local mission fields outside of any union.

Sec. 2. This conference shall pay a tithe of its regular tithe to the General Conference.

Sec. 3. The executive committee shall be authorized to call for such special donations as may be necessary to properly prosecute the work of the conference.

Sec. 4. The conference shall receive any percentage of tithes, or any surplus tithes, that may be turned over to it by any field.

Sec. 5. The conference shall receive offerings devoted to missions.

Sec. 6. All funds received for mission work to be used outside of this conference shall be passed on each month to the General Conference treasury.

Article IV—Audits

Section 1. The executive officers shall have the accounts of the conference audited at least once each calendar year, and shall report upon the same to the executive committee of the conference at the annual sessions of the committee, and to the conference at its quadrennial sessions.

Sec. 2. The executive committee shall appoint annually six persons not in its employ, who, with the president, the vice-president, the secretary, the treasurer, and not less than five presidents of union conferences or superintendents of union mission fields, shall constitute a committee for auditing and settling all accounts against the conference.

G. Dail: I move the adoption of the report.

On this motion the question was called on recommendation 14.

Recommendation 15 was discussed.

W. T. Knox: It would appear to me that there is no argument necessary to make it seem that this measure is the consistent measure to take, following on our action of some two or three days ago. It gives to us a symmetrical organization. One of the first objections I heard raised to our previous action in creating the European Division Conference, was that it gave us an unbalanced condition; that it seemed to place the General Conference in a position where it ceased to be a world-wide conference. One of the principal objections that I have heard expressed at different times to the work of the General Conference officers has been the time that was required at their hands in giving attention to the affairs of North America, thus depriving the other great fields to which God is sending this message, of that attention and care that seemed to be demanded of them.

This measure proposes to give to North America an organization of its own, becoming one of the great divisions composing the General Conference, and a full official organization,—with a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. There is in mind, also, although not brought out in the Enabling Act, that they shall have a full complement of departments necessary for the successful execution of their work. This will leave the General Conference officers free to give their attention to the great fields composing the world,—not that they are to turn now from North America, and to give it no attention, to drop its problems and difficulties, but to give to this division the attention called for, and at the same time to give the same fostering care and development to the other fields.

As treasurer of the General Conference, there was one possibility in connection with this measure that especially commended itself to me, and that is the

funds. As I have visited among the conferences of America, and appealed to our brethren for their assistance in furnishing funds for the carrying of this message to the world, one of the ever-present questions presented to me is that of the use of General Conference funds in portions of North America. Some of you may recall the statements in the report of the treasurer, showing that there was raised in this field independent of the mission funds, sufficient money to meet the expenditures in America, independent of the mission offerings. Now, however, you will see that provision is made so that it will be possible for all, absolutely all, our general funds to be used in the work of the General Conference. By the division of the tithe from conferences, it will be possible by this measure to care for all the work in North America, and leave all that we designate the Fifteen-cent-a-week Mission Fund to be used in the work outside of North America.

Now that, to me, is a very desirable feature. It will be a satisfaction to be able to say to our brethren everywhere that this work that pertains to the North American Division, the assistance to the cities of the Atlantic and Columbia Unions, the work in the South, the care of the Negro work, the care of the North American Foreign Department, which call for thousands of our dollars, will be cared for independent of our mission funds, separated completely from the General Conference funds. The tithe that now comes from local conferences to the General Conference, will constitute the funds of the North American Division Conference. The funds that will belong to the General Conference, for its work, will be the tithe that it receives from all division and union fields throughout the world, and the mission offerings of our people.

Now I believe that this measure will appeal to the delegates. In fact, it is the sentiment that was found existing in this field that has given inspiration to the action now brought before you this morning.

C. F. McVagh: What is the meaning of "union missions" in this constitution? There might be organized missions in this territory, but I see no great possibility of union mission fields.

L. R. Conradi: There might be the possibility of some far parts of Canada or of Alaska being organized some day that way. It leaves the matter open to have such organizations, if necessary. Is there any other question?

W. W. Prescott: I would like to make a final appeal in behalf of the name of this division. This long name, to be used constantly in so many ways, in writing and in printing and in speaking, to call it "The North American Division Conference of Seventh-day Adventists," seems almost discouraging.

Now, why not call it "The American Division," the same as across the water they call theirs "The European Division"? In the provision for the territory they take in not only Europe, but parts of Africa and Asia. Why did not they call it "The Europe-Asia-Africa Division Conference"?

They did not want such a long name attached to it. I think we should do the same thing, and call this "The American Division Conference," and thus save a great deal of time and breath

and ink. I therefore move that the word "north" be struck out.

J. W. Westphal: I make an appeal for the name to remain as it is. There are two Americas,—there is a North America and a South America. If this was a question that came up only in the United States, then it would probably be appropriate; but these names are names that go throughout the whole world. We have to deal with them in South America.

The people in South America consider that they are Americans just as much as the people here. The full name of "North American Division" is the only way to describe fully where it is and what it is. Consequently, I am in favor of the name remaining as it is. The little extra breath required in speaking the word "north" will be more than saved by not having to make lengthy explanations to the South Americans.

W. A. Spicer: It is not only in South America that we would have to take more time for explaining than it would require to give the full name. Somehow throughout the world the United States has preempted the name "American." People from the United States are known as Americans everywhere. I like the words "North American;" for Canada will be a very large part of this new division conference. [H. S. Shaw (of Canada): Hear! Hear!] We must remember the saying that if the nineteenth century belonged to the United States, the twentieth century belongs to Canada.

W. J. Fitzgerald: I simply rise to state that we would be everlastingly having to explain in England that the "American Conference" embraced it all. Over there we always speak of the United States as America.

M. C. Wilcox: I wish, Brother Chairman and brethren, that we could have a different name than "division." How would it do to call our conferences "local," "union," "general," and "world"?

L. R. Conradi: We are on the motion whether it should be American or North American.

H. S. Shaw: I cannot see the force of this argument about this long name. We have the "North Pacific Union Conference," and we have the "Southwestern Union Conference," and the "Southeastern Union Conference," and I do not know as this is any longer than some of those.

Voice: And the "Western Canadian Union Conference."

H. S. Shaw: Yes, and we have the Eastern Canadian Union Conference. I hope you will leave it as it really seems to me it should be,—"The North American Division Conference."

The question was then called, and the motion to change the name was defeated, the mover also voting against it.

E. L. Maxwell: From the discussion this morning it seems to be evident that it is the plan to have the European Division administer its own mission funds and pay only a tithe to the General Conference; whereas, it is proposed that the North American Division shall not only pay a tithe to the General Conference, but it shall also pay fifteen cents a week a member for foreign missions. Now we who have to raise this money in the local conferences will have to explain to the people this seeming discrepancy. This is what I do not understand.

R. C. Porter: It is a very natural plan; in the European Division they have been carrying their regular work into European dependencies adjoining. But in the North American Division we have not been doing so. We simply go on with the plan we have been following all the time. There will be no explanation needed that you did not need to make all the time. Then at any time in the future when Providence and circumstances may direct, we can make such changes as may seem wise.

W. T. Knox: Might I add that when you look at the European Division, you find it there with a defined territory, including within its borders the mission fields to which it is furnishing a surplus tithe, while it has 600,000,000 people within its own territory. The territory of the North American Division includes all the union conferences of the United States and Canada, and no more. In that territory, however, there are some union conferences that have mission territory; as, for example, the Pacific Union Conference. It appropriates a portion of its tithe to the support of those mission territories.

At present, however, when we look out beyond, we see South Africa, South America, the Far East, the East and West Indies,—territory entirely outside of either the European or North American Division. This territory must be supplied with men and money. Now it would not be a natural thing for the North American Division to attempt to care for mission work throughout the great fields of the world. It is the natural burden and responsibility belonging to the General Conference.

No new condition has been created by the organization of this division conference, but we find ourselves in North America related to the mission fields in the same manner as before.

B. F. Kneeland: In reference to this proposed constitution and the organization of the North American Union Conference, I would like to know what effect it will have upon the handling of the Sustentation Fund.

W. T. Knox: I understand that that, with other matters of similar nature, will have to be determined upon by the organizers of the division conference.

B. G. Wilkinson: The memorial sent over from Europe last fall called for triennial sessions for the division, quinquennial sessions for the General Conference, biennial sessions for the union, and annual for the local. I would like to ask if the drafters of the constitution at this time have taken this question into consideration, or if they are yet to take it into consideration.

W. J. Fitzgerald: I would like, for the matter of discussion, to move to substitute the word triennial for quadrennial.

The motion was not seconded.

R. W. Parmele: The delegates in this section do not seem to know definitely what provision will be made for the support of our colored work and the relief of the institutions in this division. They may be covered in the organization.

L. R. Conradi: That will be brought out in the organization. Now are we ready to vote on the constitution as a whole?

Question was called, and the report was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

Nineteenth Meeting

May 26, 2:30 P. M.

L. R. CONRADI in the chair.

Prayer by F. H. De Vinney.

L. R. Conradi: This afternoon we are to hear from the Australasian Union Conference. Brother J. E. Fulton, the union president, will lead out.

J. E. Fulton: Before presenting my report, I would like to read a communication from one of the conferences farthest away which has just come to hand:—

"To the brethren in General Conference assembled, Greeting.

"DEAR AND BELOVED BROTHERS: We, the Seventh-day Adventist Conference of West Australia, unite in forwarding to you our most heartfelt greeting on this important occasion. We desire to express our steadfast confidence in the message, our loyalty to the General Conference, and our determination to stand by the great principles of the truth that God has revealed. That divine guidance and understanding may be given in all your deliberations and decisions, will ever be our prayer.

"W. L. H. BAKER, *President*;

"R. H. CONSTANDT, *Secretary*."

In addition to the report of the Australasian Union Conference, presented by Elder J. E. Fulton, a report was read by A. H. Piper, of the Australasian Union Conference Mission field, including Pitcairn Island, and various groups in the South Pacific. G. S. Fisher read a report of the medical work in the Australasian Union; L. D. A. Lemke a report of the sales of literature in Australasia, and A. W. Anderson a report of the periodical work in that field. A report of the Sabbath-school and young people's departments of the union was presented by Miss Edith Graham, and B. F. MacLlan gave a report of the Australasian Missionary College.



General Conference Departmental Resume

THE Religious Liberty Department is giving considerable attention in its department meetings to the issues raised by the Federal Council of the Churches, the National Reform Association, and the World's Christian Citizenship Conference.

In the first meeting of this department held at this Conference, these matters were ably discussed by Elders K. C. Russell and W. F. Martin, who showed the power of the gospel to accomplish, without state aid, the purpose for which it was sent into the world. They showed conclusively that true Christian citizenship is manifested in the life of the individual and not in the enactment of laws to compel the observance of religious formulas.

In the second meeting of this department the special topic considered was the importance of religious liberty institutes and campaigns, and the best methods of conducting them. The unanimous sentiment was that hereafter union and local conference religious liberty secretaries ought to spend all their time in the work of organizing and advancing the interests of this department. In the campaigns against Sunday legislation, the holding of mass-meetings was

strongly recommended, and extensive advertising of such meetings was urged.

In the second meeting of the Sabbath School Department, those in attendance were taken back to the time when there was no regularly organized Sabbath-schools among us, and no prepared lessons, each teacher preparing his own lessons. Elder William Covert presented the interesting reminiscences of this period in the development of our work. Prof. M. E. Olsen followed with a well-prepared paper on the importance of a faithful study of the Sabbath-school lessons, urging the necessity and the importance of a seven-day program in the preparation of the lesson, for both teacher and pupil.

The third meeting of this department was devoted principally to plans, plans for preparing the lesson, for interesting the pupils, for securing attention, for increasing the students' interest. These problems were discussed by Dr. G. H. Heald, of Takoma Park, D. C.; Miss E. Graham, of New Zealand; Mrs. R. D. Quinn, of New York City; and Mrs. Mettie Lenker, of Tennessee. Miss Graham spoke of her experience in studying the lesson until she could recite it without reference to the Quarterly or the Bible; and her experience had influenced others to do the same, with excellent results. She had found that even new Sabbath-keepers are able to do this after a few months' effort. She testified to the fact that the more the lesson is studied, the deeper the interest grows in it.

The topics considered in the second meeting of the Educational Department were: "Our Schools and Our Message," "The Bible as an Educator," and "Getting Results From Devotional Hours." Prof. F. Griggs, speaking on the first topic, emphasized the fact that the only excuse for the existence of Seventh-day Adventist schools is that the denomination may have trained men and women for the work committed to its charge. This being true, it follows that our educators must understand the great three-fold message. The heart of that message is a call to worship God the Creator of all things, to reestablish as a prime doctrine of the Christian faith that God is Creator. That article of faith has been largely broken down by modern higher criticism and the evolutionary teachings of the age. It is our duty to emphasize again before all the world that fundamental article of faith. As this message will be carried by vigorous, determined, and obedient men, it was made apparent at once that in our schools there must be done hard, exact, and diligent work in the matter of discipline. "If the teachers properly appreciate the meaning of this message," said he, "if they have the Pentecostal power which should accompany it, they will carry into the class-room a spirit of devotion that is bound to influence the lives of the students."

Prof. M. E. Kern laid stress upon the fact that earnest devotion is a prime factor in the preparation of our young men and women for places of usefulness in this cause. He had noted that those students who had taken time for devotion and missionary work are the ones who are now occupying places of responsibility in connection with this work. As a factor in bringing this spirit into the lives of our students, he emphasized the importance of thorough preparation on the part of the leaders of the devotional

meetings. He maintained that the success of a devotional meeting is largely in proportion to the amount of prayerful preparation bestowed upon it by the leader.

The fourth meeting of the Publishing Department was devoted to the problem of the preparation of literature for foreign fields and the reaching of the foreigners among us with literature which they can understand. Elders L. R. Conradi, W. C. White, and O. A. Olsen spoke to these topics. The great necessity of more literature of this character and of more attention to the work of circulating it was laid before the delegates in a very emphatic way. All emphasized the necessity of the missionary feature of this work on the part of both the circulators and the publishers.

At the fifth meeting of this department a recommendation was passed to the effect that steps be taken at once to publish "Patriarchs and Prophets" in Portuguese, Italian, and Polish, and "Great Controversy" in Finnish and Russian; and that, as soon as possible, subscription books be provided in the other predominant languages in the United States and Canada. Elder W. A. Spicer spoke of the importance of literature circulation in the opening of new fields to the message. A field well covered with our literature is a fruitful one for our evangelistic workers.

The third meeting of the Religious Liberty Department was devoted to a consideration of the Standard Bill for One Day of Rest in Seven, prepared by the Federal Council of the Churches, and introduced in many of the State legislatures during the past year. An excellent paper was prepared on this bill by Elder W. M. Healey, of California, which showed the utter inconsistency of the measure. The presentation of this paper was followed by a fifteen-minute talk by Elder J. E. Jayne, relating his experiences in connection with hearings on this bill in several State legislatures. So far, the bill has been defeated in every legislature where it has been introduced, except Ohio and Pennsylvania, it having been favorably reported out of the committees in these two States, but not yet passed.

"The Papal Program for America" was the topic under consideration at the fourth meeting of this department. The paper prepared on this topic by A. J. S. Bourdeau was a very interesting and instructive one. He showed that the program of the Roman Church for America is a very definite program, but might be summed up in the few words, To make America dominantly Catholic. And this is not merely a program of a prospective work, but of a work that is actually in progress at the present time. "So confident indeed have the papal leaders become," said he, "that they regard the Catholic conquest of the United States as imminent." Many forceful and valuable quotations were given, showing something of the detail of the program. One authority was quoted as saying that Roman "Catholic truth will travel on the wings of American influence, and with it encircle the universe." Some of the plans for accomplishing this undertaking are: the union of church and state functionaries in public processions and public gatherings; securing positions of power and influence in the government for the upbuilding of the church; censoring all public libraries so

as to eliminate all Protestant books, magazines, and papers; the control of the police force of our cities, etc.

The fourth meeting of the Medical Department considered topics that are of vital importance to the successful prosecution of the work committed to this people. The main topic was this: "The Relation of Health Reform to a Preparation for the Latter Rain." There was much reference to Scripture and Testimony to show that the purpose of God is to translate a people who shall be "in the likeness of him."

At the fifth meeting of this department Elder I. H. Evans spoke of the qualifications necessary to successful missionary work in foreign lands. The first requisite is Christianity on the part of the missionary; and if this is not manifested at home, it is not likely to be in the foreign field. Medical missionaries should be good Seventh-day Adventists. To make converts to the truth, one must be a lover and a doer of the truth. A medical worker ought to be able to lead men to a belief in Jesus Christ, and his first motive ought to be to win souls. These thoughts were also emphasized by Elders F. H. De Vinney and C. L. Butterfield and by Drs. A. B. Olsen and H. C. Menkel.

The sixth and seventh meetings of the Publishing Department were devoted to a consideration of the circulation of our literature among the millions of Asia. It is an encouragement to know that the circulation of our literature is increasing in Asiatic countries, and that the natives who have themselves been converted out of heathenism are acting as our colporteurs in bearing the message to their countrymen.

One striking feature of this General Conference is the size of these departmental meetings and the interest manifested in them all. Each of these departmental meetings is a good-sized camp-meeting, and the questions that are there being discussed are vital to the progress of our work. The attendance, the enthusiasm, and the deep conviction manifested at these meetings indicate that we shall see advance moves all along the line in the months to come.

C. M. S.

Field Notes

SIX new believers are reported from Oshawa, Ontario.

FROM Clarkston, British Columbia, comes a report of the baptism of sixteen persons.

SINCE the beginning of 1913 the workers in Boston, Mass., have baptized forty persons.

FIVE members were recently received into the Danish-Norwegian church of Brooklyn, N. Y., on profession of faith.

ELDER A. V. OLSEN has been conducting meetings in Montreal, Canada. Already eight have decided to keep the Sabbath.

SIX persons have recently begun to keep the Sabbath in Bowman County, North Dakota, and a Sabbath-school with a membership of twenty-one has been organized at Langberg.

Life Sketch and Funeral Service of Elder G. A. Irwin

Order of Service

THE following order was observed in the funeral services:—

Song, "Asleep in Jesus," by the choir.
Scripture reading, Psalms 90; 1 Thess. 4: 16-18, Elder J. O. Corliss.

Prayer, Elder S. N. Haskell.

Song, "Beyond the Smiling and the Reaping," male quartette.

Life Sketch of Elder G. A. Irwin, read by E. E. Andross. Remarks by Elders E. E. Andross, A. G. Daniells, S. N. Haskell, J. N. Loughborough, O. A. Olsen, and I. H. Evans.

Song, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by the choir.

Benediction, by W. W. Prescott.

The pall-bearers consisted of the following-named brethren: W. C. White, Allen Moon, L. R. Conradi, O. A. Olsen, E. W. Farnsworth, and I. H. Evans.

Life Sketch of George Alexander Irwin

E. E. Andross (reading):—

The subject of this sketch was born on Nov. 17, 1844, near Mount Vernon, Ohio. His mother died when he was nine years old, and for some years he lived with relatives, and later worked in Mount Vernon and attended the public schools.

When he was about to enter the high school in Mount Vernon, he accepted the call of his country to enter the army. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company I, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted for three years, or during the war. As the war did not terminate at the end of the period for which he enlisted, he reenlisted and served eight months more, until the close of the war. During this period of service in the army he took part in seventeen battles and engagements, and served seven months in war prisons, such as Andersonville and Libby. He took part in the grand review which was held in Washington City at the close of the war, and was mustered out immediately afterward. He then returned to his old home in Ohio.

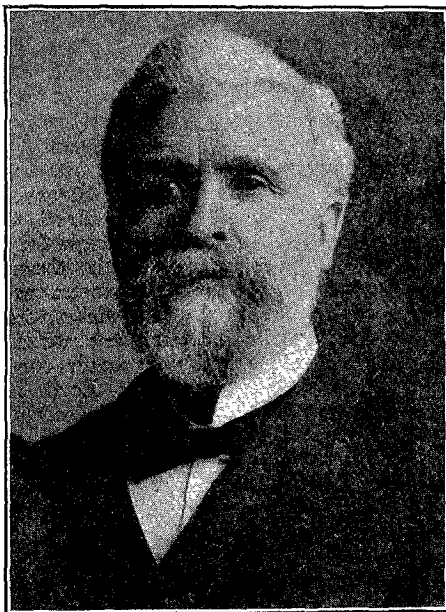
During his imprisonment in Andersonville a copy of Baxter's "Saint's Everlasting Rest" fell into his hands, the reading of which led to his conversion. Some time after his return from the army he joined the Congregational Church, and subsequently had his membership transferred to the Methodist Church in the country near the place of his residence.

On Sept. 17, 1867, he was married to Miss Nettie Johnson. As a result of this union an only son, Charles Walter Irwin, was born Nov. 4, 1868.

He lived on the farm for some years, taking an active part in church work and farmers' organizations, particularly as master of the Knox County grange. However, his most conspicuous work during these years was his earnest labors in the temperance cause, and his ardent advocacy of the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

His knowledge of present truth was first obtained from a series of lectures delivered in the schoolhouse on the corner of his farm by Elder Mann in the winter of 1883-84. The following winter Elders Lindsey and Saxby conducted meetings in the vicinity, at the close of which Brother Irwin accepted all points of present truth, and definitely identified himself with this people.

The first position held by him in connection with this message was that of district director. He was given charge of a few churches in the vicinity of his home. Later he acted in the capacity of treasurer of the Ohio Conference, and four years after his acceptance of the truth he was elected president of the Ohio Conference, which position he filled for six years. In 1895 he was appointed director of the Southern field. Having served in this capacity for two years, at the General Conference held in College View, in 1897, he was elected president of the General Conference, which office he held for a period of four years, and was then called to the presidency of the Australasian Union Conference. He served this conference as its president for four years, and in 1905 was elected vice-president of the General Conference for the North American Division. Sub-



ELDER GEORGE A. IRWIN

sequently he was called to the presidency of the Pacific Union Conference, where he labored for two years. His last official position was that of president of the board of directors of the College of Medical Evangelists, at Loma Linda, Cal., which position he held at the time of his death, also vice-president of the Pacific Union Conference.

For the past four years there have been frequent admonitions that his health was beginning to fail. The principal cause of his physical ailment has been heart trouble, which was probably brought on by his severe experience in the army, together with the terrible privations and sufferings which he endured in the Andersonville prison. His subsequent career of strenuous labor, both physical and mental, has doubtless hastened the progress of his heart trouble, and thus brought the end of his life more quickly.

The dominant trait of his character was absolute loyalty to the principles which he professed.

He was 68 years, 6 months, and 6 days of age at the time of his death.

An abstract of the remarks of the various speakers follows:—

E. E. Andross: I first met our dear brother sixteen or seventeen years ago. Thereafter I frequently met him, but never was intimately associated with him in labor until the past three years.

Three years ago Brother Irwin was called to the presidency of the Pacific Union Conference, and from that time until his death I was intimately associated with him in labor. We traveled together considerably. He was in our home as our guest. And as the result of our continuous labor together, bearing our burdens together, sharing them together as we did, I came to love him dearly as a father. I do not think that I ever met any one in my public labors to whom I became so closely attached as I did to Brother Irwin. He was a great source of strength and comfort to me in all the perplexities, in all the trials, and cares, and responsibilities that came to me in my public ministry, especially in my official connection with the work during these years. I believe with all my heart today that he sleeps in Jesus, that his course is finished, and that well. I believe that it can be said of him today, as Paul said of his own life when he was nearing its close: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day."

A standard-bearer has fainted, a good and faithful soldier in the midst of the conflict has laid off the armor. A great general has fallen, and that almost at the moment of the final triumph. But now we must take up the conflict as he lays off the armor, and finish the work in righteousness. I shall ever remember with gratitude, and with great pleasure, the months and years of labor during which I have been so intimately associated with this man of God. Not only has a soldier fallen, but a loving, compassionate father, a tender, affectionate husband, one who loved all God's children everywhere, one upon whose countenance there was constantly a cheery, encouraging, uplifting smile, and on whose lips a word of encouragement for every individual.

Yesterday morning I learned of his physical condition—for some time we have known he was failing, that his health was uncertain—when he was stricken again with great weakness, and I went over to see him. He wanted to visit with me, and we spent nearly an hour together. I little thought that that was the last interview I should ever have with Brother Irwin. After a precious season together, I left him. The physicians, who were in constant attendance upon him, Sister Irwin, and his son were by his side as he sweetly fell asleep. We must bid him adieu today, but in a little while we shall meet him again where parting will be no more.

A. G. Daniells: "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." We cannot analyze this scripture; we cannot enlarge upon it. We cannot dwell upon the glorious message with which it is connected. We can not talk of the time when the message is due, nor of the character of the message and its scope in the world. We cannot talk of all that must accompany the giving of this message, and then draw from that the blessed comfort the Lord meant us to have as the laborers and believers fall now and then by the way. But most of us are acquainted with this text, and know its meaning; and, today, while we stand face to face

with one of the saddest and most dreadful things in all the universe, it is our privilege, in the hour of sorrow and mourning, to receive light and comfort and hope from God. And so the Lord uses that inspiring word and that cheering word "blessed." It would hardly seem appropriate if God had not given it to us, with all that he has done to meet the king of terrors. But the Lord is in command. He rules. He sees, just a little way ahead, when those who fall asleep in Jesus, who die in the Lord, shall come forth gloriously triumphant. It will not seem a second to our departed brother. The next thought, the next second to him, will be the rejoining of us all if we are faithful, and the meeting of the King of kings. I believe that, dear friends; and as I sat here and thought, a great desire filled my heart that God would somehow keep me true to the end. Whatever comes, I want to be true at the last moment, and I am sure we all do.

I have had some close association with our brother. I think I stood by his side personally, physically, in the hour of the greatest crisis of his life. I remember well the morning, and that as I locked arms with him, I said: "Well, Brother Irwin, how does all this look to you?" He said in reply: "Brother Daniels, it is all clear and straight and true. It is right, and I bow to it." It was always an inspiration to me to see him standing in the battle, drinking the cup, and facing the difficulties, never flinching, always loyal to God. That loyalty was the most notable feature of our brother's life. I rejoice in the firm belief that all is well with him.

Now, dear friends, the fall of another of our comrades and workers is a great appeal to us today. As I thought the matter over yesterday, after the first dreadful shock that came to me, I said to myself, "I do not know how a man could fall under more beautiful conditions,—here in the midst of an active campaign, shoulder to shoulder with the members of the General Conference Committee, side by side with his comrades, in the bosom of the great family that he loved, and with all the members of his own family by his side." We who are left should consecrate our whole lives to the speedy finishing of the work.

J. N. Loughborough: My acquaintance with Brother Irwin dates back twenty-two years, to the time when he was elected president of the Ohio Conference. For four years I was very closely associated with him in camp-meetings and preaching from State to State. There were some perplexing things that came up at this time, but we sought God together, and he helped us through every crisis. After Brother Irwin's return from Australia, I was associated with him considerably in camp-meeting work in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. I was with him at one time in Arkansas when he became ill and was not expected to live through the night, but we prayed in his behalf, and the Lord heard us and healed him.

I always regarded Brother Irwin as I would a natural-born brother, and when I learned of his death yesterday, I felt as if I was one of the mourners. It seems to me as if this family is my family because of my associations with them.

I know it was a great consolation to Brother Irwin to be here at this Conference and to see what his eyes saw.

He was twice here with us on the platform after he came. After we heard he had been so ill, I met him near the cottage and said to him: "Brother Irwin, when the telegram telling us you were so sick came last Sabbath, I wish you could have been here to see the whole congregation unite in prayer. We prayed that God would send an angel to touch you and strengthen you." His countenance lighted up, and he said, "God did send his angel."

I believe that our brother died in the Lord. I believe that he died as expressed by the prophet when he said: "Godly men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come." He also says they "go in peace." We thank God for this. And when our brother shall awake at the coming of Christ to gather his people in the resurrection, I hope that I shall be there to greet him again, and his family, and other associates in God's kingdom.

S. N. Haskell: There are some who look upon the doctrine of the nature of man as a gloomy subject. But I think it is one of the most precious doctrines in our faith. God thought so, too, and he left this testimony on record for our encouragement. Through David he says, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." Although they have died, God knows all about them. He knows all about their circumstances. He knows where they are. He marks where they are buried, and he watches over them. If we had no greater consolation than this, that the Lord is watching over the graves of his saints, it ought to bring encouragement to our hearts.

There is another text of Scripture that ought to bring great consolation to us. It says that "Jesus wept." That was at the grave of Lazarus. Jesus sympathizes with human sorrow. He sympathizes with all those who weep at the loss of loved ones or friends, even though they sleep in Jesus.

But there is another thought which seems to be more precious than these, and that is that the next thought of the one who falls asleep in Jesus is the beginning of where he left off thinking when he died. He measures no time when he wakes up in glory to meet his friends.

The question is often raised, Shall we recognize our friends when we get into the kingdom? You remember one expression that Elder Corliss read, that Christ would bring those who sleep in Jesus with him. They will be with Christ. Just as Christ rose, they will rise. Not only will they come forth with immortal flesh, but they will recognize their friends. You remember how Mary recognized her Saviour at the tomb when he rose from the dead. As soon as Jesus said, "Mary, Mary," in that same tone of voice with which she was so familiar, she at once recognized him. Those who are risen with Christ will be recognized by their friends in the kingdom. They will be known by their voices, and even by the habits they carried with them on this earth. If we are raised as Christ was raised, don't you think we shall know one another even as he was known?

You may say that our doctrine of the nature of man is dark and gloomy. You may say that we don't know anything in death; and I am glad that it is so. But

the very first thing we shall know will be the resurrection, and the very first ones we shall meet will be those we knew on earth. God knows how to bring us together. He knows how to regulate that matter.

To me there clusters around the resurrection something very precious indeed. I look forward to that time, and I trust that nothing will lead me to make my hope void. I want to see the resurrection of the dead. I want to see Brother Irwin when he comes forth.

We came back together from Australia. We visited different educational institutions, held institutes, and attended some camp-meetings, and we became very intimate with each other. And I cannot recall one circumstance or one word between us that ever left a shade of unpleasantness.

I loved him because I believed that God loved him, and that he was true and faithful to God under all circumstances and conditions. And I expect he will come forth by and by.

O. A. Olsen: The time allotted to this service is altogether too short to do it justice, but I must not be denied the privilege of saying just a word or two.

My acquaintance with Elder Irwin began with his connection with the General Conference, as a member of the committee. In our labors together we have shared conflicts and victories, perplexities and blessings. All our relations have been most cordial and intimate. I have always found him not only a true friend and brother, but firm and decided and faithful to all the principles of this message. I never knew him to shirk any duties or any responsibilities or any care or any labor when he was called upon. He stood at his post faithfully and unflinchingly, doing his utmost in the fear of God. This cause, this message, the triumphing of this truth, was the great joy of his life, and that which absorbed all his interests.

I feel that this whole congregation is a congregation of mourners. One of our fellow comrades, our beloved brother who has ministered to us under so many circumstances, who has brought us comfort and encouragement, who always had a cheerful countenance, always offered a word of cheer and encouragement and comfort,—today we are called upon to pay this tribute of respect; but, as Christ stated to Martha in her mourning, "Thy brother shall rise again." Yes, she said, "I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day." And so do we. We know that our brother shall rise, because he has been faithful to the Lord.

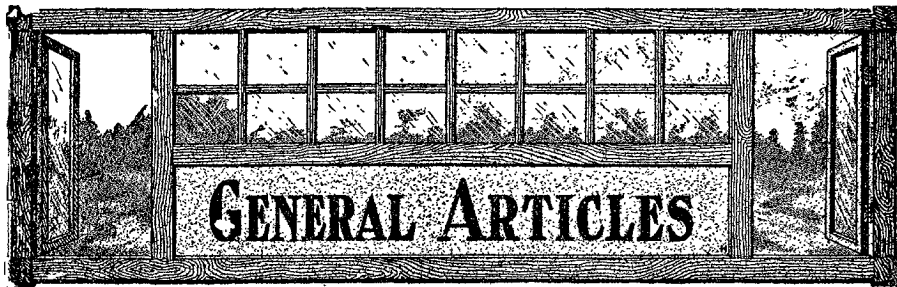
He wanted to attend this meeting, and he really risked his life for it, and fell at his post. I had the pleasure of being united with him as a member of the last committee on which he ever served in this work. He was a member of our nominating committee. We shall remember his earnest prayers and his devotion to this work, and his deep interest in the outcome of this great Conference. I think I also had the privilege of being the last one who had a word of conversation with him. Between eleven and twelve yesterday he sent for me, as he felt his weakness. He wanted to talk with me about our committee work. He wanted to resign, feeling that he was hardly able to go through. I said, as we parted: "No, wait a little; you may get stronger again. We do not feel like

sparing you at all." I was encouraged when, as I left the room, the doctor said that he hoped after a rest of two days our brother might be around again. So he did not resign. He died at his post.

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"

I. H. Evans: I have known Elder Irwin about twenty years, and my relations with him have been of the most pleasant kind, as all these brethren have stated. I have known him to be a very liberal man, and among my acquaintances I never knew any of our leading men who have given more liberally of their earnings to support the cause of God than Elder Irwin. I heard him say two years ago that for eighteen months past, he had given more to support the cause of God than he had received in salary. There is an army of young men and women that Elder Irwin has educated in this work. I have no acquaintance with any man to my knowledge who has put so many young men and women through our schools to equip them for this work as Elder Irwin has. He wrote me a letter last winter, urging that I accept a young person whom he had in school at that time who would be ready for work in China, and he hoped that it would be possible for the individual to find service in that country as soon as his education was completed. Elder Irwin has helped, not a few, but many of our young people to obtain an education; and in this way, though his services are ended directly in this work, he still must live in the lives and service of many whom he has thus helped. I have been with Elder Irwin on several occasions when he was passing through severe trials. In 1901 on a severe day in his experience, he and I went down to his office and locked the door, and there we shook hands that we would stand by the work of God whatever experience it might lead us to pass through. I was with him in Friedensau two years ago when he passed through a severe trial; and still, night after night as we knelt down to pray, he always remembered the cause of God. He felt that it did not matter what position he held in this work if only the cause of God could prosper. I believe that such a life is worthy the imitation of us who are here.

I have traveled with Brother Irwin many a week—been with him under various conditions. I have never known him to express a doubt concerning this message. I have never known him to express a doubt about the Lord's coming. I have never known him to express a doubt in regard to the spirit of prophecy. I have never heard him drop a word that one could build on to think that his faith was wavering. He has always looked forward to the triumph of this cause. He gave his life, he gave his money, he gave all the strength he had, that wherever he was laboring in this great work he might build upon a solid basis. And so I believe that this dear brother sleeps and rests from his labors, only waiting the finishing of this work, when he shall enter upon his reward. And there are many others besides who are sleeping, waiting for the morning to come when they shall inherit their reward. It rests with us who are here today to pick the work up where they leave it, to be loyal to every principle of our faith, to work with our might and strength in consecrated effort to push this work to its finishing.



The Spirit's Outpouring

C. D. M. WILLIAMS

"AND it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out my Spirit." Probably no promise is more sought after by Christian people than this one. And possibly none seems to be farther from being fully realized. Yet this promise is just as positive and just as sure as any that God has given to men. Why then do we not see it fulfilled?

After the resurrection of the Saviour, Peter and John ran to the sepulcher and went down into the tomb and saw the clothes of the One who had been crucified, and the napkin that had been wrapped about his head; otherwise the tomb seemed to be perfectly empty: but when Mary brushed the tears from her eyes and stooped down and looked into the sepulcher, she saw not the clothes but she saw two angels sitting one at the head and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain, and then when she had turned around, she saw Jesus himself. Why did not Peter and John see the angels? why did they not see Jesus? Was it because there were no angels there? Was Jesus not with them?

After Elijah had prayed for the Lord to open the young man's eyes, he saw that the mountain was full of the horses and chariots of the Lord. Why did he not see them before? Were there none there?

We do not see the great outpouring of the Spirit. Is it not being poured out? The angels were there and Jesus was there, but Peter and John did not see them. The horses and chariots of God were in the mountain, but the young man did not see them.

Is the Spirit of God doing its work now, and we so blinded that we do not recognize it? Is the message to the last church, "Anoint thine eyes with eyesalve, that thou mayest see," a meaningless one? Are we, like Peter and John, looking at the rags and cast-off clothing of this earth, or, like Mary, really looking for Jesus? Are we like the young man who saw only the enemy, the trials, the trouble, persecution, and death, or like Elijah, calmly, sweetly resting in the power of God?

We read the prophecy with reference to John, that he was to go before the Lord in the spirit and power of Elias. Here was the promise of God that his Spirit should rest upon John in mighty power. Elijah had shut the heavens that it rained not for the space of three years and six months; the cruse of oil and the barrel of meal failed not in his presence,

the fire of God had fallen from heaven and consumed the sacrifice at his command; the swollen waters of the Jordan ceased to flow while he passed over; the dead were raised to life at his petition. When John comes in that same spirit and power, what mighty work will he do? He will touch the hearts of men, he will turn the disobedient to the wisdom of the just. He will come baptizing in the wilderness, preaching the baptism of repentance. But what great miracle will he perform to show men that the power of God is mightily resting upon him?—*Not one.* John 10:41. "John did no miracle: but all things that John spake of this man were true." Did the Spirit rest upon John in great power?—Yes. What was the power of the Spirit to do when it rested upon him? Was it to call down fire from heaven and raise the dead?—No. What was it to do?—It was to make ready a people prepared for the Lord. What mightier miracle could be performed?

This wonderful power began its work by saying to God's people, "Do not begin to think how good you are, do not look back at your ancestors, do not say, I belong to the church, but repent and turn away from sin." The great work of this mighty power was to change the hearts of men, to turn them from disobedience to wisdom, to get them to see the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world. It was to make ready a people prepared for the Lord. This same Spirit is again to prepare a people for the Lord. How will it begin? with what miracle will it commence its work?

"He will reprove the world of sin." When you and I are praying for the outpouring of the Spirit, we are praying that God will show us our sins. Is this what we want, or do we want to see some miracle performed? Do we really want to see and put away every sin, that we may be a people prepared for the Lord, or do we want the world to see some mighty work that the Lord is doing through us?

The Spirit of God has a mighty sword to work with; it cuts deep, it reaches down through the joints and marrow and strikes the heart. It is deep-searching and knows even the thoughts and intents of the soul.

The sword is always for warfare, its purpose is to kill. So the Spirit takes its sword and goes forth to slay men. Then when they are dead, it makes them alive in Christ Jesus. "I was alive without the law once: but when the commandment came, sin revived, and I died." "I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I

live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me." "Whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken." "See now that I, even I, am he, and there is no God with me: I kill, and I make alive; I wound, and I heal; neither is there any that can deliver out of my hand."

The reason why we do not see more of the work of the Spirit is because we expect the Spirit to make us alive before we are dead. Do not be afraid to let the letter kill, if you want the Spirit to make alive. Is God pouring out his Spirit upon us today? is there a dying to self? is the sword of the Spirit cutting your heart, purifying your life, preparing you to meet the Lord? Yes, the Spirit of God is now touching the hearts of men, purifying their lives, turning the disobedient to the wisdom of the just, and making ready a people prepared for the Lord.

Honolulu, Hawaii.



The Holy Spirit—No. 21

Results of Spirit-Filling

G. B. THOMPSON

SOME of the records of the great conquests and special work of the apostles in the book of Acts are introduced with the words, "Filled with the Holy Ghost." Acts 2:4; 4:8, 31. One able writer has well said that the book of Acts might properly be called "The Acts of the Holy Spirit." It was because the apostles were Spirit-filled that they were able to do great things for God. What they did was wrought by the Spirit in them.

It was this Spirit-filling for service the Saviour had in mind when he said to the disciples, "But tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high." Luke 24:49. These words were not spoken to unbelievers, but to believers, to Christians, to chosen disciples. The disciples had experienced a large measure of the Spirit's power. They had felt its transforming power in their own lives. They had seen the great miracles of Christ, and witnessed the workings of the Holy Spirit in his life. But Jesus saw they needed a greater fullness, a baptism of the Spirit, for service; therefore he said, "Ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence." Acts 1:5. And although the disciples were from the humbler walks of life and without great education from the world's standpoint, filled with the Spirit they were able to stir the world wherever they went.

"Look at this old piece of common iron. Let us wrap the electric current around it, and what wonders! It talks, it sings, it lifts loads, it turns night into day, and carries us up hill and down dale and through the waters,—a new wonder every day. The greatest thing in the world is the thing we call electricity. The greatest power in the world is the power of the Holy Spirit. See that uncouth, unlettered man, sunk in sin,—common iron. Something happens. Call it by any name you like. The Spirit of God envelops that man, and he melts and moves a vast audience as he speaks for God. Jerry McAuley (the great

missionary worker in New York City), the river thief, and Samuel Hadley, the drunkard, became the lights of New York slums, and when death claimed them, the whole great city sobbed."

We believe there is an endowment of the Holy Spirit for Christians today; not to work miracles and make a show, but for the work of saving souls. And just in proportion as God has given to every person a work to do in saving souls, he has promised him a spiritual equipment for his work. And when this is believed and laid hold of by faith, it will change many a desert experience into a watered garden. It will change churches that are like a Sahara into an Eden.

"When Samuel Baker was exploring in the upper Nile valley, he pitched his tent one night in the bed of a large river long since dry. The heat was stifling and the country apparently dead. That night the river rose into a torrent. He had scarcely time to escape with his Arab attendants. When morning broke, the scene was transformed; birds were singing, people were rejoicing, and a large, broad river was flowing on to the sea. The natives began immediately to irrigate, and the whole atmosphere of the place was surcharged with life. It was nature's baptism. With such a baptism does the Holy Spirit fill the soul and change the life."

In tracing the history of the church through the centuries, we find striking examples of consecrated, Spirit-filled men, who have had great power with God and with men. Think of Paul and the other apostles in the first century. Through the dark ages God had his witnesses. Great earnestness and spiritual power were seen in the mountains of Piedmont, in Spain, Belgium, the country of Bohemia, and other places. This zeal and power the terms of the Inquisition could not quench. Thousands were put to death, but spiritual power continued to be manifested. It gave Christian fortitude to gray-haired men, tender virgins, and weak women to face the fagot, the rack, the gallows, and the wild beasts in the arena.

Under the preaching of Luther and his associates, the kingdoms of the world were stirred, and the papal throne feared for its existence. Knox in his burning zeal exclaimed, "Give me Scotland or I die!" Such spiritual earnestness and power attended his words that Scotland was stirred to her depths.

Who cannot see in Livingstone, who lies buried in Westminster Abbey, one of England's uncrowned kings, a man whom the Spirit of God greatly used? The same spiritual halo gathers around Carey, who gave his life to India; Judson, who laid down his life for the Burmese; Morrison, who placed his life on the altar for China; John G. Paton, who devoted his life to the cannibals of the New Hebrides; and many other worthies whom we might mention.

Under the preaching of Whitefield and the Wesleys, great spiritual power was seen. They were examples of Spirit-filled men. It is recorded of Whitefield

that "in a single week he received no less than a thousand letters from those distressed in conscience under his preaching." A formal church was aroused. Society was stirred to its foundation. In the fields, miners and thousands of the common people, with tearful eyes, listened to the preaching of Wesley. Bishop Simpson reports Cardinal Manning as saying that "had it not been for the preaching of Wesley, no man could tell into how deep a degradation England would have sunk." Why was he able to give such a spiritual uplift?—It was because the power of the Holy Spirit was at work.

Great power attended the preaching of Jonathan Edwards in New England. On one occasion one of his auditors is reported to have said that "he fully expected to see the heavens open and the Judge descend." A great spiritual awakening followed the preaching of Chalmers. "It is said that Professor Young, who occupied the chair of Greek in the university, was on one occasion so electrified that he leaped up from his seat upon the bench near the pulpit, and stood breathless and motionless, gazing at the preacher till the burst was over, the tears all the while rolling down his cheeks."

Most startling and almost overwhelming results attended the preaching of Charles G. Finney. In different places where he labored whole communities became greatly convicted of their sins. It is said that the feeling was such at times as "to make the stoutest men writhe on their seat, as if a sword had been thrust into their hearts." He attributes his work to a special baptism of the Holy Spirit given him for service.

George Muller, who conducted the orphanage at Bristol, England, for many years, sheltering, feeding, and clothing thousands of children, with no funds except as sent him in answer to prayer, is called "the standing miracle of the nineteenth century." He stands as an example of faith and great spiritual power. In his experience is shown what God is willing and able to do for a consecrated, Spirit-filled man in this time.

Then there is the work of D. L. Moody. Though not possessing a finished education, he secured a baptism of spiritual power that enabled him to stir the English-speaking world. The sinners in Zion were made afraid, and thousands without hope were brought to Christ. A fellow laborer says of him: "I have seen him preach with the fire of heaven illuminating his countenance, with the tears blinding his eyes, when he could scarcely speak for sobs; and hundreds cried out, 'What must we do to be saved?'" Concerning his own experience, both before and after being "filled" with the Holy Spirit for service, Moody says:—

"I can myself go back almost twelve years and remember two holy women who used to come to my meetings. It was delightful to see them there, for when I began to preach, I could tell by the expression of their faces they were praying for me. At the close of the Sabbath evening services they would say to

me, 'We have been praying for you.' I said, 'Why don't you pray for the people?' They answered, 'You need power.' 'I need power,' I said to myself; 'why, I thought I had power.' I had a large Sabbath-school and the largest congregation in Chicago. There were some conversions at the time, and I was in a sense satisfied. But right along these two godly women kept praying for me, and their earnest talk about 'the anointing for special service' set me thinking. I asked them to come and talk with me, and we got down on our knees. They poured out their hearts that I might receive the anointing of the Holy Ghost. And there came a great hunger into my soul. I knew not what it was. I began to cry as never before. The hunger increased. I really felt that I did not want to live any longer if I could not have this power for service. I kept on crying all the time that God would fill me with his Spirit. Well, one day, in the city of New York, O, what a day! I cannot describe it; I seldom refer to it; it is almost too sacred an experience to name. Paul had an experience of which he never spoke for fourteen years. I can only say, God revealed himself to me, and I had such an experience of his love that I had to ask him to stay his hand.

"I went to preaching again. The sermons were not different; I did not present any new truths, and yet hundreds were converted. I would not be placed back where I was before that blessed experience, if you would give me all Glasgow."

It is not numbers that count with God. It is Spirit-filled men and women that are needed. It is a question of putting away sin and wholly surrendering to God. Those who are empty of sin God will fill with his Spirit. We may not be conscious of it. Moses did not know his face shone, but the people did.

"Placed on the insulated stool and connected with the electrical machine, we are filled with electricity, filled so full that every hair upon our heads stands almost erect. Yet we have no consciousness of it. But let any one come near us, and the fire sparkles from every part. So we may be filled unconsciously with divine influence, which will sparkle from our eyes and issue in words of power from our tongues. How wonderfully is science revealing to us divine possibilities! The electric messages we send to our brothers, over mountains, under oceans, across the globe, so quietly, unseen and unheard by those around, do they not illustrate how God can reach our hearts, how he can infuse his own power, without any outward manifestation? This power is not only 'from on high,' it is a connecting-link between the throne and our hearts. It is the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, not for regeneration, not for sanctification, but to use the whole of a purified nature, and especially the tongue, for aggressive Christian work."—*"Lectures on Preaching,"* page 209.

In our study of this subject we have seen the great need of spiritual power,

we have studied the promise of the Saviour to send another Comforter to abide with his people till the end of time. We have seen the power which attended the apostolic church after Pentecost.

The church today is in its closing struggle. God has committed to his people a tremendous work. To carry this message to all the world in this generation is a task wholly beyond the power of any human arrangement.

The nations are angry. Armageddon is gathering. We look out upon a troubled sea. The world is a seething caldron of strife and discontent. Earth's millions are intoxicated with pleasure, and madly worship the money god. A Christless religion is proclaimed by many. A cold form of worship without power is gripping the world with its icy hand. The papal beast with its deduced worshipers is showing increased strength. Millions of heathen, who worship they know not what, bow before senseless idols.

In the face of all this, our only hope of finishing the stupendous commission given us of God is in the latter rain, a mighty outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Without it we may well despair. With it the outlook is as bright as the promises of God. This message is the everlasting gospel. The gospel has tamed and enlightened savages. It has taken naked, rude, and uncultured barbarians and refined them. It has taken heathen nations, knowing only images, and taught them the true God. Clothed with the Spirit, this last call of God to a lost race can do the same. Shall we not as a people put away every sin, unitedly humble our hearts, and allow the Paraclete to rule in our individual hearts, and in every church, that the loud cry of the third angel may be heard in all lands, and the way prepared for the Lord to come and receive his waiting church?



Human Sympathy

GEO. O. STATES

WHILE it is a great comfort to know that "we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin," still we all have times in our Christian experience when we long for human sympathy; we feel it would lighten the burden if we could sit down and have a heart-to-heart talk with some dear brother, telling him all about it,—just how it happened, how we yielded to the temptation, and imperceptibly drifted into the world, and before we were aware of it, found ourselves in a back-slidden state.

Over eight years ago the physician at the Boulder sanitarium advised me to drop all mental work and go to my farm near Cedaredge and rest. The thought of not being allowed to labor in this message for a time, seemed more than I could bear. I certainly went to my place with a heavy heart. Some time after, I received a letter from a dear brother, in which he made use of an illustration that the present generation with improved machinery cannot appre-

ciate. He represented a father with his sons working hard to harvest a crop of grain. In the heat of the day one of the sons gave out, and he was kindly laid aside in the shade to recuperate. The thought was, as he expressed it, "Brother States, you have worked hard to give the message, and while you are forced to drop out for a time, your brethren are thinking of and praying for you." That brother will never know how much good those words have done me during the dark shadows of the years since, until "the hand of the Lord shall be known toward his servants." It is then that he will learn that a few words of courage spoken in the right way at the right time will bring great encouragement to those who are depressed.

As the years went by and I did not recuperate as was hoped and I was feeling discouraged regarding my recovery, I received a long letter from the same brother, in which he said: "I shall unite most earnestly with you in prayer to God that he may restore you to your old-time health and strength. You have spent long years of faithful service, Brother States, and I know God loves you; and if in your present hour of darkness his presence seems withdrawn, remember that it is only apparently so, and not in reality; remember that the Lord is the best and truest friend you have in all the universe. He stands a little back in the shadows, tempering the trial and giving you the needed grace and strength. I cannot understand why you need this trial, and doubtless you cannot; but God knows, and sometime in the eternal ages when you can study his purposes, it will be clear to you. In the mean time, then, trust the wisdom and love of our Father, and believe he knows best and will do the best."

Is there not danger of our judging those who do not come up to our ideas? Nearly three years ago I was surprised to get a letter from a brother with whom I had labored for a number of years in carrying the message. I had not heard from him for nearly fifteen years, but knew he had given up the truth. He wrote how much help he had received in reading my articles entitled "My Lodge Experience," in the REVIEW. After giving up the truth, he had joined a lodge and was holding a high office with a large salary, but he never had been satisfied.

I saw that the Spirit of God was striving with this dear brother, and having passed through the lodge experience, I wrote him, giving him the counsel I felt the Lord would approve. We had further correspondence, and he once more took his stand with the remnant people.



"THANK God for the man who is cheerful,

In spite of life's troubles, I say;
Who sings of a brighter tomorrow
Because of the clouds of today.

His life is a beautiful sermon,

And this is the lesson to me:

Meet trials with smiles, and they vanish,

Face cares with a song and they flee."

The Publishing Work

Conducted by the Publishing Department of the
General Conference

N. Z. Town Secretary

This Report

WE are glad to be able to present such a good report. We note that seven of the unions in the North American Union show a substantial gain in their book work over the corresponding month last year. The reports from the field abroad also show a small gain. The periodical work shows a falling off, but we trust that this is only temporary, and that this deficit may be made up during the coming months of the year.

There is a splendid interest in the Publishing Department meetings at the General Conference. As the superintendents of the various mission fields have presented their reports and told of their needs in the colporteur work, a number of young people have signified their willingness to respond to these calls. There is also a determination among all the colporteurs present to reach the two-million mark during 1913.

N. Z. Town.

Results of a Working Church

THE apostle Paul, in writing to the Thessalonian church, commends them for their activity in the work of God, and says that the influence of their example had spread abroad.

The experience of the church at Savannah, Ga., seems to be somewhat similar, as shown by the following letter received from Elder L. T. Crisler, the president of the Georgia Conference, which we give with the hope that it will prove an incentive to our people everywhere to do likewise:—

"Some three years ago a church of sixteen white members was organized in Savannah, Ga., with a leader that believed in getting every member to work. This little company began working energetically, distributing tracts from house to house. On Sundays a special work was done by way of selling our magazines, principally the *Watchman* and the *Signs*. Later, certain ones selected from the company devoted almost their entire time to selling magazines.

"Soon homes were opened for Bible readings and cottage meetings, which were held in different parts of the city nearly every night in the week. Sometimes two or three meetings would be in progress at the same time. Today this company has increased fourfold, and now occupies a commodious church costing \$5,500, and located in the best residence section of the city.

"Among the Negro population of Savannah, numbering thirty-five thousand, a systematic distribution of our literature was carried on by some of this company. The magazines *Watchman* and *Signs* were sold by the hundreds every month. One brother found that Sunday was the best day of the week to sell our books to the colored people, and for months has been doing a profitable business. This brother is a hard-working lay member, working at his trade through the week, and spending Sundays in distributing our literature and talking to the people.

"Less than a year ago two of our

Colporteurs' Summary for April, 1913

| | AGTS. | HOURS | Books | | Periodicals | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | VALUE 1913 | VALUE 1912 | NO. COP. | VALUE 1913 | VALUE 1912 |
| ATLANTIC UNION | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 1 | 75 | \$ 51.25 | \$ 31.15 | 910 | \$ 91.00 | \$ 125.00 |
| N. New England | 5 | 180 | 95.81 | 198.58 | 299 | 29.90 | 37.50 |
| Massachusetts | 2 | 223 | 222.00 | 722.85 | 4254 | 425.40 | 457.30 |
| S. New England | 4 | 108 | 171.75 | 238.30 | 1033 | 103.30 | 229.70 |
| New York | 10 | 749 | 949.35 | 464.60 | 722 | 72.20 | 212.40 |
| W. New York | 8 | 337 | 286.60 | 24.50 | 3010 | 301.00 | 148.40 |
| Gr. New York | 17 | 934 | 538.97 | 448.72 | 4175 | 417.50 | 430.00 |
| Totals | 47 | 2606 | 2315.73 | 2128.70 | 14403 | 1440.30 | 1640.30 |
| COLUMBIA UNION | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 16 | 1206 | 1040.80 | 470.30 | 3190 | 319.00 | 266.10 |
| West Virginia | 5 | 360 | 323.75 | 697.45 | 51 | 5.10 | 29.50 |
| Virginia | 12 | 344 | 433.61 | 970.60 | 977 | 97.70 | 63.70 |
| Chesapeake | 8 | 657 | 965.95 | 823.70 | 445 | 44.50 | 104.50 |
| E. Pennsylvania | 21 | 1071 | 1039.25 | 704.45 | 1935 | 193.50 | 236.00 |
| W. Pennsylvania | 11 | 924 | 969.26 | 154.05 | 2118 | 211.80 | 255.10 |
| New Jersey | 5 | 388 | 332.90 | 760.96 | 4093 | 409.30 | 175.90 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 15 | 799 | 1059.15 | ..... | 1659 | 165.90 | 207.10 |
| Totals | 93 | 5749 | 6164.67 | 4581.51 | 14468 | 1446.80 | 1337.90 |
| LAKE UNION | | | | | | | |
| E. Michigan | 11 | 733 | 700.25 | 912.10 | 2606 | 260.60 | 276.50 |
| W. Michigan | 7 | 928 | 549.90 | 88.10 | 248 | 24.80 | 174.50 |
| N. Michigan | 5 | 428 | 226.40 | ..... | 439 | 43.90 | 18.50 |
| Wisconsin | 6 | 372 | 232.70 | 395.00 | 1174 | 117.40 | 212.00 |
| N. Illinois | 6 | 695 | 877.90 | 330.30 | 2755 | 275.50 | 440.50 |
| S. Illinois | 12 | 1425 | 1248.60 | 779.90 | 710 | 71.00 | 37.80 |
| Indiana | 5 | 603 | 337.95 | 157.20 | 859 | 85.90 | 99.50 |
| Totals | 52 | 5184 | 4173.70 | 2662.60 | 8791 | 879.10 | 1259.30 |
| CANADIAN UNION | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 1 | 200 | 284.18 | 265.60 | 5260 | 526.00 | 238.80 |
| Quebec | .. | ... | ..... | 15.00 | 200 | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| Maritime | .. | ... | ..... | 62.05 | 310 | 31.00 | 5.00 |
| Newfoundland | .. | ... | ..... | ..... | 135 | 13.50 | ..... |
| Totals | 1 | 200 | 284.18 | 342.65 | 5905 | 590.50 | 393.80 |
| SOUTHERN UNION | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 5 | 599 | 506.50 | 903.65 | 806 | 80.60 | 95.60 |
| Alabama | 12 | 1006 | 462.45 | 605.55 | 860 | 86.00 | 154.60 |
| Kentucky | 8 | 657 | 483.35 | 894.90 | 1625 | 162.50 | 117.00 |
| Mississippi | 20 | 1850 | 2116.65 | 1763.90 | 795 | 79.50 | 29.50 |
| Tennessee River | 11 | 977 | 670.40 | 1325.90 | 1795 | 179.50 | 54.90 |
| Totals | 56 | 5089 | 4239.38 | 5493.90 | 5881 | 588.10 | 451.60 |
| SOUTHEASTERN UNION | | | | | | | |
| Cumberland | 10 | 1404 | 1045.40 | 818.00 | 933 | 93.30 | 46.50 |
| Georgia | 16 | 1703 | 959.95 | 2188.45 | 1545 | 154.50 | 262.00 |
| North Carolina | 12 | 1373 | 1420.80 | 1991.75 | 942 | 94.20 | 65.00 |
| South Carolina | 12 | 1892 | 1241.50 | 1571.37 | 2137 | 213.70 | 205.00 |
| Florida | 7 | 562 | 375.05 | 857.90 | 546 | 54.60 | 88.10 |
| Totals | 57 | 6934 | 5042.70 | 7427.47 | 6103 | 610.30 | 666.60 |
| SOUTHWESTERN UNION | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 13 | 1390 | 1401.35 | 1077.90 | 557 | 55.70 | 58.00 |
| Oklahoma | 22 | 2173 | 3713.20 | 2923.45 | 1073 | 107.30 | 63.20 |
| W. Texas | 10 | 682 | 768.20 | 1557.55 | 25 | 2.50 | ..... |
| S. Texas | 14 | 497 | 735.65 | 528.65 | 920 | 92.00 | 71.00 |
| N. Texas | 32 | 2437 | 4768.18 | 5622.70 | 461 | 46.10 | 121.00 |
| New Mexico | 11 | 942 | 552.60 | 366.80 | 140 | 14.00 | 137.50 |
| Totals | 102 | 8121 | 11939.18 | 12077.05 | 3176 | 317.60 | 450.70 |
| CENTRAL UNION | | | | | | | |
| N. Missouri | 2 | 78 | 48.80 | 185.70 | 238 | 23.80 | 70.00 |
| S. Missouri | 2 | 105 | 63.00 | 229.50 | 226 | 22.60 | 30.50 |
| E. Colorado | 5 | 488 | 439.45 | 276.40 | 881 | 88.10 | 105.10 |
| W. Colorado | .. | ... | ..... | ..... | 695 | 69.50 | 54.20 |
| Nebraska | .. | ... | ..... | ..... | 5320 | 532.00 | 322.00 |
| Wyoming | 4 | 349 | 383.50 | 10.00 | 326 | 32.60 | 17.50 |
| E. Kansas | 7 | 414 | 336.70 | 157.55 | 1335 | 133.50 | 120.50 |
| W. Kansas | 4 | 157 | 265.50 | ..... | 970 | 97.00 | 57.50 |
| Totals | 24 | 1591 | 1536.95 | 859.15 | 9991 | 999.10 | 777.30 |
| NORTHERN UNION | | | | | | | |
| Iowa | .. | ... | ..... | 672.00 | 2070 | 207.00 | 182.70 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 35 | 110.30 | 192.10 | 3124 | 312.40 | 222.20 |
| N. Dakota | 3 | 120 | 250.25 | 151.00 | 217 | 21.70 | 141.50 |
| S. Dakota | 2 | 201 | 155.65 | 139.20 | 600 | 60.00 | 64.00 |
| Totals | 6 | 356 | 516.20 | 1154.30 | 6011 | 601.10 | 610.40 |

| | Books | | | Periodicals | | | |
|---|-------|--------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|
| | AGTS. | HOURS | VALUE 1913 | VALUE 1912 | NO. COP. | VALUE 1913 | VALUE 1912 |
| PACIFIC UNION | | | | | | | |
| N. Cal.-Nev. | 3 | 313 | \$ 329.25 | \$ 220.00 | 1532 | \$ 153.20 | \$ 34.00 |
| Arizona | 4 | 201 | 372.55 | ..... | 100 | 10.00 | 80.50 |
| S. California | 7 | 392 | 430.85 | 141.50 | 2430 | 243.00 | 1064.50 |
| Utah | 2 | 210 | 344.30 | 417.60 | 295 | 29.50 | 3.00 |
| Central California | 4 | 185 | 417.45 | 356.85 | 395 | 39.50 | 471.50 |
| California Coast | 2 | 110 | 88.70 | 639.50 | 2300 | 230.00 | 416.00 |
| Totals | 22 | 1411 | 1983.10 | 1775.45 | 7052 | 705.20 | 2069.50 |
| NORTH PACIFIC UNION | | | | | | | |
| W. Washington | 4 | 195 | 410.20 | 370.45 | 5026 | 502.60 | 399.40 |
| Upper Columbia | 3 | 133 | 350.95 | 367.60 | 2582 | 258.20 | 88.50 |
| W. Oregon | 6 | 351 | 430.95 | ..... | 5445 | 544.50 | 356.50 |
| S. Idaho | 1 | 67 | 89.95 | 13.50 | 260 | 26.00 | 36.20 |
| Montana | .. | ... | ..... | 165.25 | 1430 | 143.00 | 50.00 |
| S. Oregon | 2 | 17 | 33.25 | 193.55 | 685 | 68.50 | 83.00 |
| Totals | 16 | 763 | 1315.30 | 1110.35 | 15434 | 1543.40 | 1013.60 |
| WESTERN CANADIAN UNION | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 2 | 200 | 170.00 | ..... | 1495 | 149.50 | 89.20 |
| Manitoba | 1 | 39 | 139.00 | 193.05 | 800 | 80.00 | 19.50 |
| British Columbia | .. | ... | ..... | ..... | 1400 | 140.00 | 168.00 |
| Saskatchewan | .. | ... | ..... | ..... | 1290 | 129.00 | 350.50 |
| Totals | 3 | 239 | 309.00 | 193.05 | 4985 | 498.50 | 627.20 |
| Subscription lists | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37237 | 3723.70 | 5635.00 |
| Foreign and miscellaneous | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12651 | 1265.10 | 2016.60 |
| FOREIGN UNION CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS | | | | | | | |
| British | 36 | 2843 | 1264.35 | 2134.62 | 312610 | 6580.94 | 2642.22 |
| Australasian | 56 | 4431 | 8325.93 | 4352.45 | ..... | 1914.42 | ..... |
| South African | 9 | 828 | 1171.33 | 1441.26 | 754 | 53.26 | 91.60 |
| Indian | 19 | 1765 | 609.84 | 704.61 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Scandinavian | 76 | 7041 | 3261.37 | 3665.10 | 4504 | 245.59 | 355.00 |
| German (2) | 444 | 33960 | 5340.22 | 13158.00 | 271125 | 7409.65 | 5191.20 |
| Danube | 64 | 5023 | 844.00 | ..... | 8280 | 40.77 | ..... |
| Gen. European | 123 | 12596 | 3297.40 | ..... | 21037 | 601.24 | ..... |
| Russian | 32 | 56 | 1088.12 | 2146.96 | ..... | 20.13 | ..... |
| Siberian | 10 | 110 | 122.25 | 156.34 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Latin | 12 | 1375 | 1012.37 | 773.93 | 4316 | 117.41 | 132.52 |
| Brazil | 21 | 1670 | 1077.50 | 715.58 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mexican | 4 | 331 | ..... | 796.25 | 3990 | 187.28 | 692.74 |
| Cuban | 12 | 409 | 1163.87 | 512.00 | 257 | 22.65 | 28.51 |
| Porto Rican | .. | ... | 326.05 | 549.10 | ..... | 383.24 | 89.82 |
| West Caribbean | .. | ... | ..... | 1928.29 | ..... | ..... | 193.44 |
| Philippine Isl'nds | .. | ... | ..... | 222.05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Levant | 10 | 874 | 96.14 | 61.95 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Korean | .. | ... | 30.75 | ..... | 3200 | 80.00 | ..... |
| South American | 34 | 2224 | 4661.78 | ..... | ..... | 107.52 | ..... |
| Japan | 2 | 401 | 7.09 | 2.65 | 925 | 31.82 | 123.80 |
| Totals, foreign | 964 | 75957 | 33700.36 | 33221.14 | 630998 | 17795.92 | 9540.85 |
| Totals, N. Am. | 479 | 38243 | 39820.09 | 29806.18 | 152088 | 15208.80 | 18949.80 |
| Grand totals | 1443 | 114200 | \$73520.45 | \$73027.32 | 783086 | \$33004.72 | \$28490.65 |

Comparative Book Summary

| | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| Jan. | \$25,929.06 | \$40,677.06 | \$42,532.23 | \$44,495.65 | \$53,931.97 | \$64,262.88 |
| Feb. | 30,466.40 | 48,748.21 | 50,990.34 | 53,923.57 | 53,525.18 | 62,813.12 |
| March ... | 35,757.15 | 52,703.85 | 55,711.55 | 73,015.56 | 73,374.99 | 66,640.42 |
| April ... | 43,858.29 | 55,109.54 | 64,042.39 | 73,548.31 | 73,027.32 | 73520.45 |
| May ... | 67,455.44 | 82,971.94 | 86,333.58 | 81,923.78 | 94,166.15 | ..... |
| June ... | 82,878.67 | 124,412.34 | 112,606.05 | 135,888.76 | 137,838.38 | ..... |
| July ... | 120,973.89 | 95,445.21 | 103,919.12 | 127,256.86 | 156,166.90 | ..... |
| Aug. ... | 66,946.38 | 71,652.97 | 91,145.11 | 91,810.46 | 103,165.69 | ..... |
| Sept. ... | 51,148.56 | 55,625.41 | 66,523.65 | 86,001.72 | 67,551.70 | ..... |
| Oct. | 62,719.91 | 52,669.93 | 62,461.13 | 81,367.89 | 70,219.07 | ..... |
| Nov. ... | 53,787.31 | 49,964.99 | 58,211.68 | 67,600.00 | 77,424.87 | ..... |
| Dec. ... | 39,873.18 | 45,759.73 | 54,663.93 | 58,386.24 | 57,291.91 | ..... |
| Totals, | \$681,794.24 | \$775,741.18 | \$849,140.76 | \$976,218.80 | \$1,017,684.13 | ..... |

Comparative Summary of American Periodicals

| | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Jan.* | 89462 | 122202 | 121666 | 177080 | Aug. | 152520 | 215773 | 183119 |
| Feb. | 116198 | 99234 | 144257 | 201659 | Sept. | 120020 | 135179 | 173077 |
| March | 132165 | 244003 | 207529 | 166409 | Oct. | 116157 | 164537 | 587830 |
| April | 183981 | 192757 | 189498 | 152088 | Nov. | 102795 | 110326 | 108755 |
| May | 174886 | 141204 | 162220 | ..... | Dec. | 99137 | 98541 | 111199 |
| June | 193727 | 145025 | 163120 | ..... | Totals, | 1703194 | 1866363 | 2344207 |
| July | 222146 | 197582 | 191937 | ..... |  |  |  |  |

* Multiply number of magazines in any month by ten cents to get value.

colored ministers with two Bible workers began a series of meetings in this section that had been worked so thoroughly with our literature. At that time there was not a Sabbath-keeper. The Lord wonderfully blessed from the start, and in this short time there has been raised up an organized church of one hundred fifty members, and a mission school with sixty-five students. A church building is now in process of erection.

"Our present constituency of over two hundred good, loyal Sabbath-keepers in Savannah is a remarkable demonstration of what the Lord will do with a working church when they go to work for their neighbors with the means that God has provided and with a desire to save souls."

The above is a plain evidence of what the faithful circulation of our magazines and tracts will do, combined with the efforts of our church-members and the ministry.

W. W. EASTMAN.



Comparative Summary for Foreign Periodicals

The following is the comparative summary of the sale of foreign periodicals for the first three months of this year as compared with the corresponding months of last year, with the values of the same:—

January, 1912, 457,122 copies, value \$11,248.02; 1913, 402,908 copies, value \$10,301.63.

February, 1912, 384,735 copies, value \$9,671.61; 1913, 394,257 copies, value \$12,342.06.

March, 1912, 378,416 copies, value \$10,170; 1913, 395,933 copies, value \$12,987.49.

April, 1912, 358,150 copies, value \$9,540.85; 1913, 630,998 copies, value \$17,795.92.

Enforcing the Ten Commandments

THE Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews, of Seattle, Wash., former moderator of the Presbyterian synod, is to be one of the principal speakers at the coming Second World's Christian Citizenship Conference. In the course of a recent sermon in his great church, he made the following significant statement:—

"The law of ten commandments as given to Moses by God at Mt. Sinai is the fundamental element which governs and protects this nation in its exercise of religion. This is a Christian nation. These ten commandments should be interwoven in the federal Constitution without the tiniest variation and without a single amendment, and they should be enforced."

Dr. Matthews will be a dominant figure in the coming conference, and it is safe to say the above voices the prevailing sentiment of the leading men of the meeting. To enforce the ten commandments would require a religious tribunal, and that means a union of church and state. It is better to leave the matter of religion to the individual, and let the state confine itself to the management of civil affairs. "Keep the church and the state forever separate."

W. F. MARTIN.



"WEAK faith makes weak men."

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Camp-Meetings for 1913

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| ATLANTIC UNION CONFERENCE | |
| New York, Rome | June 17-29 |
| Massachusetts, Lowell | June 26 to July 6 |
| CANADIAN UNION CONFERENCE | |
| Quebec, Ayer's Cliff | June 12-22 |
| COLUMBIA UNION CONFERENCE | |
| Eastern Pennsylvania, Allentown (Emmanuel Grove) | June 19-29 |
| LAKE UNION CONFERENCE | |
| Wisconsin, Grand Rapids | June 19-29 |
| NORTH PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE | |
| Southern Idaho, Boise | July 10-20 |
| Western Oregon, Portland | June 19-29 |
| NORTHERN UNION CONFERENCE | |
| Minnesota, St. Paul | June 17-23 |
| North Dakota, Bismarck | June 23-30 |
| South Dakota, Sioux Falls | June 23-30 |
| SOUTHEASTERN UNION CONFERENCE | |
| Georgia | July 31 to Aug. 10 |
| South Carolina | Aug. 14-24 |
| North Carolina | Aug. 21-31 |
| Cumberland | Sept. 4-14 |
| Florida | Oct. 2-12 |
| SOUTHWESTERN UNION CONFERENCE | |
| South Texas | June 26 to July 6 |
| North Texas | July 10-20 |
| Arkansas | July 17-27 |
| West Texas | July 31 to Aug. 10 |
| New Mexico | Aug. 7-17 |
| Oklahoma | Aug. 21-31 |

Pennsylvania Sanitarium and Benevolent Association

THE annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Sanitarium and Benevolent Association will be held in connection with the Eastern Pennsylvania Conference and camp-meeting at Emmanuel Grove, near Allentown, Pa., June 19-29, 1913, the first meeting to be held on Monday, June 23, at 2 P. M., for the election of trustees, and the transaction of any other business that should properly come before the meeting.

A. R. SANDBORN, *President*;
S. D. HARTWELL, *Secretary*.

Pennsylvania Tract and Missionary Society

THE annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Tract and Missionary Society will be held in connection with the Eastern Pennsylvania Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, on the Emmanuel Grove camp-grounds near Allentown, Pa., June 19-29. The first meeting to be held on Monday, June 23, 1913, at 9 A. M. This meeting will be for the election of constituent members for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

H. M. J. RICHARDS, *President*;
S. D. HARTWELL, *Secretary*.

New York Conference

NOTICE is hereby given that the next annual session of the New York Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the camp-meeting in Rome, N. Y., June 17-29, 1913, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting necessary business. The first meeting will be held at 7:30 P. M., June 17, and the first two days will be devoted to transacting conference business exclusively. Every delegate should be present at the first meeting.

W. H. HOLDEN, *President*;
F. N. JOHNSON, *Secretary*.

Southern Idaho Conference Association

THE regular annual session of the Southern Idaho Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held on the camp-ground at Boise, Idaho, for the purpose of electing the board of five trustees and transacting any other business pertaining to the association. The first meeting will be held at 10:30 A. M., July 11, 1913.

A. M. DART, *President*;
A. C. BIRD, *Secretary*.

New York Conference Association

NOTICE is hereby given that the New York Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists (incorporated) is called to convene in Rome, N. Y., on the Seventh-day Adventist camp-ground, at 9 A. M., June 23, 1913, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other necessary business.

W. H. HOLDEN, *President*;
F. N. JOHNSON, *Secretary*.

South Dakota Conference Association

THE constituency of the South Dakota Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will hold the first session of its annual meeting at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., at 11 A. M., June 24, for the purpose of electing its officers and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. All regularly appointed delegates to the conference are delegates to the association.

C. M. BARCOCK, *President*;
I. G. ORTNER, *Secretary*.

Upper Columbia Mission Society

THE fifteenth annual session of the Upper Columbia Mission Society of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the conference at Colfax, Wash., June 19-29, for the election of officers and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the society at this time. All regularly accredited delegates to the conference are delegates to this body. The first meeting will be held on June 24, at 10 A. M.

P. A. HANSON, *President*;
E. W. CATLIN, *Secretary*.

Annual Meeting of the Michigan Sanitarium and Benevolent Association

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the Michigan Sanitarium and Benevolent Association for the year 1913 will be held in the chapel of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, on North Washington Avenue, Battle Creek, Mich., Thursday, June 26, 1913, at 3 P. M., standard time, for the election of trustees and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the board of trustees.
E. L. EGGLESTON, *Acting Secretary*.

Eastern Pennsylvania Camp-Meeting

To those who are planning on attending the Eastern Pennsylvania camp-meeting to be held in Emmanuel Grove, near Allentown, June 19-29, and expect to ship freight for their use at the meeting, we would suggest that it be shipped as early as convenient, and that the freight be prepaid. It would be greatly to the advantage of the shipper, and more satisfactory to the camp-meeting management, if all goods shipped by freight were consigned to the Allentown Transfer Company, for the party shipping, or to whom it will be called for at the camp-grounds. To illustrate: If John Jones has some goods he wishes to ship to the camp-grounds, he should have them plainly marked as follows: *To Allentown Transfer Company, Allentown, Pa., for John Jones, S. D. A. Camp-grounds*. If the freight is shipped in time, and thus properly marked, it will be on the camp-ground when the shipper reaches there. Otherwise it will be necessary for the freight to remain in the warehouse of the railroad company till the shipper reaches Allentown and receipts for it.

The Allentown Transfer Company will look after all freight consigned to it, and have it transferred to the grounds, and the shipper can settle for the transfer on the grounds after he arrives.

S. D. HARTWELL, *Conference Secretary*.

Training-School for Nurses

THE fall class at the Madison (Wis.) Sanitarium Training-school for Nurses begins September 4. Consecrated young men and women who are planning to take a nurse's training as a preparation for real medical missionary work are requested to write at once for application blank and further information. A strong course in Bible has been planned. Address Superintendent of Training-school, Sanitarium, Madison, Wis.

Southern Idaho Conference

THE sixth annual session of the Southern Idaho Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will convene on the camp-ground at Boise, Idaho, July 10-20, 1913, for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may come before the conference. Each local church is entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, and to one additional for each ten of its membership.

A. M. DART, *President*;
T. L. COPELAND, *Secretary*.

Eastern Pennsylvania Conference

THE tenth annual session of the Eastern Pennsylvania Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will convene on the camp-ground at Emmanuel Grove, near Allentown, Pa., on Friday morning, June 20, at 9:30 o'clock, to elect its officers for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may properly come before the conference. Each church is entitled to one delegate for its organization and to one additional delegate for every ten members thereof.

H. M. J. RICHARDS, *President*;
S. D. HARTWELL, *Secretary*.

Publications Wanted

THE following-named persons desire late, clean copies of our publications sent post-paid, for missionary purposes:—

A. Lillienhjold, Buena Vista Fruit Co., Omaja, Cuba, *Signs and Instructor*, also Spanish literature.

Mrs. J. B. Koonce, Meeker, Okla. A continuous supply of *Signs, Watchman, and Protestant Magazine*.

Mrs. J. Davis, Box 33, Hartville, Mo., *Signs and Watchman*; large numbers of both current and previous issues can be used.

James Harvey, 1729 Grove St., Oakland, Cal. Papers and tracts; German, Swedish, and Spanish papers are especially needed.

Business Notices

WANTED.—Housekeeper in family of three. Good home for elderly lady. For full particulars, address Mabel Speer, 429 W. State St., Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE.—Bath- and Treatment-Rooms. Splendid opportunity for one or two young men who wish to step into a well-established business. U. E. Whiteis, 112 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—Bakery. Building and equipment as follows: 1 Mixer (J. H. D. 3 bbl.), value, \$300; 1 Dough-brake (J. H. D. 16-in. rolls), value \$80; 1 Cracker Machine, value \$250; 1 Egg Creamer, value \$35; 1 Nut Butter Mill, value \$75; 1 Food Chopper, value \$35; 8 Shaft Hangers; 50 ft. Shafting; 50 ft. Belting; Dough-trough, 12 ft.; Elevator, Pans, etc.; Revolving Oven Racks. Address Business Manager, Keene Industrial Academy, Keene, Tex.

WANTED.—An honest Sabbath-keeper and family who would like to rent a part of a large house. Room for horses, cow, and chickens, and an acre of garden. Furniture and stove if desired. Two miles from church and Erie Station. Address Mrs. H. L. Gilbert, R. F. D. 3, Box 16, Wellsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—In Takoma Park, D. C., within one block of Sanitarium and Seminary, seven-room house, with bath, hot and cold water, furnace, telephone, etc., two and one-half acres of land, abundance of fruit. Offered for sale on account of change of field of labor. Will sell at a bargain, or might trade for place in New Jersey. Address W. B. Walters, care New Jersey Tract Society, 1109 Division St., Trenton, N. J.

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Addresses Wanted

ANY one knowing the whereabouts of Brethren J. J. Fitzgerald, J. D. Ricker, W. D. Barton, or Walter Mabrey will confer a favor by writing to the Seventh-day Adventist Church, Box 297, Corona, Cal.

Information concerning the whereabouts of Mrs. A. J. Hall, Lorene Hall, and Mrs. Thompson, will be appreciated by Mrs. M. C. Jackson, clerk of the Lincoln (Nebr.) Seventh-day Adventist Church. Address her at College View, Nebr.

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Annual Camp-Meeting and Annual Session of the Wisconsin Conference

THE forty-third annual session of the Wisconsin Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the annual camp-meeting in Grand Rapids, June 19-29, 1913. The first business meeting of this session will be called at 10:30 A. M., on Friday, June 20. The purpose of this session of the conference is to elect conference officers and an executive committee for the ensuing years, to elect a board of trustees for the Wisconsin Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists, to elect a board of trustees for the Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association of Wisconsin, to elect school boards for our three conference schools, and to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the delegates. The constituency of all these corporations and associations is the delegates in session from the Seventh-day Adventist churches in the Wisconsin Conference. Each church is entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, and one additional delegate for each fifteen members and fractional majority. A full delegation is expected.

W. H. THURSTON, *President*;
J. C. McREYNOLDS, *Secretary*.

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The July "Watchman"

THE contents of the July *Watchman* will be, as usual, interesting and up to standard. The following is a portion of the contents:—

- Was America Discovered by Accident?
- The Imminent God.
- The Return of Our Lord.
- Is the Law of Christ the Law of the Ten Commandments?

Christ and Moses in the Redemption Plan. In addition to these interesting articles, we shall continue our Scripture study and Washington correspondence. The Outlook department will contain current comment upon affairs engaging world-wide attention. We have practically exhausted every edition thus far this year, and the indications are that we shall break all our records the coming summer.

To show that the magazine work is a great help to the book work and that each is a part of the great whole, we quote the following extract from a letter just received:—

"Enclosed find check for \$2 for 'Daniel and the Revelation.' I buy the *Watchman* every month, and read the same with great interest. I am deeply interested in the line of thought presented therein."

As the summer is our busiest season, will you not kindly help us to help you by sending in your orders early in the month? Rates in quantities: 10-40 copies, 5 cents; over 50 copies, 4 cents each; to Canada, 5 cents straight.

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Obituaries

GILBERT.—Iva May Gilbert was born in Phillips County, Kansas, Sept. 13, 1908, and met her death at Garland, Wyo., in a runaway-team accident while the family was on the way to Sabbath-school, May 3, 1913. The mother, who was seriously injured in the same accident, the father, one sister, and one brother mourn.
PAUL CURTIS.

HUFFMAN.—Cora M. Huffman was born in New York City, N. Y., July 16, 1850, and died at the Kansas Sanitarium, in Wichita, April 14, 1913. Sister Huffman was a devoted Christian and always faithful in attending church services. The funeral, which was held at the home of her daughter, was conducted by the writer, assisted by Elder S. S. Shrock.
H. L. SHAFER.

VERRILL.—Jeremiah L. Verrill, of Oxford, Maine, died at his home May 14, 1913, in the seventieth year of his life. He is survived by his companion, three daughters, and two sons, one of whom is Elder A. J. Verrill, of the Maine Conference. The deceased served as a soldier during the civil war, being a member of Company G of the Twenty-third Maine Regiment.
J. F. PIPER.

JARBOE.—Annie Gertrude, youngest daughter of Brother and Sister F. C. Jarboe, of Takoma Park, D. C., died May 15, 1913, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 21 days. She will be greatly missed from the home circle, but her parents, four brothers, and one sister sorrow not as those who have no hope. The writer, assisted by O. B. Kuhn, conducted the funeral service.
JAMES D. JOHNSON.

NEAL.—Paul Sylvester Neal, son of Brother and Sister A. L. Neal, died in Kansas City, Mo., May 15, 1913, aged 5 years, 11 months, and 10 days. Little Paul was a great favorite with neighbors and friends, and a real benediction to his home. He loved the Bible, and especially enjoyed memorizing portions of his Sabbath-school lessons. The parents, two brothers, and one sister survive.
W. A. HENNIG.

ROSS.—Died Jan. 12, 1913, Nicholas Ross, of French Harbor, Ruatan, aged 60 years, 5 months, and 12 days. Brother Ross accepted present truth and was baptized by Elder H. C. Goodrich eight years ago, and from that time until he fell asleep in Jesus was a faithful member of the church. Many friends and relatives were present at the funeral service. His companion and seven children are left to mourn.
EDDIE ELWIN.

GRIFFIN.—Harry E. Griffin was born in Bates, Ill., March 14, 1876, and died at Springfield, Ill., May 3, 1913. The deceased was afflicted from the time he was ten months old. He believed this message as taught him by his mother, who has been a Seventh-day Adventist for many years. His parents, three sisters, and one brother survive. The writer spoke words of comfort to a large company of relatives and friends.
JOHN E. HANSON.

PHILLIPS.—Ella J. Phillips was born in Iowa, Sept. 1, 1864, and died at Medford, Oregon, May 8, 1913. Her companion, four brothers, three sisters, and many friends mourn their loss. Sister Phillips was a member of the Medford Seventh-day Adventist Church, and fell asleep in the blessed hope of the soon-coming Saviour. She was truly a mother in Israel, and her life was one of unselfish service for others. The remains were taken to Scio, Oregon, for interment.
T. G. BUNCH.

HASTINGS.—Orpha M. Hastings was born May 11, 1888, in Lagrange, Ohio, and died in Akron, May 19, 1913. She was an earnest, devoted Christian, and was loved by all who knew her. The remains were taken to Lagrange, where the funeral services were conducted by the writer.
D. E. LINDSEY.

RUSSELL.—Esther Russell fell asleep in Jesus at the home of her son in Nobles Corners, Maine, April 30, 1913, in her seventy-sixth year. Sister Russell accepted the third angel's message in its early days, and at the time of her death was one of the oldest Sabbath-keepers in the State. With a faith that never wavered, her life was a continual testimony to the truth she loved. The writer spoke words of comfort from Ps. 116:15.
A. J. VERRILL.

GREEN.—Francis Dwight Green was born in New York, Nov. 29, 1840, and died April 18, 1913. He was married to Emma Hunt in 1868, and survived her by two years. To them was born one son, who is left to mourn. A brother and sister are also living. Brother Green embraced present truth in 1911, and was baptized in September of that year, uniting with the Seventh-day Adventist Church. He was an earnest, consistent Christian. The writer spoke words of comfort to a large congregation.
W. H. HOLDEN.

McWILLIAM.—Died suddenly at Pisgah, Iowa, May 2, 1913, David M. McWilliam, aged 77 years, 4 months, and 3 days. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, but had lived in the place where he died for many years. The deceased was married to Margaret Cummings fifty-two years ago. Of the ten children born to them eight survive. Brother McWilliam accepted present truth under the labors of Elder R. M. Kilgore thirty-five years ago, and fell asleep in the hope of a soon-coming Saviour. The funeral service was largely attended.
ARTHUR McCLINTOCK.

NIELSEN.—Anna Elizabeth Nielsen died at her home in Danneborg, Nebr., May 4, 1913. She was born in Denmark, Dec. 18, 1842, and came to this country with her companion and children in 1872. For four years the family lived in Chicago, from there moving to Danneborg, where they have since resided. Sister Nielsen was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom, with their father, are left to mourn. She was a believer in present truth for eighteen years, a faithful Christian, and an active worker in the church.
W. H. SHERRIG.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 5, 1913

EDITOR - - - - - FRANCIS M. WILCOX

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

CHARLES M. SNOW - - WILLIAM A. SPICER

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We conclude in this number the series of articles from Elder G. B. Thompson on the work of the Holy Spirit. The excellent instruction they have presented has been appreciated by all our readers.

It is cause for regret that in consequence of ill health, Elder R. A. Underwood, of Ohio, was compelled to return home last week. His counsel and good instruction while present were greatly appreciated.

We add here what the report of the funeral services over Elder G. A. Irwin did not state, that he was buried in Washington, D. C. At the close of the Conference Sister Irwin will return to the Pacific Coast with her son, Prof. C. W. Irwin, and his wife.

We regret to learn of the death of another aged pioneer in this movement; namely, Elder Isaac Sanborn, who died at St. Thomas, Ontario, May 24. Elder Sanborn was past ninety years of age, and was a faithful soldier of Christ. Further particulars of his life will be furnished later.

ELDER GEO. I. BUTLER, for years the faithful and efficient president of the General Conference, reached the Conference gathering, though somewhat late. He was accorded by all a most hearty welcome. Although having reached an advanced age, he is still hale and hearty, and his interest in the cause of truth is deeper than ever before.

ONE of the most interesting and inspiring meetings of the present session was the reception to the foreign delegates attending the Conference. About one hundred missionaries were on the platform. These answered one by one to the calling of their names, telling when they went out to their respective mission fields. A fuller report of the reception will be given later.

Enlarging the Border

THE month of May, 1913, marked the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the General Conference. It is interesting indeed to contemplate the many changes that have taken place in our work in organization during this period, and it is not only interesting, but most encouraging as well.

Fifty years ago this movement had but a meager following. The work had reached that stage that only several State conferences had been organized. Our system of institutions in printing-houses, schools, and sanitariums which we possess today, had no existence. Our work had not extended outside of the American border.

At the present time, in its various ramifications, this movement encircles the earth. There have been called to the standard of truth more than one hundred thousand loyal believers, representatives of many of earth's nationalities. Surely we can exclaim, in view of this, "What hath God wrought!" But even with all that has been gained, we cannot cease our efforts. The voice of an onswEEPing providence speaks to us, "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations: spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes."

We have now not only a General Conference in the sense in which that term was understood five decades ago, but a world conference with divisions one-thousandfold more important in the interests they embrace than was the whole General Conference at the time of its organization.

This meeting has witnessed the organization of what is known as the European Division of the General Conference, also the North American Division of the General Conference. Then there will be the great mission fields of India, of China and Japan, of South America, the organized work in South Africa, the West Indies, and Australasia. These in time, as strength and membership increase, no doubt will be organized into divisions, the same as has been done for North America and Europe.

These changes in our work are inevitable. They come as a result of the added volume and strength and widespread influence of this movement. It is the firm conviction of all that the important changes made at this meeting will greatly make for the strength of our work in coming years.

The Lord is doing a great work in the earth. Let us be true and loyal to him and to the part he gives us to act.

North American Division Conference

THE North American Division Conference met for organization in the chapel of the Foreign Mission Seminary, Takoma Park, Md., May 26. Elder A. G. Daniells acted as chairman, and Guy Dail as secretary. Elder M. C. Wilcox offered prayer.

The constitution recommended by the General Conference was adopted. A committee of fifteen was chosen to nominate necessary committees. Later this committee reported the following names as committeemen for the session: Nominations: C. W. Flaiz, C. F. McVagh, S. E. Wight, F. Griggs, G. F. Watson,

H. C. Hartwell, M. N. Campbell, O. A. Olsen, E. K. Slade. On Plans: E. R. Palmer, Charles Thompson, C. W. Irwin, J. H. Schilling, O. J. Graf, W. A. McCutchen, L. A. Hansen, Meade MacGuire, H. H. Hall, Dr. W. A. Ruble, A. J. Haysmer, M. C. Strachan, E. T. Russell, G. B. Thompson, C. S. Longacre. On Finance: W. T. Knox, H. A. Morrison, H. W. Cottrell, R. W. Parmelee, Allen Moon, W. B. White, I. H. Evans, L. M. Bowen. On Credentials and Licenses: E. E. Andross, B. G. Wilkinson, C. B. Stephenson, R. A. Underwood, A. T. Robinson. The report was adopted.

These committees have been busily at work, but up to the time of the REVIEW going to press, had made no recommendations to the Conference.

The European Division Conference

THIS division conference has held two meetings. The first was held May 25, for the purpose of organization. Elder A. G. Daniells acted as chairman, and Guy Dail as secretary. Committees were appointed on nominations, resolutions, and credentials.

The second meeting was held May 25, at 7:45.

The committee on resolutions offered the following report, which was unanimously adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That we of the European Division Conference gratefully acknowledge the prospering hand of God upon us, guiding and protecting to this time, and do, as we enter upon a new stage of development and responsibility, consecrate afresh our lives, our substance, and our children, to the finishing of the advent message, earnestly imploring upon all our future labors the divine benediction.

2. *Resolved*, That we do hereby testify our appreciation of the fostering care bestowed in time past upon the work in Europe by the General Conference and our brethren in the United States, and we, as a division conference, invite the same fraternal interest for the future, pledging ourselves to stand by the General Conference and our brethren in loyal cooperation till we all rejoice together in the consummation of the blessed hope.

In adopting the first resolution, the delegation arose, and Brother G. B. Thompson offered prayer.

The committee on nominations submitted the following report, which was adopted:—

For president, L. R. Conradi; vice-president, J. T. Boettcher; secretary, Guy Dail; treasurer, Alice Kuessner; representative of the educational work, O. Luepke; representative of the medical work, Dr. A. B. Olsen; representative of the Sabbath-school work, H. Hartkop; representative of the young people's work, E. Arnesen; representative of the publishing work, W. C. Sisley. Executive committee: Those named above, together with the union conference presidents and union mission field superintendents of the conference, and J. Robert, Chris. Juhl, J. Erzberger, G. Woysch (auditor).

Meeting was closed with prayer by L. R. Conradi.