



# The Advent Review and Herald Sabbath

Vol. 90

Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C., June 19, 1913

No. 25



## The Master Sculptor

MARGARET J. PRESTON

'Tis the Master who holds the mallet, and day by day  
He is chipping whatever environs the form, away;  
Which under His skilful cutting, He means shall be  
Wrought silently out to beauty of such degree  
Of faultless and full perfection that angel eyes  
Shall look on the finished labor with new surprise,  
That even His boundless patience could grave His own  
Features upon such fractured and stubborn stone.

'Tis the Master who holds the chisel. He knows just where  
Its edge should be driven sharpest to fashion there  
The semblance that He is carving; nor will He let  
One delicate stroke too many, or few, be set  
On forehead or cheek, where only He sees how all  
Is tending, and where the hardest the blow should fall,  
Which crumbles away whatever superfluous line  
Would hinder His hand from making the work divine.

With tools of Thy choosing, Master, we pray Thee, then,  
Strike just as Thou wilt, as often and where and when  
Thy vehement stroke is needed; we shall not mind  
If only Thy chilling chisel shall leave behind  
Such marks of Thy wondrous working and loving skill,  
Clear carven on aspect, statue, and face, as will,  
When discipline's ends are over, have all-sufficed  
To mold us into the likeness and form of Christ.

— *The Examiner.*

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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 19, 1913

No. 25

## Editorial

### The Thirty-Eighth Session Closed

THE thirty-eighth session of the General Conference has passed forever. The three thousand delegates and visitors who were in attendance are now scattered. Some of them have already reached home, many of them are still on their way. We can no longer look forward with fond anticipation to this season of communion with heaven and with our brethren. But while we cannot anticipate the occasion, we can recall it with most pleasant memories; for surely it was a blessed meeting. God wrought in behalf of his people.

The religious services of the gathering were not attended with any spectacular features. There was no great demonstration, but one had only to enter the place of meeting to feel at once the distinctive thrill of the Spirit of God, which was present with his people. This was particularly marked in the early morning meetings and in the Sabbath services. The words of the lesson appealed with thrilling power. No worldly, eloquent discourses were delivered. Somehow we rarely find God using such discourses very effectively. The sermon of Peter on the day of Pentecost, from the standpoint of an orator and rhetorician, was a very weak effort. It was the simple story of the cross of Christ; but that story, simply told by the humble fisherman of Galilee, carried with it the mighty power of God to convict men of sin and to draw them to Christ. We believe that many felt something of that same divine influence stirring their hearts in connection with the Scripture lessons given at the recent Conference. It is not by might nor by power, but by the gentle influence of the Spirit of God, that changes are wrought in human character.

If the good impressions made, if the convictions created in many minds, if the new purposes born in many hearts, are carried into effect in the days to come, we believe that the last session of the General Conference will go down in the history of this church as one where God most signally met with his people. Shall we not make it such in our experience?

### A Transformation—Not a Revolution

MANY important changes were made in the General Conference just closed. There was created in reality a world conference. The work in Europe was organized into a great division conference. The same was done for the work in North America. The organization of the work in India was perfected. Elder I. H. Evans, who has been connected with the work in Asia for the last three years, was called to the presidency of the North American Division Conference. Elder R. C. Porter, who has spent a number of years in South Africa, was chosen to take charge of the work in the Far East. Elder W. B. White was selected to take charge of the work in South Africa. Other important changes were made in laborers.

Changes in the State and nation involving interests as vital to the state as these are to the church, would quite likely be attended with a great deal of agitation and disorder, possibly bloodshed. They would constitute a revolution. These many and important changes, however, as related to the work of this movement, were effected quietly and with mutual understanding and good feeling. No arbitrary measures were put through. The desire of every heart was for God to lead, and we believe that God has led in the transformation that has been brought about. Some of the workers to whom has come a change of field relate the manner in which God had impressed their hearts and given them distinct convictions as to their field before the changes were suggested to them by their brethren.

We know, however, that although these changes have been mutually agreed upon, and those who have changed their fields have done so believing that God was guiding, many a sacrifice of personal interest has been involved. It is no easy thing for men and women to break away from home and friends and old-time associates and go to unknown fields. It is no easy thing to make of homes and personal effects and household gods chattels of barter and sale. Cherished idols must be sacrificed, and the very life itself placed upon the altar of service. A real test of heroism and loyalty comes here. Thousands of Seventh-day

Adventist workers have met and passed this test again and again in their experience. Thousands of others will do it before this work closes.

The question of the consecrated heart is not, Where can I find the easiest place, the position of honor and personal advantage, but, Where can I best serve my Master? In what part of the battle-field can I render the highest service to the cause of Prince Immanuel? Heaven recognizes this spirit. We have the word of the Saviour that he who leaves father or mother, wife or children, homes or lands, for the sake of the gospel, shall find a home among those for whom he labors, and in the end he shall receive the blessed heritage of eternal life. We do not find our assurance today in the things of time and sense; we must endure as seeing him who is invisible.

### Fitting His People

THERE was probably no one who was in attendance at the recent General Conference who would doubt that in this meeting God was fitting his people for a greater work and a more rapid work than they have heretofore accomplished. In department work, in open conference work, in committee work, and in the public addresses given, this fact stood out in bold relief.

Our one great business was constantly held before the people—the warning of the world, the completion of the work of carrying the gospel message to the ends of the earth, that heaven might soon put the stamp of completion upon the work which this people is commissioned to do.

Here was a school, conducted in many departments, with all the departments working to a common end,—the better and swifter proclamation of the third angel's message to the ends of the earth.

In the Sabbath School Department the end in view was the better training and fitting of teachers to teach more perfectly and with more telling results the truths of the message, that the world might the sooner be warned and the way be the more quickly prepared for the return of our blessed Lord.

In the Educational Department the one dominant theme was the better training and better fitting of consecrated

teachers who might the more quickly and more perfectly instruct the students of our schools, not only in the elements of education, but in the principles of the gospel, in the tenets of present truth, and in the various branches of activity connected with this work, so that the work committed to this people might be the more quickly done, and the jewels of the kingdom be gathered home.

In the Medical Department the instruction was varied, but the one aim was plainly apparent,—such a fitting of physicians and nurses for the work given to them that the general work of proclaiming the gospel message might be the more expeditiously carried forward; that with the healing of the body there might come that healing of the soul which is of such infinite worth to the individual.

In the Religious Liberty Department there was a free presentation and discussion of the principles of soul freedom as set forth in the gospel, in opposition to the principle of soul bondage that has wrought such havoc in the world; and in the setting forth of these principles there was seen the last phase of the gospel message,—the warning against the application of force in the worship of God, the warning against the worship of the beast and his image, or the reception of the mark in hand or forehead. Thus the training given in this department fitted men and women to do better work in proclaiming the fundamental principles of the message. The heart of the message of the third angel is a warning against compulsion in worship; and this department of the general work is set for the special work of making known to all the world the principles that underlie that warning. As far as the work of the third angel goes, the work of this department must go. The people of all the world must know why it is wrong to bow down under compulsion of law, and worship at the behest of human edicts. So this department contributes its quota to the great project set before this people.

We find the same aim held before the Missionary Volunteer Department. Running through all the plans and suggestions and instructions that came before the members of that department was the great thought of preparing loyal-hearted young workers to go out into the field and bring to a knowledge of the truth those who are yet in the darkness of unbelief, or to whom, though Christians, there has never come the blessed gospel of the everlasting kingdom.

These are but parts of one great work, sections of one great circle whose circumference is the world's need and whose center is Christ. It is a work not of man's devising, and therefore no device that is planned against it can triumph over it. Such a work as this is

demand such a system as this is. The smoothness of its working is one of the miracles of God; the work that it is accomplishing in spite of opposition and persecution contradicts the idea that it is a work of man; and the unfulfilling prophecies of God's Word show us, step by step, where we are, and what God has yet for us to do.

C. M. S.

### Important Features of the Conference

It is a great privilege to be able to attend a General Conference. Here one meets workers from the ends of the earth. They come from the strongholds of Romanism, and Mohammedanism, and heathenism,—grave, earnest, courageous men, who have learned how to give battle to the powers of darkness and snatch souls from the enemy. It is good to hear them tell their experiences, and to listen as they discuss together in the morning council how best the common problems of the missionary may be solved.

Life in the mission field is evidently worth living. It draws out all there is in a man. He becomes broad-minded, resourceful, fearless. The home fields say sometimes that they have weakened themselves by giving so freely of their best men for foreign missions, but such giving has not weakened the cause as a whole. Today it is rich in capable leaders who are, under God, preparing its triumph in all the earth.

The morning missionary council is one of the outstanding features of the Conference. As the canvassers say, it is worth the price of the whole. How to win the Roman Catholic and the Moslem; how to begin and carry on schools in Africa; what to do with the converted polygamist and his wives; whether to study a new language in the field, or before leaving home; how to cooperate with fellow workers and with the home base; and a multitude of other questions have been considered and discussed. Every contribution is the fruit of sober thought and practical experience. No one talks for the sake of talking. An admirably drawn-up syllabus guides the discussion to the real difficulties of the fields, and Brother Spicer knows how to focus the various contributions and make them shed an illuminating ray on the subject considered.

There is little chance for fanaticism among such counselors as our foreign work is developing. As the denomination takes on its proper load, the pendulum restricts its movement within useful limits. The missionary work is going to prove our salvation. Already the latter rain is falling, in the spirit of wisdom and understanding, to give us largeness of heart and soundness of mind. We

need more of the same salutary influence in the home fields. A peculiar people is in danger of falling in love with itself as long as it delays to fulfil its development and to become zealous of good works.

Another feature of the Conference to be long remembered was the gift of eighteen thousand dollars to Loma Linda. Here again the missionaries and ministers led the way in generous giving, and others brought up the rear. It was a wonderful meeting. May the Lord help the workers at Loma Linda to regard this gift as sacred, like the water from the well at Bethlehem that David would not drink, because it is so largely the outpouring of missionary life.

The various departments seem to have had good times, but unfortunately they all came at the same hour, so that any one hoping to get an all-round education in the development of the work was disappointed.

The organization of the camp was a veritable triumph of foresight and generalship. How much the success of the Conference was due to this cause the delegate can only guess. But from the first moment of his arrival he found that his every want had been anticipated. The workers in the reception tent, especially when it was most crowded, suggested a company of angels.

Progress has been the key-note in the reports from the fields. The cause has gained victories all along the line. The quadrennial period before us must witness great advancement. Europe and America are reorganized for closer and harder work. The Educational Department has been putting its house in order for better service. The junior forces are in line. Our own medical college must soon begin to pour out Seventh-day Adventist physicians. The General Conference is set free for definite leadership in the world field. May the arm of the Lord be made bare in the lives of a united and consecrated people.

One cannot help feeling thankful that God has given us Takoma Park, a quiet and beautiful spot, where such great gatherings can come as to a home, rendered dear not only by gracious providences, but also by happy recollections. On this spot old friendships with scattered comrades can be renewed. Here one learns to know and love some who have been only a name on a list of names. There is a sense of satisfaction in coming back to Takoma Park, and a feeling of regret when one stands for the last time on the bridge to watch the fireflies among the trees and listen to the murmur of the Sligo beneath. God speed the day when the great cause with which Takoma Park is so intimately identified shall triumph gloriously.

W. T. BARTLETT,  
Editor *Present Truth*, London, England.

# The General Conference

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

## Thirtieth Meeting

June 4, 10 A. M.

L. R. CONRADI in the chair.

J. F. Huenergardt offered prayer.

L. R. Conradi: The first matter this morning will be found on page 263 of the *Bulletin* [page 567 of last week's *REVIEW*], unfinished business, the partial report from the committee on plans.

Resolution 23 was read, requesting the publishing houses to prepare a series of tracts for sale by colporteurs.

Mrs. S. N. Haskell: There are possibilities in the tract work that we do not realize. Tracts can be arranged in packages and sold so that individuals can earn a good living while selling the tracts, and our tracts meet a larger per-

centage of people than any other class of literature that we distribute. It has been demonstrated that a large proportion have received their first light from the tracts, and I feel quite anxious for this. In city work my husband and I have taken the tracts in large quantities, and have demonstrated over and over again that workers make a good living when handling the tracts. One young man who went to the foreign field last year supported himself during an institute in San Francisco selling tracts at five, ten, and fifteen cents a package. He found that all classes bought readily. They would buy tracts when they would not buy papers, because they would see in the tracts some subject that attracted their attention; and we have felt very anxious that the tracts be placed at a price so that our workers can support themselves selling the tracts the same as selling the periodicals. They can be sold everywhere if this is done.

C. H. Jones: I am sure that our publishing houses will be glad to respond to the call for a series of tracts put up in this way. The interest in the circulation of our tracts is increasing all over the field very rapidly. It has been

gradually increasing, until last year our sales exceeded the sales of any other year by far. This year we printed at the beginning of the year a large quantity, thinking we would have enough to supply the field for a year; but we have just received word from Mountain View stating that the tracts are getting low, and that already this year we have sold about a million and a half copies. That is as much as we sold during all of last year. We are now printing another edition to supply the demand.

L. R. Conradi: These are surely cheering reports. Are we ready to go on? Question called.

Recommendations 24 and 25 were read, and question called without discussion.

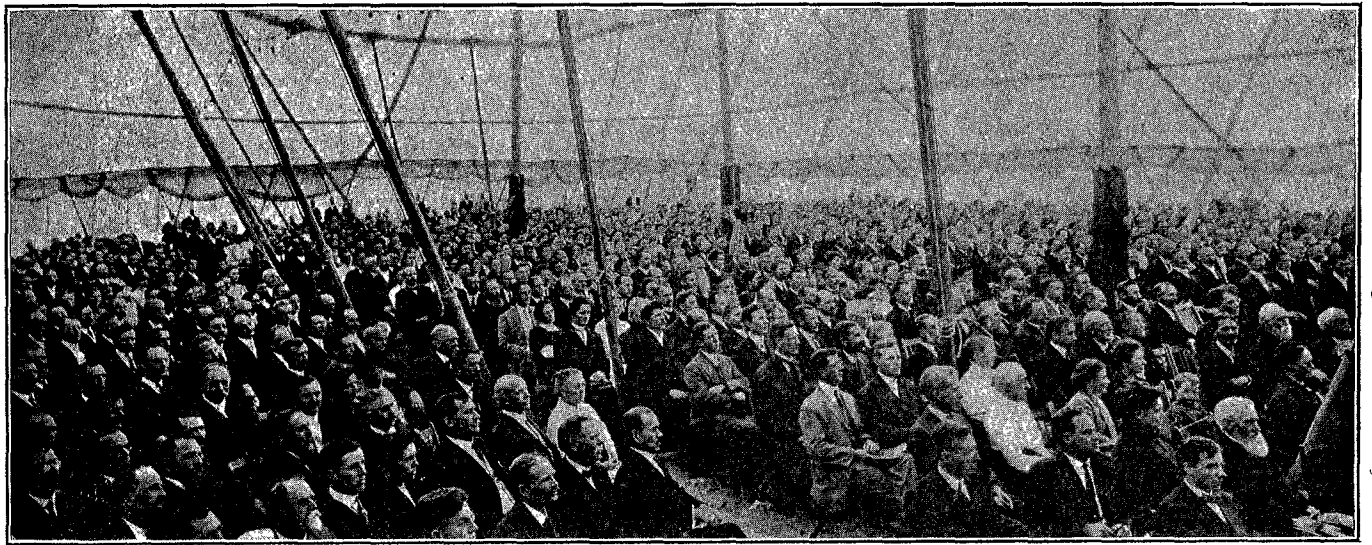
be referred back to the committee for further consideration, and counsel with the union delegation.

The motion to refer prevailed, and the whole report was adopted, save for portions referred.

L. R. Conradi: I think there was a section of the General Conference constitution referred back to the committee on constitution. Brother Bartlett will please present the report. I would say this is the matter of delegation, whether the basis shall be one thousand or five hundred. The majority of the members favor a thousand; a few favor five hundred; but we all felt we ought to leave it as it is if it makes a long discussion.

W. T. Bartlett: The section referred back to the committee was Article III, Section 5. But the committee's report asks that a change be made also in Section 4.

[The two sections as changed will appear in these minutes at the close of the discussion, on motion to adopt. The change in Section 4 was accepted without discussion. The report on Section 5 recommended that the numerical basis of representation be one delegate for each



THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN SESSION

Number 26 was read, recommending that the word division be dropped from the technical name for the North American and European Division Conferences. It was moved that recommendation 26 be eliminated from the report.

The motion prevailed.

Item 27 was read, and question called.

Item 28 was read, relating to the West Indian Union.

G. M. Brown: I wish to call attention of the Conference to the fact that in the first part of the preamble it says, "In view of the request that has come from the West Indian Union that their Spanish territory be turned over," then the recommendation is that the whole union be turned over. Now, brethren, there is such a thing as too much of a good thing. I believe the West Indian Union Conference representatives and delegates in this Conference would be in hearty sympathy with the idea of turning over this Spanish territory, but I do not believe these delegates would be in harmony with this resolution. And I believe, further, that there has not been the counsel with this delegation concerning this change of plan that there should have been. I move that this resolution

thousand members, instead of five hundred, as in the past.]

E. R. Palmer: I do not wish to enter into a long discussion of this proposition, but, believing sincerely that it is wrong, and that it will work an unpleasant hardship in our conferences, I would not like to see it pass without some remark concerning it. I would like to state first practically the wise counsel that our president gave us a few minutes ago,—that we try this for a term and see how it works after this reorganization. We have been on this other basis for a considerable time. That basis has not been sufficient to enable our union conferences to send to this Conference the delegates that they desired to send, and at the opening of this Conference twenty or twenty-five representatives of departments and large institutions were admitted here as delegates at large because the five-hundred basis of representation, in several union conferences, did not admit of sufficient delegation. The foreign fields are not affected by this seriously, because they can control their delegation. We can do the same; but if we cut down the basis of representation, then we are limited in our union conferences and pre-



vented from sending the delegates that the union conferences desire to send to the General Conference. It will work practically as it has in the past, something like this: When a union conference meets to select its delegates, and takes up the constitution, it will be found that it is entitled to one delegate from the union, one delegate for each of the conferences in the union, and another for each one thousand members. There will be officials, presidents, leading men in the unions and in the State conferences to fill this number of delegates. But suppose the union conference wishes to send a physician from its leading sanitarium, or from its training-school; or it wishes to send its general agent, who is in charge of its general work throughout the union; or it wishes to send other departmental members, that they may be present at these important departmental meetings, that they may gather encouragement and help and inspiration from a world-wide conference, it cannot do so; for the constitution will not allow of it. The working out of the details of our departmental work and our institutional work upon a broad, strong basis, requires that these men who carry such responsibilities come up to the General Conference, be seated as delegates, work on the committees, have part in these departmental meetings, and join in the work of the Conference. It costs something; but it is worth something to this denomination.

I should be very sorry to see, at the time when so many changes are being made, when they come with such confusing rapidity into this Conference,—I should be very sorry, before we have tried out this plan of divisions or seen where there might develop difficulties, to see our representation cut down in this way. I believe it would be a blow at our organized department work which would bring very serious results, and therefore I plead, notwithstanding the sentiment that a great amount of money has been spent in bringing so many here, I plead that the cut shall not be made in this way, for it will cut out only a little bunch of the delegation. It will not cut out our General Conference men; it will not cut out conference presidents throughout our field, although you say it may work that way; but it will mean that the fifty delegates that you cut out by this action will be cut out of our general agents, our publishing-house men, our sanitarium managers and physicians, and our school men, and heads of other departments; and there is where the real sinews of our organized work are found, so far as details are concerned, and these elements must be made strong and intelligent, and be kept together in a world movement by this splendid interchange of ideas.

If this were to carry, I should move that the words be inserted after "one for each union conference" "and one for each organized department of the union," so that we might be assured from a constitutional basis that each union conference would have the right to send up to this Conference at least one member from each of its strongly organized departments.

L. R. Conradi: Would you not move an amendment that will help us? If you will move an amendment, we will test the question.

E. R. Palmer: I move that the report be amended by restoring the words

"five hundred" in place of "one thousand." [Seconded.]

The motion to amend was voted upon and passed.

The report was then voted upon, and, as amended, was adopted, as follows:—

[Article III, Sections 4 and 5, as adopted.]

Section 4. Regular delegates shall be such persons as are duly accredited by division conferences and missions, by union conferences not included in any division conference, and local conferences not included in any union conference.

Sec. 5. Each division conference or mission shall be entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, an additional delegate for each union conference or mission, and for each local conference in its territory, and an additional delegate for each five hundred of its membership. Each union conference not included in a division 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 a union conference shall be entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, and one additional delegate for each five hundred members. Union missions and local missions not included in division or union conferences shall have such representation as may be decided by the General Conference Executive Committee, and accepted by the delegates in session.

A. G. Daniells: Brother Chairman, the officers were requested to name a committee to bear our memorial to the President. We submit these names: C. S. Longacre, J. O. Corliss, R. C. Porter, M. C. Wilcox, K. C. Russell, J. E. Jayne, W. A. Colcord, C. H. Edwards, and S. B. Horton.

L. R. Conradi: I understand that some of the standing committees are ready to report. The committee on plans has a further partial report.

Guy Dail (reading):—

#### Report of Committee on Plans

Whereas, In the providence of God our brother and fellow laborer, Elder George A. Irwin, has been suddenly taken from us by death,—

29. *Resolved*, (1) That we do hereby recognize his loyalty to the principles of the advent message, his devotion to its advancement, and his faithfulness in the work; and,—

(2) That we extend our hearty sympathy to all members of the bereaved family, commending them to the God of all comfort, who has provided a balm for wounded hearts in the blessed hope of a soon-coming Saviour; further,—

(3) That these resolutions be spread upon our records, and that a copy of them be furnished to the family of our deceased brother.

It is recommended,—

30. That the work of the North American Division Conference commence June 1, 1913, and that the tithe of the union conferences to the General Conference, and the per cent of tithe from the local conferences to the General Conference, be transferred to the North American Division Conference, beginning with that date.

31. That the Sustentation Fund be transferred at such time as the executive committees of these two conferences may arrange.

32. That the General Conference settle all obligations incurred in administrative work up to June 1, 1913, and that the North American Division Conference assume all obligations incurred in the administration of its work after that date.

33. That, reckoning from June 1, 1913, the North American Division Conference pay from its funds the balance of the appropriations made by the General Conference Committee for work in North America during 1913, as follows:—

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Atlantic Union .....           | \$24,242 |
| East Canadian .....            | 12,586   |
| Columbia Union .....           | 21,100   |
| Southeastern Union .....       | 7,260    |
| Southern Union .....           | 12,720   |
| Southwestern Union .....       | 5,631    |
| South Missouri .....           | 1,200    |
| Negro Department .....         | 26,103   |
| North American For. Dept. .... | 12,500   |
| Jewish Department .....        | 1,500    |
| International Pub. Assn. ....  | 1,500    |
| Loma Linda .....               | 10,000   |

Total .....\$136,342

34. That the General Conference place in the treasury of the North American Division Conference the sum of fifteen thousand dollars as a working capital.

35. That the temporary headquarters for the North American Division Conference be established at Takoma Park, D. C., and that the question of providing permanent headquarters be referred to the executive committee of that conference.

36. That the following departments be maintained by the North American Division Conference: Publishing, Educational, Sabbath School, Missionary Volunteer, Medical, Religious Liberty, Foreign, German, Danish-Norwegian, Swedish, and North American Negro; that it also maintain the Press Bureau.

37. That the North American Division Conference assume the general watch-care of all institutions located within its territory.

Whereas, Medical missionary work is in no case to be divorced from the gospel ministry; and,—

Whereas, Instruction has been given through the spirit of prophecy that the two shall be as closely connected as the arm is with the body; and,—

Whereas, Without this union neither part of the work is complete; therefore,—

38. *We recommend*, (a) That, for the purpose of strengthening medical evangelistic work, all our larger nurses' training-schools make practical evangelistic work a part of their regular training, and, where necessary, strengthen their courses of study in the Bible, in hygiene, and in health and temperance principles.

(b) That all our conference officers be asked to give careful consideration to the advisability of employing our graduate nurses in connection with conference efforts.

(c) That all our evangelical laborers make diligent study of the gospel plan of combined medical and evangelistic work as revealed in the life of Christ and emphasized in the testimonies, and seek to make the plan a reality in our evangelistic labor.

(d) That, for the qualifying of workers with advanced combined medical-evangelistic ability and evangelistic-

medical ability, we recommend the College of Medical Evangelists, at Loma Linda, Cal., and that the work of the college be so arranged as to provide for strong practical evangelistic training, as well as to meet the requirements of State medical boards.

39. *Resolved*, That we recognize the *Medical Evangelist* as the official organ of our Medical Department for a medium of communication between our medical workers, and as a means of keeping before our people the progress of the medical work.

Believing that the efficiency of our sanitarium training-schools for medical missionary nurses should be increased, and desiring to see the educational standard of these schools raised; therefore,—

40. *We recommend*, That Dr. W. A. Ruble, Dr. H. W. Miller, and L. M. Bowen constitute a board of advisers to inquire into the standing of all our schools for nurses, to arrange a more uniform curriculum and course of instruction, and to counsel with the boards of the various sanitariums as to changes which would strengthen their work, also to plan for the affiliation of schools of smaller institutions which have a small faculty with those of larger sanitariums having larger faculties.

41. *Resolved*, That we request the North American Religious Liberty Department to produce a small book of authoritative quotations dealing with the fulfilment of prophecy by the Papacy, and upon the subject of religious liberty, suitable for general use by our laborers.

L. R. Conradi: Are there any further reports?

W. T. Knox: There is one recommendation that has not yet been acted upon. On page 233 of the *Bulletin* [page 566 of last week's *REVIEW*] there are recommendations from the finance committee of the General Conference. Nos. 1 and 2 have been disposed of, but No. 3 has not. I should like to move a substitute for No. 3 as follows: That the General Conference furnish the Loma Linda College of Medical Evangelists \$16,000 to enable it to complete its hospital and its equipment, and to establish dispensary work in Los Angeles; and that an earnest effort be made at as early a date as consistent, to replace this in the General Conference treasury by donations from the churches of the North American Division.

The motion prevailed.

The Conference adjourned.

### Thirty-First Meeting

June 4, 2:30 P. M.

L. R. CONRADI in the chair.

W. J. Fitzgerald offered prayer.

L. R. Conradi: Are there any reports from standing committees?

#### Final Report of the Nominating Committee

W. J. Fitzgerald: The nominating committee would submit the following further and final report:—

Assistant treasurer, to be appointed by the executive committee; auditor, J. J. Ireland; secretary of Sabbath School Department, Mrs. L. Flora Plummer; for additional members of the executive committee, W. W. Prescott, Frederick Griggs, L. H. Christian; president of the Asiatic Division Mission, R. C. Porter; other officers of the Asiatic Division Mission, to be appointed by the General Conference Executive Committee.

On motion, the report was adopted. L. R. Conradi: Now we have a report from the West African Mission field. Brother Babcock will please read this report.

Elder D. C. Babcock then rendered his report of the West African Mission. Elder U. Bender reported for the West Indian Union Conference and Elder G. W. Caviness for Mexico. We regret that we cannot give space to this interesting matter.

Conference adjourned.

### Thirty-Second Meeting

June 5, 10 A. M.

W. T. Knox in the chair.

W. J. Fitzgerald offered prayer.

W. T. Knox: We have received a cablegram this morning that the secretary will read.

W. A. Spicer (reading): "Cape Town, South Africa. Bowen, Tsungwesi, died Monday." It means that Brother C. Lynn Bowen, who was left in charge of the work at Tsungwesi mission in order to allow Elder Sturdevant a furlough, died last Monday. I move, Brother Chairman, that we extend to Sister Bowen and the family and to the workers in South Africa the sympathy of this Conference.

A. G. Daniells: I second the motion.

W. T. Knox: I am sure that we all will enter most heartily into this expression. (The Conference took action, deeply touched by this loss in the far African mission field.)

W. T. Knox: We will give the committee on distribution of labor opportunity to submit its report. H. S. Shaw is secretary.

H. S. Shaw (reading):—

#### Distribution of Labor

The committee on distribution of labor respectfully presents the following report:—

We recommend the following transfers of laborers:—

1. L. A. Hoopes and wife, of Australia, to return to America. Elder Hoopes to connect with the training-school at Graysville, Tenn., as Bible teacher.

2. Carl Neumann and wife, of Walla Walla College, to Brazil.

3. A. Steinert and wife, of the Clinton German Seminary, to Brazil.

4. R. E. Burke and wife, formerly of Australia (now of Iowa), to the North Dakota Conference.

5. Silas Davis and wife, of Southern California, to Mexico.

6. W. R. Nelson and wife, of Southern California, to India; to engage in the book work.

7. G. T. Townsend, of England, to India; to engage in the book work.

8. Hubert Gemon, formerly of the West Indies (now in the South), to the Caribbean field.

9. H. B. Mould, of Emmanuel Missionary College, to Bolivia.

10. Everhard Henriques, of South Lancaster Academy, to the West Indies.

11. G. F. Jones and wife, formerly of Singapore (now on furlough in America), to the island field of the Australasian Union.

12. Miss Nellie Clark, of Loma Linda, to the Australasian Union, as a nurse.

13. C. F. Woertz and wife, of New Jersey, to Brazil.

14. V. Nutter and wife, of Kansas

City, to the Philippine Islands.

15. Dr. U. C. Fattbert and wife, formerly of Mexico (now at the Conference), to the Philippine Islands.

16. Robert Stewart, of Iowa, to the Philippine Islands; to engage in book work.

17. D. D. Fitch and wife, of Southern California, to Mexico.

18. F. H. Conway and wife, of British Columbia, to the Hawaiian Islands.

19. N. J. Aalborg and wife, of Alberta, Canada, to the West Indian field.

20. W. A. Sweany and wife, of the Bahama Islands, to the North Texas Conference.

21. Harry Wilcox, field agent of West Texas, to China.

22. E. Rosenwold, of the Greater New York Conference, to Northern Sweden.

23. W. O. Clough and wife, nurses of Southern New England, to Bolivia.

#### FOREIGN SEMINARY APPOINTEES

The following-named persons, now students in the Foreign Mission Seminary, are requested to respond to calls as follows:—

24. R. T. Colthurst, of the West Indies, to the European Division.

25. C. C. Kellar and wife, to India; to engage in treatment-room work.

26. Miss Rose Boose, of Iowa, to India; to engage in Bible work.

27. F. A. Wyman and wife, nurses of the North Pacific Union, to the India Union Mission; to engage in treatment-room work.

28. R. P. Robinson and wife, of Southern California, to South Africa.

29. A. G. Nelson, to make Patagonia and the Falkland Islands his field of labor.

30. Miss Gertrude Johnson, of Indiana (formerly of Loma Linda), to the South American Union; as a nurse.

31. Miss Claire M. Wightman, of New Mexico (graduate of Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium), to the South American Union; as a nurse.

32. C. E. Boynton and wife, of Iowa, to British Guiana.

33. J. A. P. Green and wife, to Mexico, to engage in the book work.

34. E. W. Thurber, of New England, to Mexico; for evangelistic work.

35. Miss Lillie Prince, of New Jersey, to Mexico.

36. H. E. Carter and wife, to Brazil; to engage in the book work.

37. W. E. Lanier and wife, of the Southeastern Union, to the Philippine Islands.

38. R. C. Raft, formerly of the Southeastern Union, to return to Porto Rico; to engage in the book work.

39. A. U. Cochran, to Cuba; to engage in the book work.

40. Dr. H. C. Menkel and wife (on furlough), now teaching in the Seminary, to return to India.

41. R. P. Morris and wife, to India.

On motion to adopt, consideration was deferred.

H. S. Shaw: This is only the General Conference report of persons who are going outside of North America, or entering this field. Other recommendations will come in under the North American Division.

#### Consideration of Plans

W. T. Knox: We will now take up the report of the committee on plans [appearing on page 582 of this paper].

The secretary read item 29, regarding the death of Brother Irwin.

W. T. Knox: This recommendation is before you. It is suggested that we take a rising vote. All who are in favor will signify it by rising to their feet. [The whole delegation stood.]

Recommendations 30, 31, 32 were read, question being called.

On item 33 C. R. Kite asked: Upon what basis is the appropriation made to South Missouri of \$1,200?

W. T. Knox: It was because of an appeal presented at the time of our fall council by the South Missouri Conference, through E. T. Russell, president of the Central Union, on account of the city work in St. Louis.

E. R. Palmer: It does not seem to be clear in the resolution whether the figures that follow mean the balance of appropriations due after June 1, or whether it is the total appropriation for the year.

W. T. Knox: These are the total appropriations.

E. R. Palmer: I suggest, then, that by common consent we include before the words "as follows," the words "total appropriations."

W. T. Knox: If there is no objection, the change will be made.

The question was called.

Recommendations 34, 35, and 36 were read, the wording of the latter being changed by common consent, making the Foreign Department "General Foreign," and striking out the words North American from the name of the Negro Department.

Recommendations 37, 38, and 39 were read, and question called.

Recommendation 40 was read.

A. G. Daniells: Mr. Chairman, I would like to see the name of L. A. Hansen added to this committee [to advise regarding courses of study in nurses' training-schools], as he is expected to act as assistant or corresponding secretary of the general Medical Department, and has been very intimately connected with these institutions during the past few years. He will have as much time as any one of these men, and I believe he could render this committee great assistance. I move that his name be added.

This motion prevailed.

M. E. Kern: Mr. Chairman, it occurs to me that, inasmuch as we are endeavoring to bring our evangelistic and medical work closer together, and it is closely related to our school work, an educational man might well be on that committee, and make it five. I think that would be quite a help to us, and perhaps a help to the committee; and I move that the name of H. R. Salisbury be added to the committee.

This also carried.

Recommendation 41 was considered.

E. E. Andross: Would it not be advisable to drop out the words North American, as we have only one religious liberty department?

The change was made by common consent.

G. B. Thompson: It seems to me that while this call for a book of authoritative quotations is a good thing, it is somewhat restrictive. Now, we need a book dealing with authoritative quotations on something else than religious liberty. I do not see why this could not be broadened, and have a committee that would bring out a book of authoritative statements upon a good many questions besides religious liberty. "Facts for the Times" needs revision. I would like to

see a book brought out, entitled "Facts for the Times," that would not only include what is mentioned here, but cover a great many other points.

W. W. Prescott: I would like to say, in explanation, that this was called for from the Religious Liberty Department in order that something might be done quickly for the coming summer campaign. I have not the least objection to the last speaker's suggestion; but there was a distinct and emphatic call for a briefer publication, the matter for which is largely in hand, that could be got out immediately for use during the coming campaign. That was the purpose of this resolution.

A. G. Daniells: Then if this is produced, it can go into another book when that is ready.

Question was then called.

C. W. Flaiz: Referring to No. 33, providing that the division conference shall take up its financial responsibilities beginning June 1, are we to understand that in the division of the appropriations, the North American Division assumes the payment of the amount that may be unpaid at that time on these appropriations, or does it mean that the General Conference will pay five twelfths and the division conference the remaining seven twelfths of the appropriations?

W. T. Knox: It is designed by this provision that the General Conference will settle in full on these appropriations that are enumerated all that would be due for the five months ending May 31; that the North American Division Conference will begin its work with these fields with a clean slate, as far as these months are concerned, and, taking the next resolution, with \$15,000 capital in addition.

The question of adopting the whole report was then put and carried.

W. T. Knox: Are there any other committees ready to report?

#### Partial Report of Committee on Plans

Guy Dail: I have a further partial report from the committee on plans. The first recommendation is one referred back to the committee for further consideration, and now comes in the following form:—

#### REPORT ON PLANS

*Whereas*, Territorial, transportation, and economical considerations formerly led the South Dakota Conference to cede the Black Hills District to the Wyoming Conference, and increased railroad facilities now make this section more easy of access to the Wyoming Conference headquarters than heretofore; and,—

*Whereas*, Wyoming Conference means and laborers raised up the churches and companies found in the Black Hills District; and,—

*Whereas*, Were this territory to be transferred to the South Dakota Conference, it would deprive the Wyoming Conference of more than one sixth of its tithe and reduce its membership from 402 to 330, and hence this district is essential to the development of a strong conference in Wyoming; we therefore,—

42. *Recommend*, That the South Dakota Conference release all claims upon said territory, and that henceforth the following counties of South Dakota be a part of the Wyoming Conference: Butte, Lawrence, Meade, Pennington, Custer, and Fall River.

*Whereas*, All the officers of the church are elected for one year, and the Sabbath-school is an important part of the work of the church; and,—

*Whereas*, The plan of electing Sabbath-school officers every six months makes frequent changes, and interferes with the promotion of Sabbath-school plans, and retards the proper development of officers, therefore,—

43. *Resolved*, That beginning with Jan. 1, 1914, Sabbath-school officers be elected for one year, except where impracticable.

44. *We recommend*, That home Missionary secretaries, for both the General Conference and the North American Division Conference, be appointed for the promotion of the church missionary work. The duty of the secretaries shall be to cooperate with our conferences and missions, each in his own field, in building up the church tract and missionary work by—

(a) Developing such practical plans and simple instruction as will unite all our churches in a general missionary movement.

(b) The publication, through the medium of church and conference papers, and personal and circular letters, of such missionary reports and experiences as will lead our people everywhere to appreciate their opportunities, and stir themselves to greater activity.

45. *We recommend*, That our union and field agents avail themselves of the advantages offered by the sale of our periodicals and home workers' books to develop a large class of home canvassers, many of whom may be selected to enter the regular subscription-book work.

*Whereas*, The experience of our brethren in other lands, as well as in some parts of the home field, demonstrates that the union of our book and periodical work is an unqualified success; therefore,—

46. *Resolved*, That we adopt this as our plan of operation, and put forth more earnest and persevering efforts to carry it into effect in every part of the field.

*Whereas*, We appreciate the help rendered last winter by the General Conference Missionary Volunteer workers in attendance at the various institutes held in the field, and we believe that the general interests of the Missionary Volunteer work are thus materially advanced and the leadership in local societies greatly strengthened; we therefore,—

47. *Recommend*, That the North American Division Conference arrange field help for a series of Missionary Volunteer institutes to be held in the various union conferences of the North American Division.

On motion to adopt, consideration was deferred.

#### Communication From Mrs. E. G. White

A. G. Daniells: I have a communication from Sister White, which I will ask permission to read at this time (reading):—

SANITARIUM, CAL., Feb. 20, 1913.

To the workers in the message.

Last night I seemed to be in earnest conversation with some of our brethren who seemed to be unable to take a broad view of the work that God desired them to do. Some in their efforts were going beyond that which was wise and prudent, while others were falling



short of that which was required of them. I was trying to make these brethren understand the necessity of carrying the work forward intelligently, so that one worker would not tear down the work that another was endeavoring to build up.

This morning after dressing, I began to look over a collection of manuscripts that lay on my office table. The first on which my eye fell was one in which were laid down principles that lie at the foundation of all successful efforts for souls,—principles that every worker needs prayerfully and carefully to study. Again and again I have been impressed to write that which, if studied under the direction of the Holy Spirit, would enable our brethren to take right views of their privileges and responsibilities. But unless these principles are so studied, they cannot be worked out in the experience. Unless there is a united drawing with God, unless those in positions of leadership lift up their hearts to heaven, confessing their defects of character, and pleading for help to reach a higher standard, they will not discern their own spiritual needs, nor strive successfully for higher attainments.

Because a worker does not see the importance of a fellow worker's efforts, he should not pull back and make the work go hard. Every laborer should now be working with zeal and energy, pressing onward and upward. There should be no such thing as backsliding from the light that has guided us for so many years. God is calling upon his people to reach a higher standard of spirituality, to work unitedly. Much of the work being accomplished in the cause of present truth would require not more than half the labor that it now demands if the workers would come unitedly to the help of the Lord, lending their courage and zeal, their faith and influence, to the building up of whatever enterprise is called for.

A sad mistake is made when workers take up some work that God has not set them, and carry it forward as if that were the plan of the Lord. The result is disappointment; and when the realization comes that they have been in error, it is often the case that the workers fall into discouragement, and go off on a line that leads directly away from the reformations that God desires to see wrought.

There is a great work to be done, and we do not half realize its sacredness, nor appreciate its uplifting influence on the lives that are yielded to its fashioning. We are to learn to take God at his word, for thus only can we carry out his purposes. There should be no holding back on the part of any. With all the light that has been given us, we cannot truthfully say, "We did not understand his will." Let there be a drawing together, every one lifting in spiritual lines. Let us manifest a godlike earnestness of purpose instead of taking an attitude of careless indifference. The indifference manifested by some discourages those who are trying to do faithful work.

Not all are pursuing a course of indifference. There are some who are reviewing their past mistakes, and are learning from these mistakes the lessons that God would teach them. They are making close examination of self. These workers are studying their own lives in the light of Christ's perfect example, and

are becoming changed into the same image.

Our ministers have some experiences to gain that have not yet been gained, standards to reach higher than those yet attained. They have lessons to learn of personal ministry for souls. There is a special work to be done for the newly converted. Do not think when these have embraced the doctrines of the message that you can leave them there. Many have thus been left in spiritual darkness; they know not how to go forward. Go to these souls; pray with them; lift them up. Do not rest until you see that they are striving to reach the standard that God's Word sets for his children.

We talk much about the truth; but unless we live the truth, unless we ourselves are reaching its standard, and helping others to reach it, our work will not have the approval of Heaven.

We do not realize how untiring are Satan's efforts to sap our spirituality. He is working mightily that the people of God may be only half converted. Then self will swell to large proportions, and there will be no revelation to the world of the transforming power of God. If this power does not rest upon God's people and move them to sanctified action, they cannot do the work in the earth that has been shown us must be done. Without this power, they will not realize their responsibility as his representatives in a world of unbelief.

ELLEN G. WHITE.

Reports from the field were then called for. Elder W. A. Sweany told of the work in the Bahama Islands and Elder W. C. Ising gave a report from the Syrian Mission.

It was then voted that Conference adjourn.

### Thirty-Third Meeting

June 5, 2:30 P. M.

A. G. DANIELLS in the chair.

D. E. Lindsey offered prayer.

A. G. Daniels: We will call for standing committees to report.

#### Report on Credentials and Licenses

The committee on credentials and licenses submitted the following report:—

*We recommend,—*

1. That we authorize the advisory committees of General Conference mission fields, where such committees are appointed, to issue annually ministerial and missionary licenses to such locally appointed workers as, in the judgment of the advisory committee, should receive licenses.

2. That ministerial credentials be granted to the following-named persons:—

J. N. Anderson, J. B. Beckner, Geo. I. Butler, A. G. Daniels, S. N. Haskell, M. E. Kern, W. T. Knox, C. C. Lewis, J. N. Loughborough, O. A. Olsen, H. R. Salisbury, W. A. Spicer, N. Z. Town, Mrs. E. G. White, W. C. White, C. D. M. Williams.

3. That ministerial licenses be granted to the following-named persons:—

T. E. Bowen, C. C. Crisler, L. A. Hansen, Mrs. H. H. Haskell, Dr. W. A. Ruble.

4. That missionary licenses be granted to the following-named persons:—

J. J. Ireland, Sara MacEnterfer, Mrs. L. Flora Plummer, H. E. Rogers.

5. That papers be issued to workers in Mexico as follows:—

Ministerial credentials: G. W. Caviness, Silas Davis.

Ministerial licenses: J. Robles, S. Marchisio, E. W. Thurber, E. R. Johnson, J. A. P. Green, D. D. Fitch.

Missionary licenses: Dr. W. S. Swayze, C. P. Martin, H. E. Meyer, Mrs. G. W. Caviness, Grace White, E. Virginia Martin, Mrs. Marie Green, Mrs. Alice M. Swayze, M. D., Miss Lillie Prince, Mrs. Silas Davis, Miss Irma Lewis, Mrs. H. E. Meyer, Mrs. D. D. Fitch.

6. That missionary license be issued to Robert McKeague and Mrs. Robert McKeague, of the Hawaiian Mission.

7. That all other cases for the issuing of credentials or licenses be referred to the General Conference Committee for action.

On motion to adopt, question was called on each of the foregoing names, and the report as a whole adopted.

The chairman then called for a report of the work in the Bermuda Islands. Brother T. M. Doe, the delegate from that mission, having been compelled to return, his report was read by L. O. Machlan. Elder C. D. M. Williams reported for the Hawaiian Islands, H. C. J. Walleker for the East Caribbean Mission, and William Steele for Porto Rico.

After these reports, the meeting adjourned.

### Thirty-Fourth Meeting

June 6, 10 A. M.

I. H. EVANS in the chair.

Geo. I. Butler offered prayer.

I. H. Evans: The secretary will introduce business.

The report on distribution of labor was considered (page 583 of this paper).

Nos. 1 to 14 were read and question called.

W. A. Spicer (on number 14): Brother Finster, of the Philippines, informs me that Brother Nutter, on further consideration, hardly wishes to give answer at once, on account of parents' health or condition, I believe, so I suggest that this name be withdrawn, by common consent.

Question was called on numbers 15 to 22.

W. B. White: Number 22 hardly reads as it was passed by the committee. It was that E. Rosenwold, of the Greater New York Conference, go to northern Sweden as soon as his place could be supplied in Greater New York.

It was agreed that this should be the understanding, and that transfers in any case should not be made abruptly without arrangement.

I. H. Evans: Any further remarks?

C. W. Flaiz: Number 2, Carl Neumann and wife, of Walla Walla, to Brazil. Since this recommendation was passed in, an action was taken asking the head of the German department in Walla Walla College to take work in the Oklahoma Conference. This will greatly cripple our school. I understand that there has been some consultation with reference to securing another person to take the place here suggested, and I would like to move that this name be referred back to the committee for further consideration.

I. H. Evans: Number 2 is referred.

Question was called on each further item of the report.

Wm. Steele: Number 38, R. C. Raft, to Porto Rico, should be G. B. Raff.

I. H. Evans: Are we now ready to vote? All in favor of adopting the committee's report as here amended say, "Aye." [Adopted.]

W. A. Spicer: May I explain, in behalf of the Mission Board, that it is understood in passing upon all these foreign appointees that all actions are subject to medical counsel before going on to the fields.

The report of the committee on plans (page 292) was considered.

Question was called on resolution 42. Resolution 43 was read.

G. M. Brown: I wish to call your attention to one feature. I believe there is a difference in the work of a Sabbath-school in an old, established field and newer territory, where believers are few. My experience has been that in the first year of a company's existence frequent changes in the Sabbath-school are more necessary than in the later years of its experience. I know some mission fields would consider it a hardship if they were obliged to choose a Sabbath-school superintendent for one year. Often we cannot even elect a man as an elder because we have none of sufficient experience. Therefore I am in favor of leaving the term at six months.

Remarks to the point in question were also made by C. W. Flaiz, I. H. Evans, J. E. Fulton, A. W. Anderson, G. B. Thompson, J. W. Westphal, W. F. Martin, and B. F. Kneeland. We regret that we cannot give the discussion in full.

The Conference voted to eliminate the resolution (43) from the report.

Resolution 44 was read, and question called.

Resolution 45 was read.

H. H. Hall: A word of explanation may be in place as to what we mean by home workers' books. The term has come to be applied to some subscription books, like "Steps to Christ," "Glorious Appearing," and that class. For some years efforts have been made to encourage our people in the home churches to organize for the circulation of this class of books, leaving to the regular canvasser the larger subscription books. This plan has not met with great success until two years ago, when a prospectus was formed in which, with loose-leaf arrangement, we have inserted the covers of each of this class of books, together with sixteen sample pages. These now include the foreign books as well as the English. In all there are sixteen of these small books incorporated in this prospectus. The results were immediate.

In one of our union conferences, the North Pacific, seven thousand dollars' worth of this class of literature was sold last year. In the Southern California Conference, one thousand dollars' worth was sold by thirty of these home workers. This work has become rooted, and is going to stay. We are glad that such an idea as this can now be presented to you, and we believe that a great army of these home workers may be developed as the result of our people uniting in this organized work, to carry this message in this generation.

The question was called.

Resolutions 46 and 47 were read, and the question called.

Action was then taken on the whole report, the same being adopted, save for the number (43) eliminated.

I. H. Evans: We will now ask for the report of the committee on distribution of labor.

#### Distribution of Labor

The committee on distribution of labor recommend the following transfers of laborers:—

42. J. Van de Groep and wife, of South Australia, to the Malaysian Mission; for work in Java.

43. E. R. Johnson, of South Dakota, to Mexico.

44. H. E. Meyer and wife, of Kansas, to Mexico; Brother Meyer to take charge of the printing work.

45. Miss Irma Lewis, of California, to Mexico.

46. P. A. Webber and wife, of Iowa, to Japan.

47. Fred Hutchinson and wife, of Tennessee, to the South Caribbean Conference; for office and school work.

48. Roy E. Hay and wife, of Colorado, to the Philippine Islands.

49. Walter Flaiz and wife, of Walla Walla College, to the Malaysian Mission; to engage in educational work.

50. V. O. Panches and wife, of West Pennsylvania, to Japan.

51. J. Wibbens and wife, of Holland, to the Malaysian Mission; for work in Sumatra.

52. G. O. Reed, of the Swedish Seminary, to China.

53. Miss Wilma L. Landis, of California, to China.

54. James E. Shultz and wife, of Mount Vernon College, to China.

55. John Z. Hottel, of Mount Vernon College, to China.

56. Alfonso Anderson, of Union College, to Japan.

57. Miss Matie O. Landis, of California, to Japan.

58. B. H. Shaw, of West Kansas, to China.

#### FOREIGN SEMINARY APPOINTEES

The following persons, now students in the Foreign Mission Seminary, are requested to respond to calls as follows:—

59. F. E. Stratton and wife, of Minnesota, to China.

60. A. L. Ham and wife, of Western Washington, to China.

61. O. J. Grundset, of Minnesota, to Manchuria.

62. Miss Anna Sorenson, of the Danish-Norwegian Seminary, to Manchuria.

63. H. J. Doolittle and wife, of West Pennsylvania, to China.

64. Bernhard Peterson, of Nebraska, to Manchuria.

65. Miss Bertha Erickson, of Northern Illinois, to Manchuria.

66. M. C. Warren, of Pacific Union College, to China.

67. Miss Lulu Darnell, of Texas, to the South American Union Conference; for Patagonia and the Falkland Islands.

68. J. A. Bodle and wife, of Bolivia, to Guatemala; for work in the Guatemala English school.

69. Henry Brown, of Southern California, to Cuba.

70. W. E. Johnston, to the East Caribbean Mission; for the book work.

71. A. L. Sheidler and wife, of South Dakota, to Venezuela; to engage in the book work.

All other transfers of laborers are referred to the General Conference Committee.

In considering one item of the report, remarks were made, as follows:—

E. C. Kellogg (president of Walla Walla College): I would like to have the name of Professor Flaiz, of Walla Walla College, considered further by the committee before it is acted upon. I would suggest that it be referred back.

C. W. Flaiz being present, he was called upon to explain concerning this recommendation.

C. W. Flaiz: He has been employed for the coming year in one of the departments in Walla Walla. However, there has been an action on record many years in the North Pacific Union that we would release to the foreign fields any worker that might be called for, and I suppose this would obtain in this particular case. That is why I was unable to offer any objection.

I. H. Evans: This is Elder Flaiz's son. Elder Detamore is superintendent of the Malaysian Mission, and is in desperate need of help to conduct a school for workers in Singapore. Brother Flaiz is a student; he has already mastered several languages, and it is believed that he could easily pick up that Malay language and conduct a good training-school.

The question was called on this final report, the same being adopted.

I. H. Evans: Is there any other committee prepared to report? The committee on plans?

Guy Dail (reading):—

#### Report on Plans

*Whereas*, The rapid progress of the advent message to all parts of the world is making very heavy demands upon us for well-qualified recruits for the foreign fields; and,—

*Whereas*, The executive committee of the General Conference, realizing the great necessity of special training for prospective missionaries, has set in operation the plan of placing volunteers for the mission field under provisional appointment and giving them a special training for their work in the Foreign Mission Seminary; and,—

*Whereas*, The wisdom of this plan has already been demonstrated; therefore,—

48. *Resolved*, That we approve of the plan now in operation, and suggest mutual counsel and the heartiest of cooperation between the General Conference Committee and all our conference and school officers in selecting and training suitable missionaries for the foreign work; and, further,—

49. *Resolved*, That our mission superintendents, or others calling for workers in the regions beyond, endeavor as far as possible to anticipate their needs, and to make their regular calls in advance, and the General Conference Committee plan to have candidates for mission fields in training, so that these demands upon it may be properly met.

*Whereas*, Experience has demonstrated in the publishing, the Sabbath-school, and the Missionary Volunteer work, as well as in some of our fields, that regular statistical reports can serve as a great help in creating a deeper interest in the cause of God; and,—

*Whereas*, Most of our fields already have regularly recognized official organs through which they have access to their constituents at least once a quarter; and,—

*Whereas*, The data for the annual reports of the statistical secretary of the General Conference could be much more easily obtained were there to be estab-

lished a systematic method of conference reporting; we, therefore,—

50. *Recommend*, That the General Conference Committee be asked to prepare a report blank which might serve as a basis for reporting from each local, union, and division field the number of workers, churches, companies, isolated believers, total membership, and accessions thereto, with the church receipts in tithe and missionary offerings, and whatever departmental statistics may be thought desirable, such statistics to appear quarterly in the regular local, union, or division official organs; and that the annual summary be given in the yearly reports issued by the statistical secretary of the General Conference.

The committee appointed at the fall council of the General Conference Committee to give study to the general question of our schools and advanced colleges, as to the number that should be maintained and what schools should be reduced in their grades, made its report to a joint meeting of the General Conference Committee, North American Division Committee, and various standing committees of the General Conference, and, as a result of this counsel, have the following to present:—

51. *We recommend*, That the Pacific Union College, Union College, and Emmanuel Missionary College conduct full college work; that the schools at Walla Walla, South Lancaster, Keene, and Graysville be recognized as training-schools doing fourteenth-grade work; that the Foreign Mission Seminary be recognized as a special training-school for the training of foreign missionaries, ministers, medical missionary nurses, and other workers; that it carry regular academic and college work of the grades 11-14, with the privilege of adding the fifteenth and sixteenth grades when the development of its work seems to warrant it, and when that is agreed upon by the executive committees of the General and North American Division Conferences; that the school at Mount Vernon carry only twelve grades.

52. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Executive Committee give earnest attention to carrying forward the relief work for our institutions by the sale of "Ministry of Healing" and "Christ's Object Lessons."

*Whereas*, The Harvest Ingathering campaigns, conducted in the interests of our missions during the closing months of each of the past four years, have been very successful, resulting,—

(a) In the circulation each year of more than five hundred thousand copies of message-filled periodicals.

(b) In organizing many thousands of our young people into an army of house-to-house missionary workers.

(c) In paying all its campaign expenses.

(d) In raising from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year for missions, thus substantially assisting in strengthening our general mission funds; therefore,—

53. *Resolved*, That the Ingathering campaign be thoroughly organized, and all our people, as far as possible, be enlisted in this good work.

54. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Committee take into consideration the advisability of granting to loyal, soul-winning physicians and teachers engaged in the work of the denomi-

nation, medical missionary licenses and credentials and teachers' licenses and credentials.

In view of the need of a more satisfactory adjustment of the relations between the organized work in various lines and work not under conference direction,—

55. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Executive Committee and the North American Division Executive Committee, in joint session, give careful study to this question, and take such action as will provide for the better development of all lines of work.

The Conference took a recess for a short time to allow the North American Division to transact business.

On resuming, field reports were called for.

The time was given to Elder H. C. Goodrich of the West Caribbean Conference, E. C. Boger of the British Guiana Mission, G. M. Brown of Cuba, D. E. Wellman from the Jamaica Conference. W. C. John gave a report of the educational work in South America, and G. W. Casebeer told of the work of the Pua Training-school in Chile, South America.

### Thirty-Fifth Meeting

June 8, 10 A. M.

W. T. Knox in the chair.

W. J. Fitzgerald offered prayer.

An invitation from the Chicago Chamber of Commerce to hold the next session in Chicago was referred to the executive committee.

#### Consideration of Resolutions

The recommendations reported on page 586.

Question was called on numbers 48, 49, and 50 without discussion.

Resolution 51, relating to the number of colleges, was read.

B. G. Wilkinson: This is a very important recommendation. We have been studying this question for months. It seems to me we ought to take good time and deliberate over this very carefully. This recommendation is different from the one which the committee on adjustment of schools brought in. From the standpoint of the Columbia Union, it has a very serious bearing. Passed as it is, it will tie the hands of this division. Therefore, it seems to me the wisest thing will be to refer recommendation 51 to the Educational Department to work out this question in connection with the unions and the North American Division and the coming educational council. I would move that number 51 be referred to the Educational Department. [Seconded.]

E. E. Andross: It does not seem to me we ought to refer it to the educational council, for they will have no power whatever to put it into operation. We ought to refer it to some body which has power to execute.

H. R. Salisbury: As Brother Andross has said, it would be better to refer it to a body that has executive power. In our departmental convention next summer we would not have power within ourselves to effect this change. The heads of our colleges met and discussed this very fully, and we brought in a resolution among ourselves very much the same as this. I think there would be but little change in the resolution com-

ing in from us next summer. The only change would be in determining whether this Foreign Mission Seminary would become a college. I do think we could hasten this, however, by referring it to a commission who could report to the North American Division Conference at its next meeting. Otherwise, it will postpone this for two and one-half years before anything is done. I would move as a substitute that this be referred to a commission appointed by the North American Division committee, to investigate more fully, taking counsel with the different unions, and report at the first meeting of the executive committee of the North American Division Conference.

B. G. Wilkinson: I accept this as the motion.

The motion carried.

Recommendations 52 to 55 were read, and question called without discussion, the word "young" being eliminated from section "b" of number 52 by common consent.

Action was taken on the whole, and the report adopted.

#### Further Resolutions

The committee on plans made a further and final report, which was adopted, after amendment, as follows:—

56. *We recommend*,—

(a) That in union conferences in which there is located a union conference training-school, the local conference schools do not attempt to carry work above the tenth grade, any exception to the recommendation to be allowed only after obtaining permission from the executive committee of the union conference in which the school is located, together with the counsel of the North American Department of Education.

(b) That there be the fullest cooperation between the officers of the various State and union schools in the matter of encouraging our people to patronize the conference and the union educational institutions in their respective spheres of work, students below the eleventh grade being recommended to attend the academy or the intermediate school in the local conference.

(c) That these recommendations take effect not later than the beginning of the school year in 1914.

(d) That these recommendations do not apply to our foreign seminaries.

*Whereas*, Much experience of value has been gained in the establishing and operating of our denominational schools during the past forty years, and it is in the interests of the work that this experience be utilized, we,—

57. *Recommend*, That, in harmony with the action of the General Conference Committee in its autumn council of 1912, any local conference or union conference contemplating the starting of a school or the raising or lowering of the grades of work being done in its schools, counsel with both the union conference committee and the North American Division Conference Educational Department, and be guided by the standardized plan of the denomination.

*Whereas*, At present the benefits of the Sustentation Fund are not extended in general to colporteurs, teachers, and physicians therefore, we,—

58. *Recommend*, That the General Conference Committee and the North American Division Committee give this matter careful study, and consider the

advisability of increasing the Sustentation Fund, and of opening the way for these three classes to receive such benefit from it as may be necessary.

59. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Committee be authorized to reorganize the work in South America, and to provide for the organization of a South American Division Conference at such time and place as they may deem advisable.

The following resolutions presented were referred to the North American Division Committee, as being a division conference matter:—

*We recommend*, That the advisory committee of the North American Negro Department shall consist of the general secretary, the presidents of the Atlantic, Columbia, Central, Lake, Southern, Southeastern, and Southwestern Union Conferences, and the union evangelists of the Southeastern, Southern, and Southwestern Union Conferences, and two others, who shall be Negroes.

*We recommend*, A uniform plan of organization in the Southeastern, Southern, and Southwestern Unions, and therefore submit the following:—

(a) That the executive board of each of the union missions be composed of a superintendent (president of the union), the secretary and treasurer (of the union), educational secretary (of the union), the local conference presidents, the union mission evangelists, and a Negro representative from each local conference.

(b) That the executive board of each local mission be composed of the conference president, and not less than two other persons, of whom one must be a Negro.

In discussing the first of these resolutions, before referring them, remarks were made in explanation of them.

[On motion to refer to the North American Division.]

A. G. Daniells: It seems to me that in referring, there ought to be expressed a desire that the committee will formulate something to guide the secretary of the department.

I know that we need to give careful attention to making up the advisory board, or committee, of the Negro Department. I am favorable to referring it, but it does seem to me that it ought to go from this body in this way for friendly or for favorable consideration, and definite action, so that the advisory committee can be made as strong as possible for the benefit of the department.

J. K. Humphrey: I appreciate the remarks of the last speaker. I do believe if the matter could come back again, and some definite action be taken, we could probably speak to it here more advantageously.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

*Resolved*, That we express our thanks and appreciation to the conferences that have freely loaned their tents for this meeting, and to the Southern California Conference for the use of the newly constructed large pavilion, and to the following conferences: Indiana, New York, Western New York, West Pennsylvania, Ohio, Southern Illinois, West Michigan, East Michigan, North Michigan, Chesapeake, and Northern New England, for the use of gospel and family tents.

*Resolved*, That we extend to Brother E. G. Fulton and his staff of able assistants, the hearty thanks of this Confer-

ence for the faithful and efficient work done in the cafeteria, lunch room, and store; for his service of healthful, palatable food; the uniform courtesy on the part of the workers having been a great contribution to the material side and the success of this meeting.

A. G. Daniells: Brother Chairman, I move the adoption of the recommendations.

W. W. Prescott: May we include a third resolution expressing our appreciation of the space granted for reports in the four Washington papers?

W. T. Knox: If there is no objection, this also will be included.

*Resolved*, That we express the thanks of this Conference to the proprietors of the four Washington newspapers for their courtesy in giving so liberal space to reports of this Conference.

A. G. Daniells: There is another item calling for thanks, and that is the service of our union and local conference presidents, who so kindly came to these grounds to do the work of preparation, and have cared for the camp so well during the Conference; and other workers also.

W. T. Knox: Now I would like to suggest something also, and that is our reception committee, who have undergone a very nerve-racking work, and certainly have done it in a very acceptable manner.

H. S. Shaw: I do not think the union and local conference presidents care to have you thank us for this. We are all very glad to be here.

A. T. Robinson: I heard some one say that ten or a dozen missionaries had worked all the time, too.

W. T. Knox: Yes, and they are going to stay and work some more. Shall we pass these recommendations one by one, or shall we cover them all with one vote? All in favor of these recommendations of appreciation, signify it by saying, Aye. Carried.

A. G. Daniells: In a meeting of the General Conference Committee this morning two votes were taken that seem to have missed the committee on distribution of labor. It was voted there recommending that W. B. White take the presidency of the South African Union Conference, made vacant by the call of R. C. Porter to Asia.

H. S. Shaw: The committee on distribution of labor has made its final report, and referred all further recommendations to the General Conference Committee.

A. G. Daniells: I move that this Conference request W. B. White to take the presidency of the South African Union Conference, in response to the request of the South African delegation.

L. R. Conradi: I second the motion.

W. T. Knox: You have heard the motion and its second. Are you ready to vote? The question is called. All favoring this, say, Aye. It is carried.

A. G. Daniells: Now there is another matter that has been developed during this Conference. The South African people ask for another man. We have not taken it up in committee, but it is settled as far as they can settle it, that O. K. Butler and wife make South Africa their field of labor.

F. B. Armitage: It is the unanimous request of the South African delegation.

A. G. Daniells: I move that the request of the South African brethren be granted, that we recommend O. K. But-

ler to make South Africa his field of labor.

W. T. Knox: It has been moved and seconded that we recommend O. K. Butler to make South Africa his field of labor. Any further remarks? The question is called. All favoring say, Aye. It is carried.

A. G. Daniells: The General Conference Committee this morning voted requesting A. J. Haysmer to take the presidency of the West Indian Union Conference, made vacant by the resignation of U. Bender. This is the request of the West Indian Union delegation here. I move that this be granted. [Carried.]

Guy Dail: I have the following resolution to offer:—

*Whereas*, Our brother, Elder Isaac Sanborn, one of the pioneers in the proclamation of the advent message, was suddenly taken from us by death on Sabbath, May 24, 1913,—

*Resolved*, (1) That we hereby recognize his fervor in administration and timely counsel in the early days of this cause, and his faithful labors in raising up many churches; and,—

(2) That we extend our sincere sympathy to the members of the bereaved family, commending them to God, and the comfort of his grace, who has promised a crown of righteousness at his coming to all who love him; further,—

(3) That these resolutions be spread upon our records, and that a copy of them be furnished to the family of our deceased brother.

Voted upon and passed.

J. L. Shaw: In behalf of the foreign delegates who have been entertained here at the Conference, who have been well housed and well provided with food, I move that the foreign delegates be allowed to express their appreciation of the way they have been entertained at this meeting by a rising vote.

J. E. Fulton: I second the motion.

The vote was unanimous by all foreign delegates present.

W. T. Knox: I am sure that we have all been very much pleased to have had the opportunity of affording entertainment to you brethren coming in from the foreign lands.

All the business before the Conference has been completed, as far as the chairman knows. What is your pleasure?

J. N. Loughborough: While the third General Conference was in session in Battle Creek, there was a Methodist minister there attending our business meeting one day. At the close, he said to Elder White: "What in the world does this mean? I have just come from a Methodist meeting. They quarreled and fought and came near pulling one another's hair. Your conference makes me think of the handle of a jug,—it's all on one side. I do not understand it."

"Well," said Brother White, "we act as brethren, and we get ready to vote, and then we vote."

O, how this movement has grown! And, thank God, there has not a thing come up but what there has been a unanimous vote.

W. T. Knox: Instead of moving to adjourn *sine die*, suppose we simply adjourn. There may something arise so that the chairman will desire to call us together this afternoon. A motion to adjourn will be in order.

It was then moved and seconded to adjourn.

## North American Division Conference

**Sixth Meeting, June 5, 3:30 P. M.**

I. H. EVANS in the chair.

Reports were called for, and the committee on nominations presented a further report, as follows:—

### Report on Nominations

Your committee recommends:—

1. That the selection of a secretary for the Publishing Department be referred to the executive committee.

2. For secretary of the Sabbath School Department, Mrs. L. Flora Plummer. The report was adopted.

### Credentials and Licenses

The committee on credentials and licenses presented a report, as follows:—

Your committee recommend for ministerial credentials: I. H. Evans, C. P. Bollman, G. F. Haffner, Dr. H. W. Miller, W. W. Prescott, G. G. Roth, C. B. Stephenson, G. B. Thompson, F. M. Wilcox, L. H. Christian, F. C. Gilbert, C. S. Longacre, S. Mortenson, L. A. Reed, J. H. Schilling, A. O. Tait, M. C. Wilcox.

For ministerial licenses: C. M. Snow, W. E. Howell.

For missionary licenses: Matilda Erickson, Vesta J. Farnsworth, L. A. Smith, Kathrina B. Wilcox.

The following names are referred to the Columbia Union Conference: E. R. Palmer, A. J. S. Bourdeau, Dr. H. N. Sisco, Dr. Bourdeau-Sisco, W. A. Colcord, M. E. Olsen.

All other names demanding consideration are referred to the executive committee of the North American Conference.

The report was adopted.

### Distribution of Labor

The committee on distribution of labor presented the following report:—

Your committee on distribution of labor respectfully recommend the following report:—

1. That J. W. Davis, of the Southwestern Union, make the Southern Union his field of labor.

2. That W. A. Woodruff, of the Southwestern Union, be invited to labor in the Southern Union.

3. That R. D. Quinn, of Greater New York, take the presidency of the Southeastern Union.

4. That J. R. Patterson, of Central California, labor in the Oregon Conference.

5. That E. W. Catlin, of Oregon, labor in the Central California Conference.

6. That S. E. Jackson, of Minnesota, be invited to make Western Canada his field of labor.

7. That H. S. Shoup, of Knoxville, Tenn., be invited to labor in the Western New York Conference.

8. That O. E. Sandnes, of the Manitoba Conference, labor in the Western Oregon Conference.

9. That Miss Ella M. Leach, of the District of Columbia Conference, connect with the New York Conference as a Bible worker.

10. That the Oklahoma Conference be requested to release David Voth, to labor in Chicago.

11. That the Walla Walla College Board be requested to release Prof. John Isaac, to take the presidency of the Oklahoma Conference.

12. That R. L. Routt make North Missouri his field of labor.

13. That Milton St. John, of Western Oregon, be requested to make the Massachusetts Conference his field of labor.

14. That Miss Meta Peterson, of Iowa, be invited to labor in Montreal, Canada.

15. That S. M. Butler, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, make Iowa his field of labor.

16. That W. Ostrander, of Michigan, labor in the Iowa Conference.

17. That A. J. Haysmer take the presidency of the Montana Conference.

18. That L. T. Nicola, of the Greater New York Conference, connect with the East Michigan Conference in labor.

19. That C. R. Magoon, of Northern Illinois, make the Cumberland Conference his field of labor.

20. That C. Meleen, of the West Pennsylvania Conference, make the Massachusetts Conference his field of labor.

21. That Miss Lottie Bell, of California, connect with the work in the East Michigan Conference.

22. That Earl Nichols, now with the Review and Herald Publishing Association, connect with the Canadian Publishing Association, Eastern Canada.

23. That the Maine Conference be requested to release J. F. Piper to labor in the Western Washington Conference.

24. That Chas. Everson, of Northern Illinois, make the Greater New York Conference his field of labor.

25. That F. H. Hoxie, of East Michigan Conference, make the North Missouri Conference his field of labor.

26. That N. P. Neilsen, of Greater New York, go to the Pacific Union Conference to labor.

27. That Miss Florence White, of Ohio, connect with the Buena Vista Academy, Ontario.

28. That the Greater New York Conference be requested to release A. V. Cotton, to labor in the Upper Columbia Union Conference.

29. That M. C. Strachan, of the Southeastern Union, labor in the Southern Union Conference.

30. That T. B. Buckner, of the Southern Union, make the Southeastern Union his field of labor.

31. That E. L. Stewart, of West Michigan, make North Dakota his field of labor.

32. That N. M. Jorgenson, of North Dakota, make West Michigan his field of labor.

33. That J. L. McElhany, of the District of Columbia Conference, take the presidency of the Greater New York Conference.

34. That H. C. J. Walleker, formerly of the East Caribbean Mission, make Greater New York his field of labor.

35. That W. D. Parkhurst, of Iowa, make the North Missouri Conference his field of labor.

On motion to adopt, the consideration of the report was deferred.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to call of Chair.

## Seventh Meeting, June 6, 11 A. M.

I. H. EVANS in the chair.

### On Distribution of Labor

The consideration of the report of the committee on distribution of labor was taken up, and the following corrections made:—

4. That J. R. Patterson, of Central California, labor in the North Pacific Union Conference.

5. That E. W. Catlin, of Upper Columbia, labor in the Central California Conference.

15. That S. M. Butler and wife, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, make Iowa their field of labor.

17. That A. J. Haysmer take the presidency of the Montana Conference. On motion this was referred to the executive committee of the North American Division.

24. That Chas. T. Everson, of Northern Illinois, make the Greater New York Conference his field of labor.

28. That the Greater New York Conference be requested to release A. V. Cotton, to labor in the Upper Columbia Conference.

Voted that recommendations 29 and 30 be referred to the North American Division Conference Executive Committee.

With the above corrections and references, the report of the committee was adopted.

### Report of Committee

H. S. Shaw (reading):—

The committee on distribution of labor submit the following final report:—

36. That L. S. Wheeler, of Greater New York, make the East Michigan Conference his field of labor.

37. That C. F. Ulrich, of Massachusetts, make the West Pennsylvania Conference his field of labor.

38. That S. B. Horton, of West Michigan, make the Columbia Union Conference his field of labor.

39. That W. L. Adkins, of the Chesapeake Conference, make North Carolina his field of labor.

40. That Emma Poch, of Arkansas, connect with the East Pennsylvania Conference in the Bible work.

41. That Miss Gertrude Sims, of Northern New England, make the Indiana Conference her field of labor.

42. That G. W. Casebeer, now on furlough from South America, be invited to connect with the work in Chicago until October.

43. That E. W. Wolfe, of Iowa, be invited to labor in the East Pennsylvania Conference.

44. That Elder A. J. Breed, of the District of Columbia Conference, be invited to make the East Pennsylvania Conference his field of labor.

45. That C. Armenean, of Alberta, make Eastern Canada his field of labor, to work among the French.

All other recommendations of laborers are referred to the North American Division Conference Committee.

On motion to adopt the report, the items were taken up for immediate consideration. Recommendation 43 was by vote referred to the executive committee of the North American Division Conference.

S. E. Wight: I should like to add another recommendation: I move that W. E. Hancock and wife be recommended to labor in New Orleans, in the Southern Union.

This motion prevailed, and the entire report was adopted. The meeting adjourned.



## General Conference Departmental Resume

ONE of the most important branches of the work carried on at this session of the General Conference was the work that was done for the young people. The devotional work undertaken in their behalf was attended with excellent results. The six-o'clock morning devotional meetings were usually well attended, and were appreciatively participated in by large numbers. At these meetings many gave their hearts to God, while others renewed their consecration; and it was the general testimony that these young men and women would go out from this meeting with a deeper spiritual experience than ever before, and with a stronger determination to stand by the work of God and give themselves to it.

In the young people of this denomination this work has an asset which it would be difficult to estimate too highly. With hearts truly converted to God, and with intelligent preparation for some phase of the work, they will be a power in this message. It is our duty to pray God that they may be wisely directed.

Another important phase of the work was the meetings of the Publishing Department. In these meetings matters of great importance to the progress of the message were daily under consideration. The question uppermost in the minds of all seemed to be, What plans can be laid for the more rapid and wide-spread circulation of our literature? It was not a question of advancing this or that personal interest, but of advancing the cause of God, of which all these branches, or departments, are active, necessary, and loyal factors.

The Sabbath School Department did efficient work, and it seemed that every phase of Sabbath-school work had its share of thoughtful consideration. Experienced Sabbath-school workers had been giving prayerful thought to the various topics assigned them, and the result was a feast of good things for those who were able to attend the sessions of this department. The result is bound to be seen in the future Sabbath-school work of the denomination.

In the Religious Liberty Department the same careful preparatory work had been done, and there was much interesting discussion of the various phases of religious liberty work. Excellent papers were presented on a large variety of topics, and the thoughts brought out were much appreciated by those who could attend.

The same could be said of all the other departments. Good reports were continually heard from them all.

In the Publishing Department one of the most interesting topics considered was the scholarship plan for student canvassers. This plan which was started a number of years ago by the *Signs of the Times* in offering scholarships for a certain number of subscriptions, has now broadened out until a large percentage of students at our higher schools have earned, or are earning, their own way by the circulation of our truth-filled literature. Through this means our schools are getting an excellent class of thoughtful, studious, and consecrated young men and women; and the result is that the schools are preparing this kind of people for still more efficient work in this cause. It works well for the schools, and enables them, on the whole, to send out

into the work a better class and a better-prepared class of young men and women.

The Religious Liberty Department, as a result of its meetings, has created a demand for a variety of special literature for free circulation by our people. This literature should deal with the principles of Christian and civil liberty and sound a warning against the encroachments of those forces which would turn our government backward toward the principles of medievalism.

As one surveys the work carried on by these departments during the General Conference, he is compelled to the conclusion that the work throughout the world is bound to feel the impulse of what was done here. We believe that these meetings have been blessed of God, and that they will prove a blessing to the work in all the countries to which these delegates will go. The work in the home land will receive its inspiration and uplift also, and thus will this great band of consecrated workers move forward as one man for the accomplishment of the work.

C. M. S.

## Delegation Visits the President

THE delegation appointed by the Conference to present an engrossed address to the President of the United States visited him at the White House Thursday, June 5. In presenting the address, J. O. Corliss said:—

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor, sir, on behalf of this deputation representing the World's Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, to present to you the greetings of that people now assembled at Takoma Park, in this city. Delegates from the world's nations have there gathered in quadrennial session to consider the vital interests of gospel work.

We are not unmindful, Mr. President, of the fact that the powers that be are ordained of God, with certain limitations. We are therefore glad to array ourselves on the side of religious freedom as exemplified in the teachings of Dr. Witherspoon, one of your honored predecessors, of Princeton University, who tutored Madison, Mason, and others, in the American principle of total separation of church and state.

Be assured that our sympathies and best wishes are with you in the discharge of the important duties of your high office.

### Copy of Letter Presented

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1913.

To the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

From the World's Conference of Seventh-day Adventists now in session in this city, we have the honor to bring to you the greetings of our people.

As Christians, we are endeavoring to extend the blessings of the gospel throughout the world. We maintain that God and his Word are supreme in all things spiritual, recognize civil government as of divine ordinance, and honor all in authority.

We believe in the American principle of total separation of church and state, and honor the names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others of your illustrious predecessors who have stood for the great principles of civil and religious liberty. We therefore oppose all religious legislation; and, while conscientiously observing the Sabbath our-

selves, disapprove of enforcing Sabbath observance by civil enactment.

We wish you health and success in all your efforts for the peace, prosperity, and welfare of this and other nations, and pray God that you may be enabled faithfully to uphold the principles of religious freedom as taught by Mr. Witherspoon, the honored president of Princeton University, and the founders of the great American republic; defended by the Presbytery of Hanover, of Virginia; and later guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

A. G. DANIELLS, *Chairman*;

W. A. SPICER, *Secretary*.

In response to this greeting, the President very cordially and with feeling replied, "I thank you most sincerely for the greetings from your people."



## Departmental Reports

[We present under this general head the reports of departmental secretaries given at the General Conference. We regret that it has been necessary to abbreviate these reports. They were given in full in the *Bulletin*.]

### Department of Education

THE past four years have been a period of growth in attendance and of increase in the efficiency of our schools both at home and abroad. Chief among the results of this advance are: (1) Reflex influence of the rapid missionary extension, especially in foreign countries. This has acted as a strong stimulus to our educators and young people to do their best to qualify for better and wider service. A constant need and demand for helpers have made its impression upon those whose business it is to recruit the gospel forces of this denomination. (2) The help it has been to the work of the department to have for the first time its own organ, in the form of an educational journal. Through this medium we have been able to set before our less-experienced teachers some better standards, and provide some very definite means of helping qualify to meet them; such as the Teacher's Reading Course, the Round Table, and serial outlines and articles on the most needy features of the normal work. (3) Another productive cause of progress is the perfecting of the educational organization throughout the field, especially that part which pertains to the work of union educational secretaries, educational superintendents, the issuing of certificates to teachers of church-schools, and the management of summer schools and institutes. This has resulted in uniformity practically in all sections of the country, so that both teachers and students, in moving from one place to another, avoid the confusion and loss they have often suffered in the past.

### Conventions and Councils

Each year an educational convention or council has been held. The council which met at the time of the last General Conference was followed, in the summer of 1910, by a general convention at Berrien Springs, Mich., for ten days. There were over one hundred delegates present, representing every one of our training-schools in America and the larger number of our academies. Special attention was given to the problems of our advanced schools.

In 1911 a council of educational secretaries was called at College View, Nebr. It is doubtful if we had ever before held a meeting of educators where so much was accomplished in behalf of church-schools. Every union secretary was present, and the entire time was given to working out those details which mean better church-schools and more efficient elementary teachers. Much study was given to the question of the reorganization of our church-school work, with a view to bringing about closer and more efficient supervision. Plans were laid for a uniform system of examinations of students and the certification of elementary teachers throughout America.

A year ago, at Loma Linda, Cal., there was held a council of the heads of our training-schools in this country. All but three of these institutions were represented. The time was given to the consideration of matters looking toward the upbuilding and strengthening of our advanced work, and six commissioners were appointed, which were to prepare reports to be presented at this General Conference. The purposes of these appointments were: (1) "To formulate a plan for increasing the efficiency of our Bible teaching." (2) "To consider the present arrangement of our Bible courses, with a view to their improvement." (3) "To define the standard of a Seventh-day Adventist college." (4) "To recommend a list of books that would make a suitable library for our academies and colleges." (5) To specify "the proper equipment for science teaching in our colleges." These commissions have been working during the year, and at our departmental meetings which are being held in connection with this General Conference, their reports are being given.

These councils and institutes have helped greatly to unify our work, bringing about closer and more sympathetic relations between general, union, and State organizations, and between our various schools, and have raised the standard of our educational work in all its branches.

#### Summer Schools and Institutes

During the past four years summer schools have been held annually in the stronger unions, and in most cases they have been permanently established. These gatherings are proving a great help to the church-school teachers, for they receive practical instruction in the subjects especially required of them. At the close of these sessions examinations are given, and teachers' certificates granted.

#### Elementary Schools

Twelve years ago, when church-schools were just beginning to be established in America, I was told that if educators advocated the starting of these schools throughout this country, the money required for the buildings, equipment, and teachers' salaries, would greatly reduce our mission offerings, and retard our work in foreign fields. At that time the amount necessary for the annual maintenance of our church-schools was little more than \$3,000, and our offerings to missions were \$135,000. Last year our church-schools required \$138,320 for their support, an increase of more than 4,000 per cent; and \$472,000 was sent to foreign missions, an increase of 350 per cent. This proves

that the success of any department which is a rightful part of this organization will in no way retard the work of any other department, when each is doing its own appointed work.

Four years ago there were 10,487 students in our church-schools. The present enrolment is 17,796, an increase of 7,309. However, it should be stated in this connection that this includes the mission schools, and out-schools as well, and the increase in these has been greater than the increase in the church-schools in the home land. At the beginning of the quadrennial period \$101,371 was required for the maintenance of our primary schools; the last year, \$138,320, an increase of \$36,949.

It has been reported to the department from some States that government inspection of our church-schools will soon be made. This ought to cause no alarm, except to stir us up to do our best to so increase the efficiency of our work, especially through our normal schools, that a corps of teachers of such recognized ability will be developed that we shall welcome rather than fear inspection, making it the means of bringing the value of Christian education to the attention of those who are deploring the lack of moral training in State schools.

#### Academies and Colleges

During the past quadrennial term the enrolment of our academies has increased from 6,521 to 8,205, an advance of 1,684. In the same period our colleges and academies have increased their resources from \$1,339,421 to \$2,081,208, or 53 per cent, which is highly gratifying. However, in increasing the resources, they have increased their indebtedness \$7.46 on every one hundred dollars of assets. It is to be hoped that during the next four years the aggressive policy will be not an increasing of the number of our advanced institutions, especially in this country, or in the buying of land or adding of buildings to those already purchased, except where actual growth makes it a necessity, but, rather, the hearty joining of the schools in the movement which is being set on foot by the denomination for the reduction of institutional indebtedness, and letting more be used for the betterment of the scientific equipment, libraries, and general appearance. And while we hope that the attendance in our church-schools will greatly increase during the four years, so as to gather into our own schools a larger per cent of our boys and girls, yet great care should be taken not to increase these schools more rapidly than efficient teachers can be found to operate them, or than money can be procured to guarantee a proper salary. It would be well, perhaps, in this matter for us to heed the time-worn motto, "Not how much, but how well."

#### Mission Schools

The past term has seen the rapid increase of our mission schools in foreign lands. Four years ago we had 2,779 students. The number has increased to 8,630. When it is understood that in many countries our schools are the most effective means of reaching the people, and that those who have accepted Christ while in attendance have been among the most loyal adherents to the faith, it will be seen that the mission schools have been, and will continue to the end to be, one of the great factors in mission fields in bringing souls to a saving

knowledge of the truth. While the evangelist gathers about him an audience which is continually changing, the Christian teacher has before him day after day, and in some cases year after year, the same persons, so that he can continue to impress upon them, by example, by lesson, and by sacred song, the story of Christ and the blessed news of the soon-coming Saviour.

#### New Enterprises

Besides the growth in church and mission schools, the past four years have seen three foreign training-schools started in the United States, for the Danish-Norwegian, German, and Swedish nationalities. All three were established in the year 1910. There is no doubt that in the providence of God they were led to the right location, where they found suitable, well-built educational institutions, which they purchased at a great reduction from the original cost. This was not true in regard to the Swedish Seminary, but they were able to remodel buildings, and have been very comfortable to the present time. Their continued growth, however, will soon demand a main school building. The attendance at each of these schools has increased from the opening.

At the time of the last General Conference the Pacific Union purchased 1,784 acres of land near St. Helena, on which were buildings which could be used for beginning school work. The school has had a healthy growth from the first, and now, besides the buildings already on the property, there have been completed a large dormitory for ladies, containing a dining-room, and also the main school building. The lumber was cut from the forest on the estate, teachers and students felling the trees, sawing the lumber, and erecting the buildings.

The year 1910 also saw the establishment of a training-school in Constantinople, where a favorable beginning has been made to educate the young men and women converts of the Levant, so that they may help to extend the message in that difficult but interesting field.

The same year, the Chinese training-school was started at Nanking, and at the present time land has been purchased, and steps taken for the erection of a permanent building. This, we trust, will result in establishing a strong training-school in the world's largest mission field. In Korea a successful school has been in operation for the past three years, and a very desirable site has been procured by the purchase of land in Soonan, on a hill overlooking the city. Plans are being drawn and work is about to commence on buildings for both the men's and women's schools, and for the dispensary which has been operated in connection with them. While in Japan we have been unable, up to the present time, to purchase land and to erect buildings, yet in rented quarters a small but encouraging school is being conducted.

#### Correspondence School

By a vote of the General Conference at its last session, a Correspondence School was started. This has been successfully conducted, 576 having been benefited by its service. The present enrolment is 311.

The patronage of the school represents a wide range of ages and occupations, and leads us to look for much

wider usefulness during the future. Its enrolment is drawn from every continent, and the islands of the sea. Its course of study ranges from the grammar school to the college. The possibilities of the school are just beginning to show themselves, and when its usefulness is better known, more advantage will be taken of its opportunities.

#### Home Schools

There is a growing demand from mothers whose children do not have access to a Christian school, for definite help in the instruction of their children at home. Some such home schools are already being carried on, and action has been taken by the department to prepare and conduct a Mother's Normal Course, through the Correspondence School. And it is the intention of the educational journal to make more efficient its department of Home Education.

#### Normal Work

It has been evident that if our church-schools are to have trained teachers to carry out methods of Christian education, we must strengthen our normal departments and greatly increase the enrolment. Perhaps no branch of our work the past four years has received more attention or shown more real, substantial progress than our normal work. New normal buildings have been constructed at Walla Walla College, at South Lancaster Academy, and at Keene Academy, and steps are being taken for one at Union College.

A reading course for teachers has been put into operation by the department, and is compulsory for those receiving certificates.

#### Improvement of the Ministry

The ministerial institutes which have been conducted by the members of the General Conference Committee the past two years have been attended with remarkable success. We are profoundly thankful that so large a number of ministers have been permitted to receive this uplift. This department is now working out a plan which it hopes will result in much good in the building up of the ministry. It was recently voted by the General Conference Committee "that we approve of the plan of bringing together in institute the Bible teachers in our training-schools, at such time as may be arranged by the educational secretary." This gathering of our Bible teachers this summer now seems assured, and I feel sure the result will be a more efficient ministry.

The General Conference Committee, at its last autumn council, requested the Department of Education to prepare a reading course each for licensed and ordained ministers, which will be presented at this meeting. No more important work lies before this denomination than the training of an efficient gospel ministry. We have required a standard of our bookkeepers, teachers, nurses, and physicians, but not of our preachers, and we are reaping the results of our short-sightedness. The strongest and most inviting course in our colleges should be the ministerial, and its teachers should be men of strong spiritual leadership, who have a clear conception of "the faith once delivered to the saints." Then there will be attracted to these classes in large numbers our young men of promise. Let them be

held there until the training of head, heart, and hand fits them to go forth to preach the word with force and conviction, which will bring again to the church that apostolic power which caused sinners to cry out, "What must I do to be saved?"

#### Conclusion

While this report shows that steady growth has been made in the educational work in our denomination, yet we ought not to be content until a far greater number of our children and youth have found a place in our own schools,—schools better organized, better disciplined, and better equipped. We need these schools so that our children may be surrounded in their daily work by a Christian atmosphere. In the years of childhood, impressions are easily made, but not easily effaced; the clay is pliable in the hands of the potter, and, by painstaking effort and constant prayer, can be molded into vessels for the Master's use.

We need to strengthen our academies, refusing to employ as teachers the untried, unskilled, and uncouth; for into these institutions come our youth at that age when thorough work and firm discipline attract, when laxness and shallowness disgust, and discourage, and turn them away from us for all time. We have left too much to the training-schools, forgetting that it is in youth we win or lose our boys and girls; that it is during this time that seventy-five per cent of the converts to Christ are made, the time when boys and girls are changing to men and women; when they are leaving trifling play for thoughtful work; when they stand at the parting of the ways, hesitating in their decision whether to join the multitude in its pursuit after wealth, wanton pleasure, and vanity of the world, or to turn to the nobler and enduring things of life which give promise of a life beyond. As our academies increase in spiritual and intellectual excellency, they will be able to pass on a far larger per cent of their pupils to our training-schools.

In these training-schools lies our hope; for from them are coming and will come the men and women who are to be God's collaborators in finishing the work in our own day. These schools must be strong; but strength must come from the power given to men who do God's bidding. The scholarship must be excellent, but that excellency must be measured by the Word of God, and not by "rationalistic instruction or secularized education," to which men are bowing down today.

Our educational work is ever in danger, on the one hand, from those who would substitute ill-guided religious fervor for hard work; on the other hand, from those who insist that the efficiency of our training-schools must be measured by worldly criterions. We need the help of the all-wise God, that we may profit by the grand principles of Christian education which he has graciously given us in this our day through the spirit of prophecy, that we do not circumscribe it by our narrow interpretation, but be broadened and sanctified by its instruction. This department needs your help and counsel, that in all our plans for the educational work of this denomination we may reach a standard of excellency which will sat-

isfy men because it is thorough, and which will please God because it is wrought out in the fear of the Lord.

H. R. SALISBURY,  
*Educational Secretary.*

#### Medical Department

A quadrennial report of our Medical Department at this time cannot be a representative one. It cannot fully state what has been accomplished the past four years, nor can it be a correct indication of what could be done under normal conditions. Since our last General Conference session, circumstances have necessitated changes, and three different men who have acted as medical secretaries in that time have been called to fill other positions. For much of the time no one has been in full charge of the department, and this is the situation at the opening of this Conference.

It is an easy matter to make the statement that we have sixty-nine sanitariums, but the fact that we can say this is cause for serious thought. As we think of what it would mean to any denomination, and what it meant to ours at first, to establish one sanitarium, it is difficult to comprehend all that is involved in this great increase of these institutions. Forty of them are operated by conferences, and twenty-nine are under private management. Besides this, there are thirty-five city treatment establishments, some of which do a volume of work equal to that of a fair-sized sanitarium. These hundred or more institutions represent a large investment of money, the employment of many people, the use of much talent, and the expenditure of a great deal of energy. What should we not expect from all this?

The present investment in sanitarium property is \$4,141,316.23, nearly a quarter of a million dollars more than the combined value of all our publishing houses, intermediate schools, academies, and colleges, counting conference and private institutions in both instances. It may be said by some that this is an overinvestment in sanitariums; but, be it as it may, it indicates the interest that has been shown by our people in this phase of work, and what we have been able to do in its establishment. It also suggests the importance of our safeguarding this large investment by judicious management and by an attitude that will encourage and strengthen this work.

There are now connected with our sanitariums 117 physicians, 1,135 nurses, and 945 other workers, making a total of 2,197 employees. These workers are our own people, engaged in work that is more or less in the interest of the advancement of our cause, including public lectures and sermons, Bible readings, circulation of literature, personal missionary work, and so forth. This work does not appear in conference reports, nor is it done at conference expense. It should be regarded as a wonderful advantage that such a large branch of our cause can be a true missionary work and at the same time a self-supporting one.

With a conservative estimate, we note that our sanitarium workers are receiving in wages over one million dollars a year, the whole of which is received by the patronage of the institutions.

This gives a tithe of one hundred thousand dollars, to which may be added gifts and offerings, coming into our denominational treasuries, helping to support the cause. Thus our medical work gives self-supporting employment to a large number of Sabbath-keeping people, who may engage in a definite missionary work and help to advance other interests of the cause. These figures take no account of many physicians and nurses engaged in private field work, who are more or less the product of our sanitariums, and whose labors and means help to advance the message.

The number of people reached by our sanitariums makes one of the most important features of this work. Here are figures showing the number of sanitarium patients for the past four years:—

|            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 1909 ..... | 23,737 |
| 1910 ..... | 33,127 |
| 1911 ..... | 26,359 |
| 1912 ..... | 28,960 |

Total ..... 112,183

Let us not give these figures a mere passing thought; for they indicate in a measure what is being done through our system of sanitariums. We have an average of over twenty-eight thousand people a year visiting these institutions, staying an average of five weeks each. Their association with our work and workers gives opportunity of securing considerable information concerning our message and its progress. They attend services, read our literature, and engage in personal conversation with helpers, and some of them are led to a full acceptance of the truth. Many others are at least favorably impressed, and after leaving the institution, help to spread its influence. Some of our patients are persons of high prominence, in position to give substantial assistance to our cause. Many legislators are reported as patients, and a number of them have given assurance of support when needed in meeting religious legislation.

It would be an interesting thing to know how much effort and expense would be required to reach twenty-eight thousand people for a period of five weeks through our tent and hall meetings. We well know that this number includes many persons who otherwise would probably never come in contact with our work in so favorable a manner. Thus, our sanitarium work is really an evangelical factor. If we ask, Why are not more definite results in actual Sabbath-keepers seen? let us remember that sanitariums are not designed to be proselyting in their work. They have a distinct sphere, which, while it may not be directly that of making religious converts, is strong in spiritual influence.

The nurses' training-school feature of our sanitarium work deserves special mention. Most of the 1,135 nurses employed are students in training. They are being educated as workers for field or institutional service. Careful study leads many of our sanitarium leaders to the conclusion that this feature is a heavy expense to the institution, rather than a financial advantage. Nurses receive board, room, laundry work, and tuition; and, in the second and third years, and in some instances in the first year, they receive a cash allowance. One sanitarium reports about \$325 paid for the second and third years' work, besides the items of expense mentioned. Nurses

give in return their services, which are not always such as fully to compensate the institution for its outlay. It is estimated that the total value of this educational work is now over \$160,000 a year. Whatever loss is sustained, which is thought by some to be half of this amount, is a loss to the sanitariums. While this is entirely a denominational work, it is done without cost to the denomination, either as conferences or as individuals.

Thus far our statistics deal principally with sanitariums. There is another feature of our medical work that demands more than a passing notice. The number of treatment-rooms is yearly increasing. These are owned and operated almost wholly by private individuals. They are most generally successful from a financial standpoint, and when properly conducted, exert an excellent influence. Some of them are of most substantial help to local conference work. Some work in close affiliation with near-by sanitariums, to the mutual help of all concerned. Those conducting these enterprises deserve commendation for their well-spent energies in self-supporting work. Those of our brethren who are in position to do so should show an interest in their work, and, by proper moral support, fostering care, and good counsel, add strength to it. This is probably one of the most practicable ways of doing medical work in our cities, both as to financial support and good results. A wide field with favorable inducement is here offered to those who are seeking openings of this kind and who can properly fill them.

Our figures for treatment-rooms are not complete. There are 27 in this country and 8 in foreign countries, with a total value of \$113,184.10. They have a daily capacity of 880 patients. Last year they gave 20,415 treatments, doing \$6,659.60 worth of charity work. There are 162 persons employed in these treatment-rooms.

Thus far we have spoken only of institutional work. The work of our medical missionaries in the field service must be remembered, representing, as it does, one of the most important phases of our entire medical work. We have no statistics, however, to present, and no report to make. Doubtless this matter will appear in the reports from various fields.

The report of our medical college at Loma Linda, Cal., will be given by others, as will no doubt also that of our postgraduate course for nurses connected with the Foreign Mission Seminary and Washington Sanitarium Dispensary. These two additional forces to our medical educational work should mark an epoch of much meaning for advanced medical missionary endeavor. Let us not view our special advantages with matter-of-fact vision, but see in their increased opportunity an added responsibility to make the wisest use of the same.

Much of the work of our department recently has been to give assistance in securing suitable workers to meet various calls and to put persons wanting employment in touch with openings. Careful inquiry has been made to ascertain the fitness and qualifications of individuals, and action taken accordingly. We have reason to believe that considerable satisfactory service has been rendered in this way. This feature may be further developed and be of much value.

Among the things that should be given attention in connection with this department is, first and most urgently, the appointment of a capable and permanent medical secretary. The reasons for this are too numerous to mention, and too obvious to need mentioning.

A more complete organization of our medical work will, of course, help to develop its efficiency. Some important questions arise for consideration and attention. We should develop further plans and methods for reaching the public effectively. The possibilities of our engaging more in temperance campaigns might well be considered. Better education of our own people in rational and intelligent health principles is needed. Better provision should be made for safeguarding the health of those who go to foreign fields by proper instruction. Our training-schools for nurses need consideration, with a view to strengthening their work, possibly setting a standard of what shall constitute a recognized course of training, and then confining this work to such institutions as can properly give it. The development of real medical missionaries, both physicians and nurses, is a most important matter, and should have careful study soon. Considerable demand is expressed for workers who are trained in practical household economy, who can go into homes and teach such things as are most needed. The demand for educated cooks is greater than the supply. Plans for the development and wider circulation of our health literature are needed. We still need to learn how to make the best use of our medical facilities and advantages in connection with other lines of our work. The relation we should sustain to private medical work requires careful attention.

It is highly important that the immense business interests involved in the operation of our sanitariums be carefully studied, in order to reach the most economical management consistent with good service. This phase of the work is of such magnitude as to demand special consideration. Our system of sanitariums should have careful organization for closer cooperation and more uniform administration. Some effort should be made to secure uniformity in rates, service, remuneration of workers, etc. Possibly central purchasing agencies can be established to mutual advantage.

These questions and many others offer a wide field of usefulness to our medical department. It should be one of the most useful departments of our administrative work. May God grant it shall fill its place.

L. A. HANSEN, *Assistant Secretary.*

#### North American Negro Department Population

In 1863 there were 4,500,000 colored people in the United States. There are now 10,000,000. This is a population of 3,000,000 more than the population of Belgium. It is greater than that of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and one ninth of the total population of the United States. It is equal to the white population of the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas,



Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Over 7,500,000 of these are in the Southern, Southeastern, and Southwestern Union Conferences. The colored population in some of the union conferences is as follows: Southern, 3,208,664; Southeastern, 3,177,055; Columbia, 1,488,256; Southwestern, 1,270,523; Central, 230,500; Lake, 160,939; Atlantic, 158,327.

#### Occupation

Fifty years ago practically all the colored people in the South had but one occupation,—tilling the soil. There were no physicians, surgeons, pharmacists, graduate nurses, lawyers, teachers, dentists, architects, electricians, photographers, wholesale merchants, insurance agents, editors, undertakers, real estate dealers; no owners of mines, cotton-mills, dry-goods stores, newspapers, publishing houses, etc. At the present time there are more than 300,000 working at trades and other occupations requiring skill. There are more than 2,400 physicians, 20,000 graduate nurses, 21,000 teachers, 15,000 clergymen, 14,000 masons, 24,000 dressmakers, 10,000 engineers and firemen, 10,000 blacksmiths, 21,000 carpenters, and they edit 400 newspapers and periodicals.

A few years ago it was unlawful for a colored person to hold any United States government position. At present there are 22,400 employed, of whom 3,950 are in the different branches of the postal service.

#### Property

Fifty years ago the colored people in the South were without lands, money, stock, or homes. Today they not only have money in the bank, but own 20,000,000 acres of land, which if placed in a body would be about 31,000 square miles, or equal to the combined area of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. They cultivate 890,140 farms, or 100,000,000 acres, and own domestic animals to the value of \$177,273,975; poultry, \$5,113,756; implements and machinery, \$36,861,418; land and buildings, \$273,501,665. They now own 300 drug stores, and more than 20,000 grocery and other stores, 400 newspapers and periodicals, 100 insurance companies, 64 banks capitalized at \$1,600,000, and do an annual business of \$20,000,000. Their total wealth is over \$700,000,000.

#### Education

Fifty years ago the education of the colored people in this country had just begun; 95 per cent could neither read nor write. However, a great change has taken place. In 1900 the illiteracy had been reduced to 44.5 per cent. There were only four States, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Louisiana, with an illiteracy of over 50 per cent. In 1910, only one State, Louisiana, with 48.2, remained above 40 per cent, and the average for the United States had been reduced to 30.4 per cent, a decrease of 14 per cent in the last ten years.

There are now 50 colleges, 13 institutions for the higher education of women, 26 theological schools and departments, 3 schools of law, 5 of medicine, 4 of pharmacy, 17 State agricultural and normal colleges, and more than 400 normal and industrial schools. The value of school property is now estimated at \$17,000,000. In 1912 over \$4,400,000 were expended for higher and industrial training, and \$8,600,000 in their public schools.

They have taken a deep interest in the education of their own children. From 1866-70 they raised \$700,000 for school buildings and the support of teachers. They are now raising annually \$1,000,000 for educational purposes, and they own \$17,000,000 worth of school buildings.

Although there has been great progress, the equipment and facilities in their schools are, on the whole, far below those in white schools. The majority of the rural schools in the South are still without adequate buildings, and the average length of terms is from three to five months.

The colored people constitute about 11 per cent of the total population of the United States. A little less than 2 per cent of the \$7,000,000,000 expended for education annually, is spent upon them. Of more than \$600,000,000 spent for public schools, the colored people receive about 15 per cent.

There is no question, in my mind, but that the Lord interposed, and freedom was granted the colored people at the time it was, so they might be in a condition to accept this gospel message. However, it was a long time before we, as a people, began to realize the responsibility that rested upon us. Many years passed before any effort was put forth for them. For years the Lord kept sending us message after message through the spirit of prophecy, urging us to enter and work this field.

Elder J. E. White, having a burden to do something for this people, went to Mississippi with a few workers. While the prejudice and trials were great, they toiled on, and thus a beginning was made, under the name of the Southern Missionary Society. Mission schools were started, and much good was accomplished. Later the work was placed, for a time, under the counsel of the Southern Union Conference, and the work extended to other States. The Lord blessed the self-sacrificing efforts of those who labored for the education and evangelization of the colored people during those years.

In 1894 there were only about fifty colored Seventh-day Adventists in this country. As the result of the earnest efforts for the next fifteen years, or until 1909, the number was augmented to about 900.

As the great work of getting the message before them was carefully considered by the leading workers in the South, it was the general opinion that, in order for the work to be carried on as it should be, it ought to become a part of the regular organized work of the General Conference. Accordingly, at the session held in Washington, D. C., in 1909 the work for the colored people in this country was organized into the North American Negro Department. The work formerly carried on by the Southern Missionary Society was taken over. Elder J. W. Christian was elected department secretary. However, it was some months before he could arrange his other duties so that he could take up the work; then he remained in the South only a short time, as the climate did not agree with his health. Upon his resignation, in the latter part of the year, I was asked to take the work. The work really suffered during the delay, as those who had been conducting it laid off their responsibility when the department was organized.

My first work was to study the field and its needs. The more I became ac-

quainted with the situation, the more I realized the greatness of the work that the department had taken upon itself. Only a few sections of the great South had been touched, and the 3,500,000 in the Northern cities were as yet unwarned. Some of the first great needs that confronted us were the scarcity of efficient workers and lack of means and facilities. We found a scarcity of tents or anything to work with. Many of the workers, and especially the mission-school teachers, had entered the field before receiving sufficient training.

We felt that the matter of better equipping our training-school at Huntsville, Ala., should receive immediate attention. We visited some of the Northern camp-meetings and raised money to erect some new and much-needed buildings and put in other improvements, also to put in more industries, so we could better train the students and furnish work for those who could not otherwise attend.

The Lord has blessed these efforts, and today, while there are many more things we should have to make the school what it should be, as it is the only training-school for the United States and the West Indian Union Conference, we are prepared to do good work and accommodate about one hundred students. The attendance this year has reached over ninety, the largest in the history of the school. These are principally from the Southern States and the West Indian Union. We have graduates this year in the ministerial, normal, business, and nursing courses,—fourteen in all.

It has been necessary to close some of the mission schools that were accomplishing the least, and encourage the teachers to attend the Oakwood school, and get a preparation to do better work. As far as possible Bible workers have been put in the cities to carry on the work started by the mission schools. While there have been many perplexing problems to meet in the development of the organization, we believe the Lord has been guiding, and while there are many chances for improvement, we believe that the work is in the best condition it has ever been. With few exceptions, the colored people are pleased with the organization, and have settled down to do hard, active work.

The Lord has blessed the efforts put forth to place workers in different States and localities where the work has never been started, and many persons are now rejoicing in the truth. The evangelical efforts in tents, halls, etc., have been especially blessed. Tent efforts have been held in nearly every State where there are large numbers of colored people. As the result, several good, substantial companies have been raised up and others strengthened.

The membership has more than doubled in the last four years. The Southern Union has 588 Sabbath-keepers; the Southeastern, 794; Southwestern, 205; Columbia, 275; Atlantic, 219; Lake, 131; Central, 111; and scattered, 91; making the total number of Sabbath-keepers 2,414. We have 24 ordained ministers, 11 licentiates, 29 teachers, 55 canvassers, and 23 other workers. The offerings for 1912 amounted to \$3,702.50, and the tithe was \$16,323.02.

#### Conclusion

We feel that the Lord is making bare his arm to do a mighty work in the Southland. Much work remains to be



done. The Lord has told us that special efforts should be made in the large cities. "The great work before us all, as Christians, is to extend Christ's kingdom as rapidly as possible, in accordance with the divine commission." "Thousands of colored people in the South may now be uplifted, and become human agents to help their own race, if they can receive the help God is calling upon us to give them." A. J. HAYSMER, *Secretary*.

### The India Union Mission

India is the very Gibraltar of heathenism. The caste system divides the people into thousands of castes. The zenana system shuts up in prison 40,000,000 women, keeping them in ignorance and superstition, while the early child marriage stands at the very springs of the life of the Indian people, hindering the normal development of which they are capable. These are conditions met nowhere else in the world, which we, with you, must realize and face in our program of mission work in India.

The little force of foreign workers has been increased, until now, counting the wives of workers, there are seventy-two in the field. The health of our missionaries on the whole has been exceptionally good. Death, however, has entered our ranks, and claimed two workers, Elder G. K. Owen, the oldest minister, and Elder J. C. Little, who died of cholera.

At the biennial conference held at Lucknow in October, 1910, India, including Burma and Ceylon, was organized into what is known as the India Union Mission of Seventh-day Adventists. The field was divided into five local missions, as follows: Bengal, comprising the Bengali, Oriya, Santali, and Assamese language areas; North India, covering the Hindi, Bihari, Rajasthani, Punjabi, and Sindhi language areas; West India, comprising the language areas of Marathi and Gujarati; South India, including the island of Ceylon, and comprising the language areas of Tamil, Kanarese, Malayalam, and Cingalese; and Burma, including the country of Burma.

#### Mission Headquarters

Lucknow, a large city in North India, was chosen as the headquarters of the India Union Mission. It is located in one of the most beautiful provinces, has excellent postal, telegraph, and railway facilities, and is only one night's ride from Delhi, the new capital of the Indian Empire. It is in the very heart of the Hindustani world, which comprises fully a fourth of the population of the empire, and is in close proximity to the Himalaya Mountains. One night's ride on the train in the hot season takes our workers from the fiery heat of the plains to the cooling breezes which blow from the snow-capped mountains.

The International Tract Society, with its printing department, is also located at Lucknow. A year ago land in the best part of the city, on Abbott Road, one of the principal streets, was purchased. The land had upon it a well-built building, to which has been added a substantial addition, and this now provides offices for the India Union Mission and the International Tract Society. Thanks to the \$300,000 Fund.

### Burma

We shall now give you a survey of our work in the different local mission fields, beginning with Burma. Burma has a population of 12,000,000. Brother H. H. Votaw, who is superintendent of the field, is located at Rangoon, the chief city, where a thriving little church has been raised up, most of the members being English-speaking people. Recently ten souls were baptized and united with the church. Of the members of this church, several have become active and successful workers in different lines of work.

Shortly after the last General Conference, Brother R. B. Thurber went to Burma for the purpose of opening up an industrial school at Meiktila, in Upper Burma. Thirty acres of land have been acquired. A neat building, which serves as a dormitory, has been erected, and also a dwelling for Brother Thurber. A building for industrial work is now in process of construction. More than half of the funds for these buildings has been raised in Burma. The enrolment is 141. One or two thriving industries are affording instruction and work for Burmese youth. A letter from Brother Thurber reads as follows:—

"I send this to tell you the good news that I baptized nine persons in the lake, March 22. They are all of the earnest, hard-working, substantial class. Twelve more wanted baptism, but they were asked to wait. I believe we have reached the beginning of the harvest, and that a great work is just before us."

We are looking forward to the time when trained workers from the Meiktila school will help to finish the work in Burma.

A year ago a Burmese quarterly magazine was started. It has met with even better circulation than we expected. It now has a subscription list of over three thousand, and six thousand copies of the last issue were published. Brother Robert Beckner is at this meeting, and will tell you of his work.

The call for opening up work among the Karens has been answered. Miss Mary Gibbs began the study of Karen two years ago, and Brother G. A. Hamilton and wife, lately of California, are now giving as much time as possible to the study of the language, with a view to opening up mission work among the Karen people.

Dr. Oberholtzer-Tornblad, who was previously at Moulmein, in southern Burma, has opened up our first mission station in the Shan States. Brother and Sister Tornblad are supporting and operating this station. The church-membership of the Burma Mission is eighty-five.

### Bengal

Bengal is one of our largest mission fields, having a population of 78,000,000. It was in Calcutta, the capital of Bengal, the largest city, and for over a hundred years the capital of India, that the message began to take root in Hindustan.

In Bengal there are four mission stations, Calcutta, Karmatar, Gopalgunje, and Babulmohal, Pastor W. R. French is local superintendent of the field. The church-membership of this division is 153.

Calcutta has an English church and a Bengali church. For several years the English work has languished because of a lack of suitable evangelistic help to

carry it forward. But the call for help for English work in the cities of India has not been in vain. Brethren J. M. Comer and W. R. French, assisted by Brother Baasch and Sister Rachel Jones, are now carrying forward a growing work. Souls are accepting the truth. At a recent service the Sabbath question was presented, and in response to the call of the Holy Spirit, thirty-five arose one after the other, signifying their intention to obey the commandments of God. Some of these are very substantial people, and should be a strength to the cause. Twelve have recently been baptized.

A monthly magazine in the Bengali language has been circulating in Bengal the past four years, with a varying circulation of from two to six thousand. Brother L. J. Mookerjee, who has acted as pastor of the Bengali Calcutta church until recently, is the editor, and Brother A. G. Watson acts as agent in circulating the paper. He has associated with him a number of Bengali canvassers, some of whom have become quite proficient in selling papers. The outlook for an increased circulation of the Bengali *Signs*, which has recently been changed to a quarterly, is encouraging.

There is also located in Calcutta a well-equipped set of treatment-rooms, and a small health food factory. The treatment-rooms have been continued since the sanitarium was closed five years ago. Since then they have liquidated a small indebtedness, added to their equipment, and paid their running expenses, including rent, which in Calcutta is quite excessive. Brother J. H. Reagan is in charge of the treatment-rooms, and Brother J. W. Asprey manages the health food business.

Gopalgunje and the many surrounding villages present a large and needy field. Many are favorable to Christianity. Two strong, intelligent, well-trained missionaries are urgently required to connect with the work. We have but one lone worker, who is bravely holding the fort until help arrives. We must either strengthen the work at this strategic point, or abandon the station.

Our work at Karmatar, which grew slowly for several years, has been making more rapid growth the past two years. A mission bungalow has been built. Sister Burroway will tell you of the work at this station.

We have one more mission station in the Bengal section, located at Babulmohal, among the Santals, forty miles from Karmatar. Brother W. A. Barlow, who speaks both Santali and Hindi, is in charge of this station. A boarding-school of about twenty boys has been conducted the past two years. One or two village schools are also attached to the station. Brother and Sister Leech, who have been studying Santali, are now looking for a suitable location for another mission station among the Santals.

### North India

Brother and Sister L. J. Burgess, who have been pioneering the way among the Hindustani people in North India for the past seven and one-half years, are at this Conference.

North India comprises the largest mission field in India, having a population of 130,000,000. Considerable work has been done in preparing and circulating literature in Hindustani. The tenets of our faith have been made plain to many

Hindustani Christians through the printed page.

Nearly three years ago an industrial school was started by Brother and Sister Burgess in the mountains of Garhwal. A beautiful location was obtained among the lofty Himalaya Mountains. A schoolhouse, mission house, two dormitories, and other small buildings have been erected. The funds for these buildings have come through the earnest efforts of Elder and Mrs. S. N. Haskell. The enrolment of the school last year was about one hundred. The boys bring their food from their villages, and work for their tuition.

Mission work was begun at Najibabad, at the foot of the mountains, about forty miles from the Garhwal station, about three years ago. Sisters Kurts and Shryock began dispensary work for women, and Sister O'Connor opened up a school for girls. The dispensary has met with a growing patronage from the first. As many as ninety patients a day have been treated. Many homes have been thrown open for Bible study, and the workers have more of this kind of work than they can do. One great drawback to the work at Najibabad has been the unsuitable place for workers to live.

But better days are ahead for the work at Najibabad. Land has been purchased out of the city. When we passed through Najibabad on the way to this Conference, the brick walls of a mission house were above the tops of the windows. Dr. V. L. Mann expects soon to open up at this station a training class for dispensary workers, and there will be carried on with this a dispensary for men.

Nearly seven years ago property was purchased in Mussoorie to serve as a rest home for workers, and a training-school. The whole of the estate is now used for school purposes, as it affords a very suitable place for carrying on an English school for the children of missionaries and English-speaking believers. Having an elevation of nearly seven thousand feet, Mussoorie affords a very agreeable climate even in the hottest season. It is a great blessing to our missionaries to have a school for their children in a good climate. Plans are now on foot to erect a dormitory for boys and a school building. We are very thankful indeed to be able to say to missionaries coming to India that we have a school in a bracing climate where they can send their children. The teachers now consist of Mrs. Bruce, Brother and Sister M. M. Mattison, and Sister Wilson.

Since the sanitarium closed in Mussoorie, nearly three years ago, treatment-room work has been continued. Each year the patronage has increased. Last year about eleven hundred dollars was cleared, above all operating expenses. With improved equipment installed this year, the outlook for the Mussoorie treatment-rooms is very encouraging. Brother William Lake and Sister Nellie Wagner are carrying on the work in the Mussoorie treatment-rooms.

At Lucknow, outside of office work, Sister Vera Chilton is working for purdah women. As is well known, women of the higher classes live in most cases lives of seclusion. They do not appear on the streets or in places of public resort, but remain in their own homes

behind the curtain, seen only by women and their own husbands. The only way they can be reached is through the efforts of lady missionaries who can visit their homes, and tell them in their own tongue the gospel of Christ.

#### West India

Elder G. F. Enoch, the superintendent of the work in West India, began work in that section of the field a little more than five years ago. The first two years were spent mostly in language study.

Nearly three years ago mission work was opened up at Lonavla and Panvel. Lonavla is a semi-hill station in the Western Ghats, a few hours' ride by train from Bombay. As the result of work done by Brother Enoch, several English-speaking people have accepted the truth. Our last Sabbath prior to coming to this Conference was spent at Lonavla, and we had the privilege of seeing seventeen souls sign the covenant to keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Brother A. G. Kelsey has recently been stationed at Panvel, a Marathi village of ten thousand people, in a densely populated district close to the city of Bombay. Two schools have been started, and some of the people seem favorable to Christianity.

Elder M. D. Wood and wife, who have recently joined the work in West India, are located at Kalyan, a junction station between Lonavla and Bombay. Work was started in Kalyan about a year ago. Nine acres of land very suitable for a mission station were purchased in January of this year, and our first mission bungalow in West India is now being built. Some of Brother Wood's former converts have come to him, and are learning the truth. Preliminary steps are being taken to the organization of a church at Kalyan. Two village schools are being conducted. Sister Wood has opened up a neat and well-arranged dispensary, and has associated with her two Indian assistants. The patronage is growing, and from thirty to forty patients are treated daily.

At the biennial conference last November, it was decided to open up English evangelistic work in the city of Bombay, and Brother G. W. Pettit has located in that great city. Some souls are already becoming interested in the truth, and preparations are now being made to begin a public effort at the close of the present hot season.

The work in West India appears more encouraging than at any time previous.

#### South India

In South India work is being carried on at Nazareth and Trichinopoly. In addition to the mission house at Nazareth, which was in course of construction at the time of the last General Conference, a neat church and school building has been added, and two more acres of land have been purchased. Brother J. S. James, who has been connected with the work in South India from its beginning, will give a report of this field.

The International Tract Society, which represents the publishing work in India, has made some progress. Brother S. A. Wellman, Brother W. R. Perrin, Mrs. M. M. Quantock, and Sister Marion Belchambers, together with about fifteen Indians as assistants, are connected with the publishing work at Lucknow. Brother C. E. Weak's has

charge of the field work, having associated with him in the sale of English literature, Brethren Raymond and Poley, Brother and Sister P. A. Rick, and Brother W. Carrott. In the distribution of vernacular literature there are about twenty Indian canvassers. Two English monthly journals and five quarterly magazines, each in a different language, are published. These magazines vary in circulation from three to six thousand an issue. For some time it was thought that vernacular literature could not be sold, but Indian canvassers are being developed who are having good success in selling our literature among their own people. The *Oriental Watchman* and the *Herald of Health* have increased their size and about trebled their circulation the past two years.

Six mission homes, several school buildings, a mission headquarters, and a printing-office have been provided through funds sent to India from the \$300,000 Fund. These have brought encouragement to the workers, provided comfortable homes in more healthful locations, and necessary facilities with which to work. They have given us prestige among the people even more than we expected, for which we are profoundly thankful.

Our workers in India are eagerly looking toward this Conference for help. Shall these new workers be sent? Some of those already in the field are bearing two or three men's burdens. What word shall be sent on to them is an important question for this Conference to answer.

In conclusion, let me state that a greater question than that of men or means is ever before us in the mission field. We are in the midst of multitudes in the dense darkness of heathenism. They are dying more rapidly than converts are being added to Christianity by means of every missionary agency. Upon a superhuman force, a power greater in its measure and more mighty in its operation than this movement has yet experienced, depends the possibility of our program in India. We are facing a mountain greater than Zerubbabel faced. Our hope in heathen lands cannot be met by mere men. It is "not by an army, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." For the finishing of God's work in India, we ask your continued support and earnest prayers.

J. L. SHAW, Superintendent.

—Americans and other foreigners have been notified to leave Mexico City while there still is railroad communication with the coast. This notification has been issued by the Carranza government. A train on the interoceanic railway near Lake Cascade was dynamited by the Zapata forces, and after the explosion the rebels fell upon the passengers and slaughtered even the unarmed among them. The total number of dead has not yet been ascertained.

—Under the leadership of American teachers, education in the Philippine Islands is making wonderful progress. This is given under the authority of the United States Bureau of Education in its recent report. Especially in lines of industrial training and useful arts are the Filipinos most apt. Schoolchildren in the Philippines are so expert in making fine lace and embroidery that the people of that country promise to become formidable rivals of experts in France and Switzerland.



### Life Sketch of Elder Isaac Sanborn

ELDER ISAAC SANBORN, a pioneer in the advent message, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, Dec. 24, 1822. He died in St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, May 24, 1913. At the age of twenty-one years he, with his parents, moved to Indiana, and a little later to Wisconsin. They were one of the pioneer families of the State.

Isaac Sanborn learned the pattern trade in his early years, and followed this vocation along with agricultural pursuits for many years. He was converted in 1855, and at once gave himself to the study of the advent message with great zeal. He began preaching the gospel in 1856; and from his very first effort the Lord gave him fruit for his labors. He questioned in his own mind his call to the ministry so soon after his conversion. With a keen sense of his own inability to win souls, he prayed earnestly that if he was called of God to preach, a goodly number would turn from sin to righteousness in the place where he was asked to conduct a series of meetings. The meetings began as had been arranged, and at the close of the effort a church of over twenty members was organized.

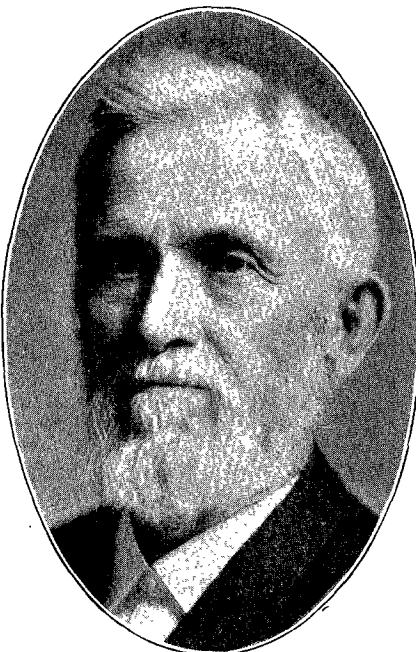
He was ordained to the gospel ministry by Elders James White and W. S. Ingraham, in August, 1856. From that time to the time of his death, he gave himself to the preaching of the word, and many churches were raised up under his labors. He traveled and labored in nineteen States and in the province of Ontario, but the greater part of his ministerial work was in Wisconsin. In 1861 Elders Sanborn, Loughborough, and Decker held tent-meetings in Clinton Junction, Harrison, and Davidstown, Ill., and these efforts were blessed of God.

Elder Sanborn was the first president of the conference that at that time embraced the States of Wisconsin and Illinois. He was one of the twenty delegates who assembled in Battle Creek, Mich., in 1863, and organized the General Conference; one of the committee of eight to draft the constitution of the General Conference; and a member of a committee of five to recommend a constitution for State conferences.

Elder Sanborn was a man of strong faith and of fervent prayer, and endeavored always to live the truth and to practice it in his daily life. He was a student of the Bible, a firm believer in the spirit of prophecy, and studied carefully the "Testimonies for the Church" as they came out from year to year. He was ever encouraging others to faithfulness, and in addition to preaching the word, he was faithful in paying tithe and in making offerings for the spread of the gospel. So great was his desire to help warn the people of the return of our Lord, that only a few weeks before his death he assisted in a series of meetings held in Hamilton, Ontario.

We believe that it can be truly said of this man of God, He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him. And with the great apostle, he could say, "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 in that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."

His wife, one sister, and many of like precious faith mourn the loss of this beloved pioneer in the third angel's mes-



ELDER ISAAC SANBORN

sage, who has laid down his work at the age of ninety-one years, "until the day break and the shadows flee away." Funeral services were conducted by Elder A. J. Breed. Interment took place at St. Thomas, Ontario. W. T. THURSTON.

### Book Work in South Africa

UNITED SOUTH AFRICA is twelve hundred miles long and eight hundred miles wide. It has four provinces. We have a union conference composed of three local conferences. The union conference missionary agent is the only canvassing agent in the entire field.

The total population is six million. There are less than 1,280,000 white people here. About one half of these are Dutch, and the remainder are mostly English or of English descent, Jews, and Scotch. There are more people in Philadelphia than there are white people in our entire field. The remaining four and three-fourths millions are natives (mostly heathen), colored people, and Indians.

We have two cities, Johannesburg and Cape Town, that, including suburbs,

contain respectively 237,000 and 155,000 inhabitants. Outside of these two places, we have only 11 cities with over 25,000 and 26 towns with over 5,000 inhabitants. Three fourths of the people live in the country and small villages. They are widely scattered. Farmers live from two to seven miles apart. These long distances make our work very difficult, as traveling on foot or bicycle is impossible. On account of horse sickness, mules or donkeys must be used, and books sold out of hand. Just how to reach and help these scattered country people is one of our serious questions; but the Lord has a plan, and in due time it will be revealed and carried out to the salvation of souls.

We have two well-equipped and well-manned tract societies. They are each at the extreme end of their conferences. One canvasser is now working nine hundred miles from the office, and the freightage on one hundred large books will be about eight dollars.

Nearly all our work during the past four years has been done at the centers of population. Some places have been canvassed as many as three times. In the majority of the homes in the cities and towns from one to twelve or fourteen of our books can be found, and yet we are still going over the territory. Probably no country on earth has purchased, according to its white population, more books than has South Africa.

The command to work the cities has been well heeded here. With the deepest gratitude to our Heavenly Father, we submit the following report of book and periodical work for three and three-fourths years, or since the last General Conference to the middle of March, 1913.

|            | ORDERS      | DELIVERIES  |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1909 ..... | \$21,700.00 | \$ 4,916.00 |
| 1910 ..... | 27,845.00   | 16,670.00   |
| 1911 ..... | 20,653.00   | 14,190.00   |
| 1912 ..... | 14,585.00   | 10,415.00   |
| 1913 ..... | 1,819.00    | 1,282.00    |

Totals .....\$86,602.00 \$47,473.00

The average deliveries reported are fifty-five per cent, which, of course, is below the real average.

In one day, one canvasser secured \$123 worth of orders, and during another week secured \$240 worth. Three of our number together delivered \$12,600 worth of books. One of these delivered \$2,850 worth of "Daniel and the Revelation," in Pretoria, the capital city of the union. One worker reported 170 weeks canvassed out of 183 weeks.

The following nationalities have been represented in the work,—American, English, Scotch, Welsh, Holland, German, Jewish, Scandinavian, Dutch, colored, and Kafir,—all pressing together to help finish the work in this generation.

We have used mostly "Daniel and the Revelation," "Great Controversy," and "Patriarchs and Prophets," with "Coming King" and "Christ's Object Lessons" as helps. Two thirds of our orders are for the morocco binding. The people prefer this, even at a higher price. As the English publishing house is nearest to us, we deal mostly with it.

Several of our canvassers have been permitted to bring precious souls into the truth, and these, in turn, have become laborers together with God. There is yet a great work to be done

here, especially among the white farmers and the colored and native people.

Our leading brethren, especially, have given much assistance and most hearty cooperation to this department of the Lord's work, for which we are grateful.

At the present time, we have ten canvassers, and all join in sending hearty greetings to our fellow workers at the General Conference and elsewhere. May our wise Counselor be in all your deliberations, and guide till the work is done.

G. H. CLARK.

### Noon-Hour Prayer

"Evening, and morning, and at noon, will I pray, and cry aloud: and he shall hear my voice." "And the Lord turned the captivity of Job, when he prayed for his friends."

#### Requests for Prayer

226. A NEW HAMPSHIRE sister desires prayer that she may be healed of rheumatism and nervous trouble.

227. Prayer is requested in behalf of a sister in North Dakota who has an abscess of the brain, and has not been able to sleep for about three months.

228. A sister writing from Oklahoma desires prayer for the healing of an affliction from which she has suffered for twenty years.

229. Another Oklahoma sister also asks prayer for healing.

230. A sister in New England asks special prayer for the healing and conversion of a dear friend.

231. "Please pray for the restoration of my mother, who has been mentally afflicted for twenty-two years. From a human standpoint, her case is hopeless," writes a sister from Florida.

232. An anxious mother in Michigan requests prayer for the healing of her daughter.

233. Prayer is desired in behalf of an aged Michigan sister, an isolated Sabbath-keeper, who is very ill.

234. From the same State (Michigan) another sister writes asking us to pray that she may be healed.

235. A sister living in Alberta, Canada, requests prayer that she may be restored to health.

### Field Notes

FOUR new members have united with the New Orleans (La.) church.

RECENTLY Elder O. O. Bernstein baptized twenty-one persons in Minneapolis, Minn.

DURING a two months' series of meetings held in San Francisco, Cal., forty persons have taken their stand for the truth.

FORTY-SIX were baptized at the close of the Victoria (Australia) camp-meeting, and twenty-five at the South Australia meeting.

FROM central California comes the report of five additions to the church at Dinuba, nine new Sabbath-keepers at Bakersfield, and eight at Fowler.

THREE persons have received baptism at Yamacraw, Ky., and from Lockport Elder B. W. Brown reports ten ready for baptism and the organization of a Sabbath-school of twenty members.

## 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 Michigan, Manistique ..... June 23-29  
North Michigan ..... Aug. 28 to Sept. 7

#### NORTH PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE

Montana, Manhattan ..... June 26 to July 6  
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

#### PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE

Northern California-Nevada, Stockton ..... July 9-20

#### SOUTHERN UNION CONFERENCE

Louisiana, Alexandria ..... July 23-30  
Mississippi, Hattiesburg ..... July 30 to Aug. 6  
Alabama ..... Aug. 6-14  
Kentucky, Nicholasville ..... Aug. 14-24  
Tennessee River, Jackson, Tenn. .... Aug. 21-31

#### 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, Austin ..... July 10-20  
Arkansas, Van Buren ..... July 17-27  
North Texas ..... July 31 to Aug. 10  
West Texas, Clyde ..... Aug. 7-17  
New Mexico, Albuquerque ..... Aug. 14-24  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City ..... Aug. 21-31

#### WESTERN CANADIAN UNION

Manitoba, Brandon ..... June 23-29  
Saskatchewan, Bulleya ..... June 30 to July 6  
Alberta, Calgary ..... July 7-13  
British Columbia (Coast), Coquitlam ..... Aug. 4-10  
British Columbia (Eastern), Armstrong ..... Aug. 18-24

### Montana Conference

THE regular annual session of the Montana Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the camp-meeting at Manhattan, Mont., June 26 to July 6, 1913.

H. W. DECKER, *President*.

### Montana Conference Association

THE legal corporation of the Montana Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, in connection with the camp-meeting, June 26 to July 6, 1913. The first meeting will be held at 10 A. M., June 27.

H. W. DECKER, *President*.

### California Conference

THE forty-first annual session of the California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at San Jose, Cal., July 23 to Aug. 3, 1913, for the election of officers for the ensuing years, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The first meeting will be called at 10 A. M., Wednesday, July 23, 1913.

E. W. FARNSWORTH, *President*;  
CLAUDE CONARD, *Secretary*.

### California Conference Association

#### Legal Meeting

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the California Conference Association of the Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the forty-first session of the California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, at San Jose, Cal., July 23 to Aug. 3, 1913, for the election of a board of seven trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The first meeting will be called at 3 P. M., Thursday, July 24, 1913.

E. E. ANDROSS, *President*;  
J. J. IRELAND, *Secretary*.

### Northern California Conference Association of Seventh-Day Adventists

THE annual meeting of the constituents of the Northern California Conference Association of the Seventh-day Adventists, incorporated under the law of the State of California, will convene on the camp-ground at Stockton, Cal., Monday, July 14, 1913, at 9 A. M., for the election of the board of trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the session.

C. L. TAGGART, *President*;  
VERAH MACPHERSON, *Secretary*.

### Northern California-Nevada Conference

THE fourth annual session of the Northern California-Nevada Conference of the Seventh-day Adventists will convene on the camp-ground in Stockton, Cal., July 9, 1913, at 9 A. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the delegates. Each church is entitled to one delegate for its organization and one additional delegate for each twenty members. The executive committees, ordained ministers, and representatives of the Pacific Union Conference, the North American Division Conference, and the General Conference are delegates at large.

C. L. TAGGART, *President*;  
VERAH MACPHERSON, *Secretary*.

### Alberta Conference Association

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Alberta Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at 10 A. M., Tuesday, July 8, 1913, on the camp-meeting grounds at Calgary, Alberta, for the transaction of such business as should properly come before the association. It is desired that all churches be represented at this first meeting.

C. A. BURMAN, *President*;  
U. WISSNER, *Secretary*.

### Training-Schools for Nurses

To meet the demands of our young people, the Wabash Valley Sanitarium Training-school for Missionary Nurses will start a class in nursing, beginning June 15, 1913.

Those interested, if they have not already done so, will please send for calendar and application blank immediately. Address Wabash Valley Sanitarium, La Fayette, Ind.

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.

### Business Notices

FOR SALE.—Square upright electric-light bath-cabinet, panel finish, forty dollars f. o. b. Also a Kellogg Vibrating Chair, never has been used, cost over one hundred dollars, forty dollars. F. M. Rossiter, M. D., Corbett Bldg., Portland, Oregon.



**FOR SALE.**—In order to locate in Mexico as a missionary, I wish to sell five acres near Miami, Fla. Attractive proposition. Address M. Davis Smith, 1420, Ave. 20, Tacubaya, D. F., Mexico.

**WANTED.**—A first-class carpenter, one competent to direct a gang of men. Steady work and good wages to the right man. Write for further information. Karr Portable House Co., 2554 Irving Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

**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.

### Publications Wanted

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

Mrs. F. R. May, Box 145, Bartlesville, Okla. Papers and tracts.

H. Eder, 111 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn. Signs and Life and Health.

Mrs. Lelia Ray, 414 Pluss Court, Laurens, S. C. Continuous supply of papers and tracts.

L. A. Spring, 1311 Summit Ave., Little Rock, Ark. Protestant Magazine, Liberty, Signs (weekly and monthly).

Miss Amy Rawlinson, Sebastopol, Cal. Little Friend, Watchman, Instructor, Signs, Life and Health, and Bible Training School. Continuous supply.

Emma Kincaid, 529 N. Sangamon St., Lincoln, Ill. REVIEW, Signs (weekly and monthly), Watchman, Instructor, Little Friend, and tracts on present truth.

## Obituaries

**STEADMAN.**—John Steadman died at Shelby, Mich., May 24, 1913, aged 75 years, 4 months, and 7 days. For a number of years he was the faithful elder of the Shelby Seventh-day Adventist Church. Words of instruction were spoken to a large audience from Rev. 14:13. E. L. STEWART.

**HORNING.**—Edward F. Horning was born at Sacramento, Cal., in March, 1864, and died suddenly at his home in Lodi, Cal., May 12, 1913. He was married to Clara M. Fisher in 1891, who, with her four children, is left to mourn. His mother, two brothers, and one sister are also living. Funeral services were conducted by the writer. D. T. FERRO.

**JOSEPH.**—Charles Eugene Joseph was born June 22, 1853, in Brookfield Township, Pennsylvania, and died May 13, 1913, in the University Hospital at Ann Arbor, Mich., aged 59 years, 10 months, and 21 days. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Fannie M. Dunbar, of Ulysses, Pa. Brother Joseph lived a consistent Christian life, and we laid him to rest feeling confident that, if faithful, we shall meet him again when Jesus comes. His companion, four children, and his aged parents and only sister survive him.

F. H. HOXIE.

**COULSTON.**—Almira A. Philo was born at Waterloo, Mich., May 20, 1847, and died at her home in Battle Creek, Mich., April 25, 1913. In 1872 she was married to George Simons, and in 1878 to Mr. Parley Coulston, who, with a son and a daughter, survives her. The deceased was brought up to keep the Sabbath, but not until eighteen years ago was she converted and united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church. She fell asleep in the blessed hope of eternal life. She was a devoted wife and mother, beloved by all who knew her. Funeral services were conducted by the writer, assisted by Elder Henry Nicola.

A. J. CLARK.

**CRANDALL.**—Sarah Crandall died at Madison, Wis., March 30, 1913, aged 85 years. She was converted to present truth under the labors of Elder I. Sanborn about forty years ago, and held faithfully to her hope in the message until the end. Sister Crandall was a devoted Christian. Six children are left to mourn the loss of a loving mother.

B. L. POST.

**VORIS.**—Died at Palisades, Colo., Feb. 21, 1913, Sister Emma Voris, aged 51 years, 10 months, and 8 days. She was reared in the Seventh-day Adventist faith, and was an earnest Christian, beloved by all who knew her. Two sons and two daughters, also two brothers, Elders L. D. and Clarence Santee, survive. The funeral service, which was well attended, was conducted by the writer.

E. A. CURTIS.

**LOUX.**—Lucinda Hollingshed Loux was born in Georgia in the year 1843, and died near Lodi, Cal., May 15, 1913. In 1866, she was married to Henry Loux. Most of their married life was spent in Arkansas until two years ago, when they moved to California. Her companion and six of their nine children survive. The deceased was an earnest Christian during the greater part of her life, and about nine years ago she accepted present truth. We feel sure that she sleeps in Jesus. Funeral service by the writer.

D. T. FERRO.

**RICHERT.**—Ida Amelie Richert was born in Germany, Dec. 28, 1863, and died at Spokane, Wash., May 15, 1913, aged 49 years, 4 months, and 17 days. When about ten years of age, the deceased came to America with her parents, the family settling near Courtland, Minn. Some fourteen years ago Sister Richert entered the nurses' training-class at the sanitarium, College View, Nebr. The following year she went to Battle Creek, Mich., where she finished her course and took up practical work. Her life was one of devotion and sacrifice, and she fell asleep trusting in the Lord.

W. T. HILGERT.

**WILKINSON.**—Anna Katherine Woodward was born in Sutton, England, April 18, 1822. In 1851 she was united in marriage to Matthew Wilkinson, and the family came to America, settling in Akron, Ohio. Later they settled on a farm near Denmark, Mich. About 1868 Sister Wilkinson united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and continued a faithful member until her death, which occurred April 8, 1913. She was the mother of eight children, four of whom survive. All who knew the deceased regarded her as a faithful, conscientious Christian.

MRS. LUCY M. HOLMES.

**BLISS.**—Albert L. Bliss was born in Princeville, Ill., May 19, 1856, and died May 13, 1913, at College Place, Wash. He was reared a Seventh-day Adventist, his parents having united with this church when he was about four years old. At an early age he was converted to God, and until his death was an earnest Christian. The deceased was united in marriage to Effie King, in 1877, and is survived by his wife, four sons, five daughters, one brother, and five sisters. The funeral services were conducted by Elder W. W. Stewart, assisted by Elders Lawrence and Lair, words of comfort being spoken from Rev. 22:1-3.

MRS. CHARLES BLISS.

**PIERCE.**—Mary Anderson Pierce, wife of Samuel Pierce, of Park Rapids, Minn., was born in Denmark, April 16, 1864, and died at the Wesley Hospital in Chicago, Ill., March 7, 1913. Her early years were spent near Poy Sippi, Wis., where the family settled on coming to this country from Denmark. After her marriage she lived in Iowa for some time, and later in Park Rapids, Minn. The deceased was the mother of four sons, three of whom, with their father, mourn their loss. In the year 1894 she united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church, of which she remained a faithful member until her death. Though she did not have the privileges of a church home, her faith in God never wavered, and her earnest life was a light in her home, and in the community as well.

J. N. ANDERSON.

**BARR.**—John Barr was born near Amboy, Minn., Sept. 26, 1858, and died suddenly on May 11, 1913, aged 54 years, 7 months, and 15 days. He was married to Mary Brown in 1895, and to this union were born six children. Brother Barr was a devoted Christian, held in high esteem by those who knew him. The writer conducted the funeral service.

STEMPLE WHITE.

**WEED.**—Eber Weed was born in New York, May 18, 1841, and died at Charlotte, Mich., May 21, 1913, aged 72 years and 3 days. Early in youth he united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and remained a firm believer until the day of his death. He fell asleep with the assurance of awaking at the resurrection of the just. His wife and two children survive.

H. G. BAYLEY.

**TAYLOR.**—Died at Frankfort, Mich., May 19, 1913, David Taylor, aged 70 years, 9 months, and 28 days. Thirty-six years ago he gave his heart to God, and for the last twenty-four years of his life was a member of the Frankfort Seventh-day Adventist Church. He took special delight in Sabbath-school work and in Bible study. The large congregation at the funeral service listened attentively to a discourse on the blessed hope that brightens the portals of the tomb.

M. C. GUILD.

**REEDER.**—Julia C. Sultz Reeder, wife of Elder Howard E. Reeder, of Sheridan, Wyo., was born in Butler County, Kansas, Dec. 16, 1877, and died at the home of her mother, near Lewis, Kans., April 29, 1913, aged 35 years, 4 months, and 13 days. In early girlhood she professed conversion to Christ and united with the United Brethren Church. In a series of meetings held by Elder G. G. Rupert in the winter of 1896, she, with her parents and two brothers, became convinced of the truthfulness of the teachings of the Seventh-day Adventists, of which church she remained a faithful member until her death. On March 13, 1898, she was united in marriage with Howard E. Reeder. To this union were born two sons and one daughter. Elder Reeder has labored in the Wyoming Conference since 1907, and his devoted wife bravely shared his joys and sorrows and nobly acted the part of a true mother and home-maker. She will be greatly missed in the church and the community. Besides a husband and children, five brothers and an aged and afflicted mother survive. We laid her to rest to await the call of the Life-giver.

W. T. SUTTON.

## The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 19, 1913

EDITOR - - - FRANCIS M. WILCOX

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

CHARLES M. SNOW - - WILLIAM A. SPICER

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Now is the time to order Sabbath-school Memory Verse Cards for the third quarter.

THE field force engaged in the sale of our publications will be largely augmented this summer by scores of students from our schools. Let us remember these faithful men and women in our prayers.

NEARLY all the delegates have left Washington. Several of the leading brethren remained over last Sabbath, meeting in committee in an endeavor to finish the consideration of some questions referred from the recent Conference.

WE complete in this number the report of the proceedings of the recent General Conference. This will enable us to resume our regular departments in future numbers. We realize that the duplication of the Conference reports in the REVIEW AND HERALD has been quite unnecessary for the benefit of those who were subscribers to the *Bulletin*, but a large number of our REVIEW readers did not have access to the *Bulletin* reports. For the benefit of these it was deemed best to give an abbreviated report of the Conference proceedings, together with some half-dozen of the large general departmental and field reports.

### Let Us Stand Together

WE must stand together if the work, under the blessing of God, succeeds. There is danger always when important changes are effected in organization that Satan will seek to interpose misunderstandings. The believers will be tempted to seek alone the special interests of that part of the work with which they are connected. The spirit of selfishness will be engendered, and the work, in place of being cemented into one united whole, will be looked upon as composed of separate and independent parts. We must guard against this by every means in our power.

This movement is one movement the wide world over. Seventh-day Adventists, whether in North or South Amer-

ica, Europe, Asia, Africa, or the islands of the sea, possess one hope. To them has been committed one work,—the promotion and extension of the same gospel. We must not become self-centered. We must not regard the interest of one part of the great harvest-field as paramount to the great general interests involved. We must not permit ourselves to grow sectional. Conference boundaries must no longer confine our interests and sympathies. We must ever bear in mind that we are debtors to all men, and that this message is to go to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people.

It is right and proper that we should give special thought and attention to the particular interests entrusted to us, but let us ever cherish a helpful, generous spirit toward our brethren with similar interests. We need to strengthen the bonds which hold us together. We need to talk love and confidence and united effort. With this attitude toward the work on the part of every believer, we believe the changes made at the recent General Conference, under God's blessing, will prove most effectual in the promotion of the highest interests of this work. Let us pull in even lines. Let us stand by one another. Let us be true to God and true to the work he has given us to do.

### Our Midsummer Offering

THE fourth Sabbath in July has been set apart as the time for the Midsummer Offering. The Mission Board has need of liberal offerings at this time. The increased expense in pushing out the large recruiting force calls for the hearty support of every loyal heart.

Those who have read the *General Conference Bulletin* and the REVIEW AND HERALD must have been impressed with the large number of workers appointed to mission fields abroad. The treasurer has estimated the cost to the Mission Board of placing these new workers in their respective fields to exceed \$60,000. If new homes were included, \$12,000 must be added, making \$72,000 extra expense.

Why should not this occasion see the largest Midsummer Offering in our history? Why not every one definitely plan to contribute a goodly sum for the Lord's work? The workers are ready to go. The fields are white for the harvest. The Macedonian cry comes from all quarters of the heathen world. The people of these darkened lands are turning with longing hearts to the Christian nations of the world, pleading for help.

A Chinese sister heard the truth through one of our workers, and when the promise of eternal life came to her and she yielded her heart to God, she gave vent to her feelings in weeping aloud. When asked the cause, she said: "I cannot comprehend how you could believe such blessed news so long, and not come here sooner. Last year my poor mother died a heathen. She never heard of the love of God, and died without Christ. Had you come one year sooner, I am sure my dear mother would have believed. Now she is lost forever."

Not less than 36,000,000 heathen die annually with no knowledge of God, and without hope of the life to come. In this offering we can raise sufficient funds to place twenty families in heathen lands. The call of God is for action. Let us be prompt to respond to the call.

I. H. EVANS.

### Further Appointments to Fields Abroad

FROM the close of the General Conference until Friday, the thirteenth, the General Conference Committee was in daily session, considering mission field matters.

Committee actions relating to the movement of laborers were taken as follows:—

A. G. Daniells, president of the General Conference, to plan visits to other lands as follows: Europe, July to September; West Indian Union, November; July, 1914, to Australasia; thence to India, in December, 1914, until spring of 1915; to Egypt, the Levant, and the Balkans, April to June, reaching Germany in time for the first European Division session, July, 1915.

W. E. Hancock and wife, of the Foreign Mission Seminary, to Europe, for Spanish work.

R. N. Studt and wife, of the Foreign Mission Seminary, to Venezuela.

R. Joyce and wife, of the Foreign Mission Seminary, to Great Britain, for the book work.

N. S. Miller, of the Foreign Mission Seminary, to the East Caribbean Mission, for the book work.

George F. Furnival, of South Lancaster Academy, to Jamaica, West Indies, as a teacher.

M. B. Butterfield and wife, of Iowa, to Trinidad, West Indies.

F. Burton Jewell and wife, of Nebraska, to South Africa, to join the Tsungwesi Mission, where recently we have suffered the loss by death of Brother Lynn Bowen.

J. C. Rogers and wife, on furlough, from Africa, to return to that field to open a new region in Northeast Rhodesia.

Carl Reidt and wife, of New Jersey, to Brazil.

Miss L. Corinne Hay, of Massachusetts, to Brazil, to engage in Bible work.

Carl C. Specht and wife, of South Missouri, teachers, to Brazil.

Miss Florence White, of South Lancaster Academy, to Persia, spending some time before departure in the Washington Dispensary.

Miss Anna Hoffman, of the General Conference Office, to Jamaica, West Indies.

R. Hyder, of British Guiana, to India.

Miss Iva Sumner, of South Lancaster Academy, to Jamaica, as teacher.

Jacob Peters and wife, teachers, of North Dakota, to Brazil.

Henry Haeft and wife, of the Foreign Mission Seminary, to Brazil.

Henry Mangold, of the Friedensau School, Germany, to Ecuador, South America.

James Thompson, of California, to Uruguay, South America.

A number of other similar actions taken may be reported later, after consultation with those concerned.

It is evident that plans for so large an extension of the work in mission fields can be carried out only by continued and ever-enlarging liberality on the part of the believers.

But the time has fully come for the message to spread through all lands, and the General Conference believes that our people will respond as never before to calls such as never before pressed upon us.

W. A. SPICER, Secretary.