

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald



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No. 59

THE GOSPEL TO ALL NATIONS

A Glory I See

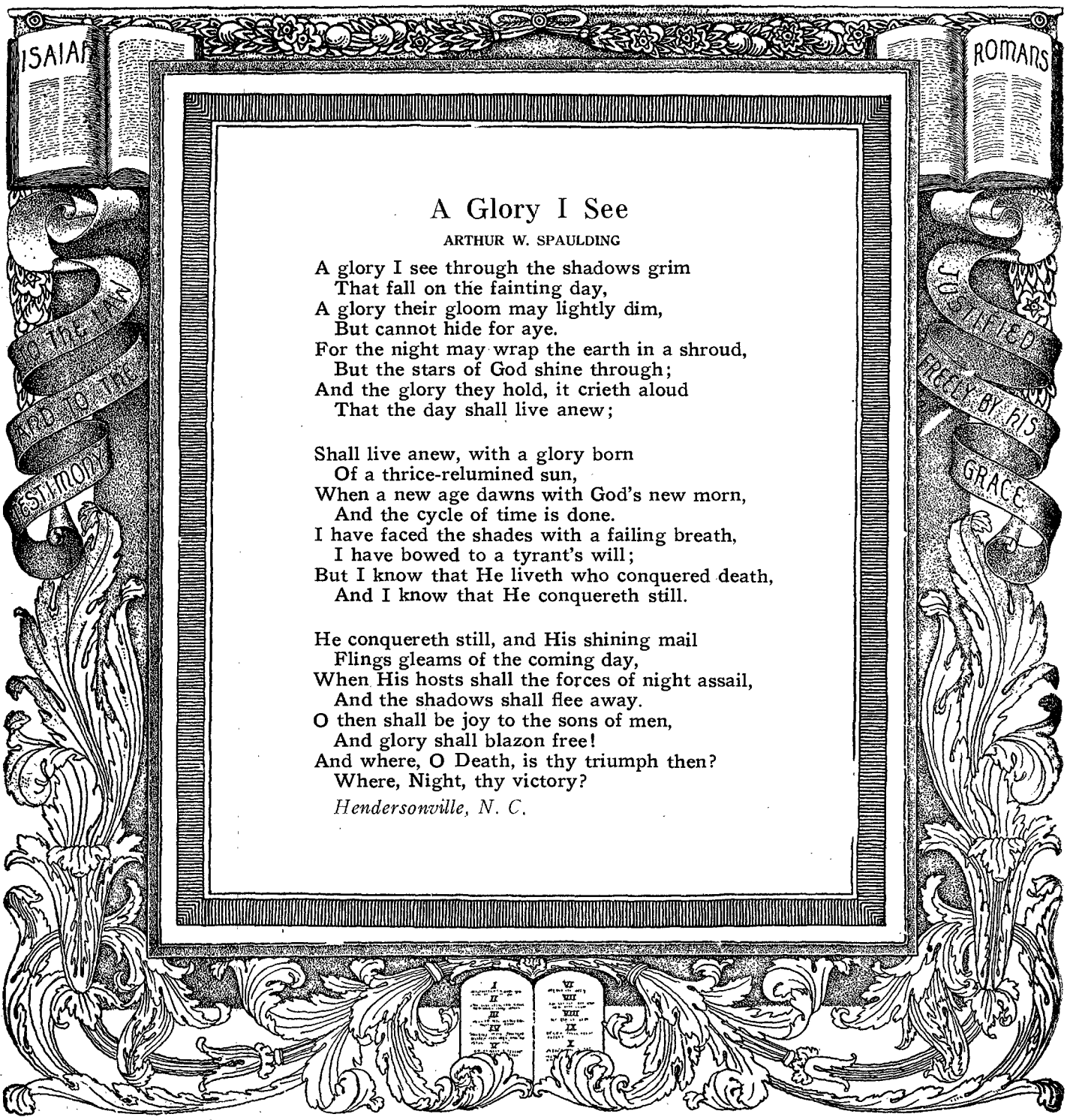
ARTHUR W. SPAULDING

A glory I see through the shadows grim
That fall on the fainting day,
A glory their gloom may lightly dim,
But cannot hide for aye.
For the night may wrap the earth in a shroud,
But the stars of God shine through;
And the glory they hold, it crieth aloud
That the day shall live anew;

Shall live anew, with a glory born
Of a thrice-relumined sun,
When a new age dawns with God's new morn,
And the cycle of time is done.
I have faced the shades with a failing breath,
I have bowed to a tyrant's will;
But I know that He liveth who conquered death,
And I know that He conquereth still.

He conquereth still, and His shining mail
Flings gleams of the coming day,
When His hosts shall the forces of night assail,
And the shadows shall flee away.
O then shall be joy to the sons of men,
And glory shall blazon free!
And where, O Death, is thy triumph then?
Where, Night, thy victory?

Hendersonville, N. C.



Note and Comment

No Change in the Chinese Government This Year

CONFIRMATION has come of the press dispatches from Peking, saying that the Chinese government had announced that no change in the form of government will be made this year. A majority of the voters in the citizens' convention recently held, favored a restoration of the monarchy. If this change is eventually adopted, it is to be hoped that it may be done without the civil war which seems probable, and which would impede or entirely stop missionary work.

Pope Goes Outside the Vatican Precincts

SINCE the fall of the temporal power of the Papacy, one form of protest against the new order of things has been the seclusion of the pontiffs in the Vatican. For this reason the Pope has been called a prisoner in the Vatican. But his self-imposed captivity has now been broken, according to a report in the *Washington Post* of Nov. 15, 1915:—

Pope Benedict has made an important departure from the custom of the pontiffs, by visiting the Church of St. Anna, adjoining the apostolic palace, and thus going outside the Vatican precincts, according to the newspaper *Giornale d'Italia*.

Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church

UNDER the heading "Methodism's Right Arm of Power," the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* of October 6, on its front page presents some interesting facts concerning the Sunday schools:—

If the record of the fall conferences shall equal the record of the spring conferences, we shall close the year 1915 with more than four and one-half millions in the Sunday schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This is the largest single Sunday school constituency in the entire world. It is an army so great in numbers, and so vast in its educational and evangelistic resources, that the mind is fairly staggered at its possibilities.

Since 1908 our Sunday school membership has increased by more than 1,200,000, a gain four times as great as that of the eight years immediately preceding, and more than one third as great as our entire Sunday school growth in the century and a quarter preceding. Our increase in eight years alone would make a constituency as great as the Sunday school membership of the Congregational and Protestant Episcopal Churches combined. Methodism has witnessed many great movements, but never one of such magnitude as this one.

During the last eight years more than 1,400,000 scholars have been converted to Christ, and more than \$5,000,000 have been contributed by our Sunday schools to the missionary and benevolent work of the church; and the end is not yet. Those who are close to the heart of this movement assure us that only a beginning has been made; that the fringe of

our Sunday school development has hardly been touched as yet. The greatest conquests are yet to come.

The importance of the Sabbath schools to our denomination is no less than that of the Sunday schools to the Methodists.

Cuba Strengthens Her Navy

THERE are those in Cuba who fear that that country is drifting into militarism, as shown by an extract from the *Cuba News* (Havana) of October 16, sent us by a correspondent:—

Cuba is to ask for bids for five torpedo boat destroyers. Just whose torpedo boats she would destroy, and just how far they would go destroying against a country which has torpedo boats, might be a pertinent question. Just think how far the five million dollars would go toward building good roads and good schoolhouses in Cuba. Think of the cost of the maintenance of the ships and their crews, and what it would do in maintaining the roads of the island, the streets of the cities, the schools of the country. Many a load of Cuban produce will be laboriously pulled over rough and muddy roads in Cuba to pay for these toys of the military spirit. Many a Cuban child will grow up in ignorance, to keep up these unnecessary appendages. Cuba has one of the greatest navies in the world to protect her in case of attack from a foreign power. The people of Cuba have no desire for war of any kind, naval or military. The country should not be permitted to drift into militarism. This idea of "preparedness" is like "toting" a pistol. If a person wants to get into a shooting scrape or trouble of any kind, let him carry a gun. No man ever got into a shooting scrape unless he had a gun. No nation would go to war had it not prepared for war.

The Cost of High Living

THE prevailing complaint over the increased expense of living leads us to inquire if the "high cost of living" is not in many cases really a matter of "high living," or extravagant, luxurious, or debased gratification. The following statistics first appeared in *Leslie's Weekly* of June 2, from which the *Pacific Christian Advocate* quotes:—

Eighty-eight million gallons of whisky were made in the United States last year. Who drank it all?

Fifteen million cigarettes were manufactured in the United States last year. Who smoked them all?

Thirty-two million pounds of snuff were manufactured in the United States last year. Who did all the sneezing?

Two hundred and twenty million pounds of smoking tobacco were made in the United States last year. Who had all the pipe dreams?

Eight and a half billion cigars were made in the United States last year. Who made all the smoke?

Half a billion packages of chewing gum were manufactured last year in the United States. Who worked their jaws?

Twenty thousand moving picture theaters paid \$25,000,000 for films last year, and 11,000,000 persons saw the moving pictures. Where did they get all the dimes and nickels?

Cardinal Gibbons Praises the Bible

CARDINAL GIBBONS says:—

The Word of God is the most fearless preacher you can listen to. Your most intimate friend will hesitate to remind you of your faults, from a sense of delicacy and from fear of being considered censorious. Even the ministers of God, though they are commanded by the Holy Ghost to preach the word, to reprove, entreat, and rebuke with authority, are cautious not to lay bare the diseases of the soul in their naked deformity, from a dread of suggesting evil thoughts to the innocent, or giving personal offense to the guilty, or of shocking the sensibilities of their hearers generally. But the Inspired Volume is never ashamed to tell us the plain, unvarnished truth, for people can never suspect its authors of being personal. Moreover, you cannot usually hear the living voice of a preacher more than once or twice a week. His words pass away, but the written Word remains. You have always the Sacred Book, which has impressed you, and you can imprint it on your heart and memory.—*Religious Telescope*, October 6.

This extract is from a sermon the cardinal preached this fall in Baltimore. These words are surely good and true; yet the very church of which the cardinal is an official member forbids the common people to read the Bible in their own language without Catholic notes, and destroys copies of the Scriptures not having such notes.

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The Advent HOLY BIBLE REVIEW THE FIELD IS THE WORLD AND Sabbath **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. 92

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1915

No. 59

EDITORIALS

The Week of Prayer

THE week of prayer is to be held this year December 11-18. The time will soon be here. These annual meetings are constant reminders of the flight of time. They are passing one by one, and we are rushing on at tremendous speed to the end of all earthly things.

For many years the week of prayer has been a great blessing to our people. It marks the beginning of brighter experiences in the lives of many. Hundreds have been converted at these meetings, and not a few young people have found Christ through the prayers and ministry of the church at this time. The unconverted have been led to Christ and to a knowledge of the truth by attending the services during the week of prayer, and the church itself has received manifold blessings through the spiritualizing of its members during these seasons of refreshing.

If ever we needed the week of prayer, it is now. On every hand we see the clash and strife of nations; the struggle between capital and labor exists in every land; wickedness is stalking abroad; the most destructive convulsions of uncontrollable forces still continue to sweep away property and the lives of men; and amid it all, combinations of men are striving to better conditions by uniting their human strength to enforce by law what they call "civic righteousness."

In the midst of this maelstrom of confusion and international perplexity God's people have to live and carry on the great work of preparing a people for the coming of Christ. We know not what a year may bring forth; even tomorrow is hidden from our view. But we do know that God lives, that his hand is shaping our destinies, and that the Holy Spirit will be with us in finishing the work.

In this time of stress and strain we need to pray. We must see that the channel between our souls and heaven is kept open, and that the Holy Spirit has control of our lives. We must be victorious over sin. Habits which have long had the mastery over us must now be mastered. This can never be done by human strength. If God does not give us the victory through prayer and faith, we

shall fail. Others than ourselves will walk the golden streets, others wear our crowns, and we be among the lost.

We must have victory in Christ. Why should not we so wrestle with God during this week of prayer, and so believe in God, that we can sing the victor's song? Let not the week of prayer close until every person has found help in Christ. Pray for one another. Lay your sins and weaknesses before God in prayer, and believe that he hears you.

The annual offering must not be forgotten nor neglected. Why should not each church lay plans to meet its full quota of the Twenty-cent-a-week Fund for the year, at this time? If your church is short, get the members to pray about it. Ask God to give you help, and to make it possible for you to make up the remainder of your quota.

Let us remember our brethren and sisters in the war-stricken zones. Some have lost all, scores are at the front, and the work of God is greatly hindered. Let us remember the needs in our prayers.

I. H. EVANS.

Notes From the Field — No. 4

The Spirit of the Council

ONE has only to listen to the stirring appeals of our brethren from lands outside of the United States, and to witness the hearty response which these appeals awaken among the delegates, to feel the thrill of our great missionary activities throughout the world. The past week Elders R. C. Porter and R. F. Cottrell have spoken of the triumphs of the gospel message in the great Chinese mission field. Prof. H. R. Salisbury has reported the progress being made in India. Prof. G. W. Caviness has told of the trials through which stricken Mexico has been passing, and the wonderful care exercised by God over his work and children.

In all these fields the harvest is awaiting the reaper. Openings exist on every hand. In new and unvisited quarters the gospel seed has in some unknown manner been sown, and hearts are open and hands are outstretched to receive a fuller knowledge of the way and coming of the Lord.

The organization of the great mission fields of Asia and South America into division conferences will require the strengthening of the work in both these continents. Who will go to answer the calls? Several times during the council, Elder Daniells has asked the delegates to consider their personal relation to the calls being made for workers, and to volunteer their services if the Spirit so impressed their hearts. And hearts have been impressed, and several we know have volunteered to go wherever the providence of God and the judgment of their brethren may indicate.

We are realizing as never before that the message of Christ's soon coming is to go to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people. How our conceptions have grown with the years! How heavily the burden of the world's evangelization is resting upon our home conferences, our churches, our brethren and sisters individually! Some years ago many of our conferences were self-centered. Their funds were consumed almost wholly in local work. Their sympathies were confined within conference lines. They reluctantly surrendered their workers for other fields. But a change has been wrought. Our people have lifted up their eyes and beheld the fields afar off. They have come to recognize that they are debtors to all men. A liberal portion of the funds of our conferences is dedicated to the missionary cause, and their most efficient workers are placed on the altar of missionary advance.

This spirit presages the speedy triumph of the message. God's people are to be made willing in the day of his power. That day has been reached, and we see a spirit of consecration possessing his servants.

A Mighty Forward Movement

The second Sabbath of the council was a day of spiritual blessing. The workers' meeting, at eight-thirty, in charge of Elder A. G. Daniells, sounded the keynote of the day's services, and for that matter the keynote of the entire council. As a text for his remarks, he read Isa. 54: 2, 3:—

"Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations: spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes; for thou shalt break forth on the right hand and on the left; and thy seed shall in-

herit the Gentiles, and make the desolate cities to be inhabited."

The speaker called attention to the prophetic nature of this promise concerning the development that is to attend the church in her onward progress from age to age, especially to the growth that will come under the loud cry of the third angel, when God is finishing his work in the earth.

This prophecy was fulfilled in part during Pentecostal times, and yet we have still to see its fulfillment in an even more remarkable manner during the times upon which we are entering. We are to spare not; we are to lengthen our cords and strengthen our stakes, in co-operation with heavenly intelligences. As we do this, we shall see of the salvation of God, and many souls will be won to the truth.

"It is a light thing that thou shouldest be my servant to raise up the tribes of Jacob, and to restore the preserved of Israel: I will also give thee for a light to the Gentiles, that thou mayest be my salvation unto the end of the earth." Isa. 49:6. Another translation reads: "I will also give thee as a light of the nations, that my deliverance may be to the end of the earth."

That is our program. Our work can never be a failure, for God has said: "In an acceptable time have I heard you, and in a day of salvation have I helped thee: and I will preserve thee, and give thee for a covenant of the people, to establish the earth, to cause to inherit the desolate heritages; that thou mayest say to the prisoners, Go forth; to them that are in darkness, Show yourselves. They shall feed in the ways, and their pastures shall be in all high places. . . . And I will make all my mountains a way, and my highways shall be exalted."

When these words were penned, God was looking upon every corner of the wide world; and, among other places, he saw the land of China, and this land he named in this very connection; for in the next verse we read, "Behold, these shall come from far: and, lo, these from the north and from the west; and these from the land of Sinim."

It is only today that we begin to see the fulfillment of this ancient prophecy. The disciples did not see it. It was not seen in the Middle Ages. It has been but a few years, comparatively, since China has been wide open to the gospel. We today are seeing hundreds and thousands of precious souls coming into the fold from the land of China. And yet these scriptures are all-inclusive, and mean every nation. Micah prophesied: "The remnant of Jacob shall be in the midst of many people as a dew from the Lord, as the showers upon the grass, that tarrieth not for man, nor waiteth for the sons of men." The threefold message of Revelation 14 is to be proclaimed to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people.

Elder Daniells emphasized the necessity of putting forth superhuman efforts in the work of God—of linking the human with the divine, and of permitting God to work mightily through his chosen messengers. He urged the brethren to enter heartily into the carrying out of the courageous program adopted by the

North American Division Conference for a general advance in every union conference throughout the Division. If all rise to the high standard of efficiency called for by the Lord himself and by the increasing demands of the world upon those who believe, we may soon see a hundred thousand Sabbath keepers in America alone.

Shall we not give our lives to God? Not sentimentally; no, no! It is a sturdy service to which we are called, and it is a sturdy courage and determination that we are to maintain. Shall not every conference president here this morning definitely take his stand to build up his conference in a stronger way than he has ever labored to do before, to lead the preachers, the church elders, the brethren and sisters, in a great forward movement for the winning of souls and for the finishing of God's work in the earth?

Here is a courageous statement left us by the servant of the Lord:—

"Let the members of the church have increased faith, gaining zeal from their unseen, heavenly allies, from a knowledge of their exhaustless resources, from the greatness of the enterprise in which they are engaged, and from the power of their Leader. Those who place themselves under God's control, to be led and guided by him, will catch the steady tread of the events ordained by him to take place. Inspired by the Spirit of him who gave his life for the life of the world, they will no longer stand still in impotency, pointing to what they cannot do. Putting on the armor of heaven, they will go forth to the warfare, willing to do and dare for God, knowing that his omnipotence will supply their need."—*Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. IX.

Brethren, is not this the language of Canaan? Is not this the true courage for us to have? Let us unite in sounding the note of advance. Let us enlarge the place of our tent, and stretch forth the curtains of our habitations; let us spare not, but rather lengthen our cords and strengthen our stakes, for the finishing of this work.

A Hearty Response

These earnest words awakened a hearty response from the delegates present. From Brother C. C. Crisler's stenographic notes we make the following extracts from the testimonies:—

J. N. Loughborough: I praise the Lord for the Spirit of God, which is moving upon the Lord's people all over the world, and for the close cooperation of the holy angels with those who are called to be laborers together with God.

I. H. Evans: My heart responds to the words of cheer and courage we have heard this morning. I believe, brethren, that we are on the eve of a mighty forward movement, when the whole rank and file of our people are going to consecrate themselves to the one purpose of winning souls to Christ. There will be a thousand things to swing us back and forth from the straight path of duty, but like the helmsman of a mighty ship during a storm at sea, let us keep in a straight course forward until we shall reach our haven.

R. F. Cottrell: My heart is deeply touched this morning as this message

comes to me, and I realize that I am a part of the work that is triumphing in all the world. As taught us in Rev. 21:5, the Lord is making all things new. Even the hearts of sinners in darkest heathenism are wonderfully transformed; and, brethren, I believe that if Seventh-day Adventists in America expect to have a part with the redeemed in the new earth, we as individuals must be renewed in heart and mind, as verily as are the heathen. As I come back to the homeland and see the advance moves that are being taken in the North American Division, I see my brethren and sisters dedicating themselves anew to the Lord's service, and I realize that God is indeed working upon the hearts of his people in the homeland as well as across the seas.

F. M. Wilcox: At one time during their wanderings in the wilderness the Lord spoke to ancient Israel: "Ye have compassed this mountain long enough." I feel that God is giving that message to Israel today, and to me as an individual. I feel that in my own personal experience I must reach a higher plane of consecration and devotion to the service of God.

R. D. Quinn: My heart responds to every word this morning. We have a very resourceful God, and I believe there are great things ahead of us, and that we are entering upon them even now.

H. W. Cottrell: I am persuaded that there is no power on earth that can hinder or prevent in the least degree the onward progress of this truth, except selfishness in the individual heart. We sometimes think of the great battle front presented by the warring nations of Europe, but let us remember that there is an even greater battle front presented by the servants of God all over the earth, and let us pray that victory may come speedily.

E. T. Russell: The text chosen this morning was that used by the cobbler, William Carey, in Nottingham, England, over a hundred years ago. May not these words of Scripture be prophetic of a great missionary movement among us?

J. B. Locken: I am glad to be connected with the greatest movement in this earth. My heart burns to proclaim the truth in the State of North Carolina. This year, by God's assisting grace, we shall bring the people up to the colors. My goal is five new churches in North Carolina this next summer.

L. Johnson: What I have listened to during these meetings is meat for my poor heart.

P. T. Magan: The words spoken this morning have been to me a great inspiration. I have been deeply impressed with the thought that the preparedness of some of the warring nations of Europe should be a solemn lesson to us. In every little detail of our lives, as well as in the greater matters, we must be ready to act when God speaks the word of advance.

M. C. Wilcox: I thank God this morning again for the tone of triumph and hope and courage that we hear. In other conferences we have sometimes heard notes of courage mingling with undertones of discouragement and depression, but not so at this time. During this meeting we have been taken up into the mount, and have been shown visions of God.—visions that have caused us to humble our own hearts and put away petty selfishness, and to gain larger.

clearer conceptions of God's purpose for this people.

C. F. McVagh: I want to join in this reconsecration to the work of God. I am confident regarding the final triumph of this movement, and I desire to keep step with God's people, and triumph with them.

J. I. Taylor: I have never taken myself off the altar, but I wish to renew my consecration this morning.

E. K. Slade: My heart responds to the plea that has been made. We have all looked forward to the time when this movement would swell into a movement of greater power. I believe we have reached such a time. Yet mere activity will not avail. We must know the secret of having God's power with us. "Not by might, nor by power," the Lord declares, "but by my Spirit" shall the work advance.

J. L. McElhany: When I hear the trumpet giving a certain sound, as during this morning's meeting, my heart says, "Lord, I will respond."

G. W. Caviness: I have gathered courage from the reports of progress in foreign lands, and especially in the homeland. In Mexico we have seen of the salvation of the Lord. God is in his work.

R. W. Parmele: I have received an inspiration at this meeting, and I propose to return home with renewed consecration.

H. C. Hartwell: I am thankful for the program set before us at this meeting. For us who are in densely populated centers in the East, our only hope is in the Lord. For a number of weeks I have been praying to God that he would be unto me a mighty, wonder-working God, doing things far beyond what I could expect from a human point of view.

G. W. Wells: I am thankful for the new vision that comes to me concerning the willingness of God to do great things for his children in these times.

J. H. Morrison: I have enjoyed a great privilege in being among you and hearing your testimonies, and listening to the presentations of God's Word, and gathering inspiration from this meeting.

W. H. Branson: I am especially glad we can have a part in the work in the great Southern field. God is with us, and he is working mightily among the people.

O. Montgomery: I am thankful for the inspiration, the larger vision, that comes to us in this meeting. I want to be in the forefront of the battle—wherever the Lord can use me in the saving of souls and for the finishing of his work.

G. F. Watson: Every day since I have been here, I have been made glad. This morning I have been made doubly glad. I am glad that six of my collaborators have had the privilege of being here, gathering strength for days to come, in our South-western field.

J. H. Rogers: I esteem it a precious privilege to be with you, brethren. I rejoice to see the organized work going forward with success. God is rising and showing favor to Zion. I desire to keep step with the procession that is setting out for the holy land.

E. W. Farnsworth: I am glad in God that I can be here. My heart is filled with courage and hope as I see his cause advancing. He has been very good to me for the past two or three years, and I have rejoiced greatly in his strength and light.

Charles Thompson: I stand ready to testify to you of the loyalty of the Northern Union Conference in this call for a forward movement for the finishing of the work.

In closing, those who for lack of time were not permitted to speak, were given the privilege of signifying, by rising, their determination to unite with their brethren in a rededication of life and heart to God for the finishing of his work in this generation.

Sabbath Morning Sermon

Elder S. N. Haskell preached Sabbath forenoon. He showed how Satan in every age of the church has sought to circumvent the work and purposes of God. He has tried to blind the minds of men so that they would fail to recognize the times in which they lived, and the character of the work to be done. But however specious the enemy's workings, God has never been surprised. His purposes may apparently be thwarted or turned aside for a time, but they will carry in the end.

The Lord sent Moses to deliver Israel as the messenger of the great I AM, the self-existent, ever-living One, the Source of all light and power and blessing. To Israel he was a God of power, of love, of compassion. He will be to us a Friend, a Saviour, a mighty, wonder-working God, if we receive him for this and believe in him.

An Aged Pioneer Speaks

The Sabbath afternoon service was conducted by Elder J. N. Loughborough. He spoke of some things connected with the beginnings of this movement, and of the trials through which the early pioneers passed. He related the history of the oppositions which at times had threatened the work of the message. Several papers, under various names, were established for the ostensible purpose of opposing the organized movement. These organs became oftentimes very abusive in their language, and malicious in their statements. At first the brethren felt that they should meet these attacks publicly, correcting the wrong impressions created by their misrepresentations and falsehoods, but they were advised by the spirit of prophecy to enter into no public controversy with these opposers, but to go forward with the great work committed to them; and were assured that they would find, when the work of the opposition had run its course, that the strength of the work had been increased and the number of believers doubled. This was actually demonstrated later. The noble answer of Nehemiah to those who were seeking to weaken his hands in God's work and lead him to compromise his position, is worthy of study by the church of God in every age: "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down: why should the work cease,

while I leave it, and come down to you?"

Elder Loughborough was assisted in the service by Elders G. I. Butler and S. N. Haskell. It was an inspiring sight to see these three godly men, who have done so much for the upbuilding of this work, standing side by side in the service of God, their faith still undimmed, and their faces still set as a flint toward Zion. May God grant that they may be spared to us many more years, to bless and strengthen us with their faith and courage.

Following Brother Loughborough's remarks, Elder A. G. Daniells conducted a short praise service, which closed a blessed Sabbath day experience. Further notes from the council will be given next week.

F. M. W.



Report of the Biennial Council of the General Conference Committee

Second Report

NATURALLY the thoughts of workers in many of the far fields have turned toward this biennial council. One testimony sent in for the meeting we may present here. It came from Elder J. W. Westphal, president of the South American Union Conference, and reads as follows:—

I should like to add my testimony to those given by the brethren and sisters assembled in counsel. I am of good courage in the Lord. The last year has been one of the best of my life. My faith in this message, in this Seventh-day Adventist organization as an institution of God, and in its final and speedy triumph, was never stronger. It seems to me that the present war is more significant than we are apt to think. My faith tells me that we have entered that time in the history of the message and of the world when Zephaniah's words find their application: "The great day of the Lord is near, it is near, and hasteth greatly." The Lord has given me some precious personal experiences during the year. I never had so great a desire to serve the Lord and to work in his vineyard as I have now. I find pleasure and satisfaction in preaching the word. My heart often overflows in thanksgiving and praise. In my whole horizon I see only one reason for discouragement, and that is my own imperfections; but even these are often occasions for gratitude, for the blessings he bestows, notwithstanding my failures, tell me how great his love is toward sinners. "Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, bless his holy name."

My wife wishes to unite in the preceding testimony. While she is weak, she cannot believe that her work is yet done. She feels the desire and burden to live to train the children for the Lord, and if time should last so long, for his work. Prayer offered for her at Lyons, Kans., two years ago improved her condition much; but of late she has been worse than she was before that time. She asks your prayers in her behalf.

At the morning devotional hour this testimony was read, and earnest prayer

offered for Sister Westphal and for all the workers, especially for the wives battling with feebleness, oftentimes very much alone, while their husbands are away on service.

Recommendations

Among the recommendations adopted are the following:—

MINISTERIAL READING COURSE

Whereas, It is highly important that each of our ministers pursue a regular course of reading and study, and to this end the General Conference at its last session established a Ministerial Reading Course; and,—

Whereas, Up to the present time only a little over one third of our ministers have taken this course; therefore,—

Resolved, That we urge anew upon our ministers the importance of their pursuing this course regularly from year to year for at least five years; also, that for this coming year we adopt the following books: Johnson's "Ideal Ministry," Robinson's "History of Western Europe," "Ministry of Angels," by I. H. Evans, and a book on the Orient, to be selected.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Whereas, The development of our church school work is dependent upon the education of our church members concerning its importance; and,—

Whereas, The salvation of our children and the extension of the gospel in all lands is very materially affected by the number and strength of our schools; therefore,—

Resolved, That the plan which has been in effect in the North American Division Conference of observing two Sabbaths each year as Educational Days, be carried out in our churches in all lands.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Whereas, The second million dollars to missions was given by our Sabbath schools in a little less than three years and one quarter; and,—

Whereas, The speedy finishing of the Lord's work in the earth requires more liberal giving; therefore,—

We recommend, That the new Sabbath school financial goal be, "The Third Million Dollars to Missions by the Close of 1916." (It is understood that this gives a period of a little less than two years for the raising of the third million dollars.)

We recommend, That the Sabbath School Department be authorized to prepare a Sabbath school manual dealing with all phases of this part of the work.

SOUTH AMERICA

The representatives from South America at the last General Conference suggested at that time the organization of a South American Division, and action was taken by the General Conference authorizing the committee to arrange for this at such time as might be thought advisable. The question received consideration at the council, and the following recommendations were adopted:—

1. *We recommend*, The organization of South America into a division conference, consisting of the South American Union Conference, the Brazilian Union Conference, and the Inca Union Mission.

2. *We recommend*, That the organiza-

tion be very simple, providing at first for only division president and secretary-treasurer as additional laborers, and that the organization be effected on the ground.

3. To this end we hereby authorize the representatives of the South American Union Conference, the Brazilian Union Conference, and the Inca Union Mission, to meet together at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to organize a South American Division Conference.

In pursuance of this action, we recommend,—

4. That the General Conference Committee on Distribution of Labor bring in a nomination for these officers.

5. That the General Conference Committee arrange for one of its members to accompany the new officers, who should leave New York December 11.

NORTHERN LATIN AMERICAN FIELDS

Mexico and Central America, and Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti, and San Domingo are grouped together in our work, as the Northern Latin American Mission field. N. Z. Town, who has acted as superintendent of this widespread field, in addition to his other duties, presented the requests and needs of the fields. Actions were taken as follows:—

Voted, That the request of the Central American Conference be granted, and that the conference organization be discontinued, the territory of the former conference to be constituted mission fields, as follows: The North Honduras Mission (to include British Honduras and the northern provinces of Spanish Honduras; namely, Santa Barbara, Cortes, Yoro, Atlantida, Colon, the territory of Mosquitia, and the Bay Islands) and the South Honduras Mission (comprising the remaining provinces of Honduras), these changes to go into effect Jan. 1, 1916.

Voted, That the republic of Salvador be separated from the Guatemala Mission, becoming a mission field itself under a superintendent.

Voted, That the request of the West Indian Union be granted, and that north and west Nicaragua be transferred to the South Honduras Mission, and that the exact boundary be fixed by the president of the West Indian Union and the superintendent of the northern Latin fields.

Report of the Publishing Department

Very cheering was the report of this department, presented by the secretary, N. Z. Town. We abridge it as follows:—

The work of the General Conference Publishing Department is still growing. Since 1910, the year our annual sales passed the mark of one and a half million dollars, we have had our eyes steadily set on the two-million goal. When at the end of 1912 our grand total of literature sales for the year reached \$1,836,000, our hearts beat high as we considered the possibility of reaching our goal in 1913. But the total for that year was \$1,869,000, \$131,000 short. We began 1914 with high hopes of reaching the goal, but when the war broke out we were tempted to doubt. But our faithful field men have learned that there is no crisis with the Lord, that nothing is too hard for him, and they soon adjusted themselves to the new conditions. Some

unions in the countries actually engaged in the war have sent us larger monthly summaries than for the corresponding months the year before, when there was no war. As a result of this splendid courage and perseverance, we were greatly rejoiced, when we made up the grand total for 1914, to find that it amounted to \$2,109,000, a gain of \$273,000 over 1912, and \$240,000 over 1913.

In 1890, the year that we sent our first canvasser abroad, Elder H. P. Holser in speaking of the publishing work said:—

"The past few years have taught us something of the part that the art of printing will act in the closing work. The publishing work is like the proposed machine of Archimedes, except that it has the advantage of having a place to stand to move the world. But the great power of the press will be of little effect if its products are not placed in the hands of the people. This work of circulating the printed page will doubtless be one of the greatest in the closing message."

This quotation is a good illustration of the faith and confidence the men had who helped in starting our subscription book work. Excellent work was being done in 1890, but it is interesting to note that our sales during 1914 were greater than the grand total for all the forty-five years from the beginning in 1845 until 1890, when Elder Holser made these statements.

During 1914 I spent five months in Europe in the interests of the publishing work. While there I attended ten local conferences and five union conferences, in which ten languages were used. In Great Britain and in the Scandinavian Union, colporteurs' institutes were held in connection with each of the meetings. In the German and Latin Unions, Brother H. Boex, the general agent, and I were able to conduct short conventions with the field agents, in connection with the union meetings.

The total value of literature sales in the British Union during 1913 amounted to \$71,800. The publishing house made a net gain of \$5,800, of which the board gave \$5,000 to the British Union for evangelical work. Their sales in 1914 were \$73,000, and they were able to turn over another \$5,000 to the union at the end of the year. During the past twelve years this publishing house has given \$60,000 to the union. Some of the students in Great Britain have had remarkable success in earning scholarships, one young man earning his in six days.

Notwithstanding that the territory in Scandinavia has been canvassed and recanvassed until the majority of the families have from two to five of our books in their homes, the book sales are increasing year by year. Of their work during 1914, Elder J. C. Raft writes:—

"In spite of the war situation, our book sales in 1914 exceeded those of 1913. The total sales in our union amounted to 334,242 kroner as against 325,533 kroner in 1913."

The Scandinavian countries adopted the good old subscription book methods right from the beginning of their work, and have followed them closely ever since. Their splendid records show the result.

The Latin Union is developing a successful colporteur work. During 1913 the financial gain of the Gland publishing house was 8,800 francs, of which 6,700 were gained from the work in Spain.

In giving a report of the colporteur work in Spain, at the Latin Union meeting, July, 1914, Brother John L. Brown, the general agent, said:—

"During the eleven months preceding our annual conference, our colporteurs in Spain sold \$9,200 worth of literature, a gain of 150 per cent over the previous year. One young man sold and delivered \$1,000 worth of books in five months."

During 1914 the colporteurs in Spain delivered 50,000 pesetas' (\$10,000) worth of books.

When the war broke out, the work in the German unions was well organized under the direction of Brother H. Boex, the general agent, and 23 field agents, with nearly 1,000 colporteurs. There is probably no other country in the world where our colporteur work has aroused more prejudice and attracted more attention from the government than in Germany. In ten different places Brother Boex had been called to appear at court to defend our books and colporteur work where the authorities had prohibited the circulation of our books. But there is one encouraging and rather amusing side to this. The priest or minister who enters the complaint, and the lawyers, judges, etc., connected with the case, must all read the books from cover to cover to point out the page, paragraph, and line where the errors are found. Notwithstanding opposition, ways are found for keeping the publications going out continually.

In our conventions with the German field agents we gave careful study to the advantages of our regular subscription book methods. Nearly all were convinced that they could do more if they were to adopt these methods, and decided to do so; but just after our meetings closed, when they were beginning to put into practice what they had learned, the war came and upset their plans. The sale of large subscription books has fallen off, but they are having splendid success with their periodicals, having adapted the contents to the war conditions. Their missionary paper, the *Herold der Wahrheit*, has a regular subscription list of 70,800, the largest list of any paper published by the denomination. The total monthly circulation of this paper is nearly 200,000 copies.

The Hamburg Publishing House is splendidly equipped with six large cylinder presses, and is publishing literature in twenty different languages. A fine new building has just been completed in Hamburg, to accommodate the growth of the work.

The Australasian publishing house, notwithstanding the unsettling war conditions, has had a good year, issuing publications to the value of \$115,000.

From the recent reports in the REVIEW, all are familiar with the remarkable success our colporteurs have had in the Philippine Islands. During 1914 they prepared on their little job press and sold \$6,400 worth of literature, and scores of people are rejoicing in the truth as a result of this work. Land has now been bought and money provided to build and equip the much-needed printing plant for that field. At the recent division meeting, the entire colporteur work in the Asiatic field was reorganized on the commission basis, and we are already hearing good reports of the results. The Chinese paper stands second in the denomination in the number circulated. There is probably no other field in the world with so

great possibilities for our literature work as the Orient. Plans are to be considered here for placing a strong, experienced man in that field, to assist our brethren in equipping their plants, preparing literature, and perfecting still further the organization of their colporteur work.

During the past two years the Brazil Publishing House has issued editions of "Home and Health," "The Coming King," and "Patriarchs and Prophets" in the Portuguese language. During the first six months of this year the sales of this publishing house amounted to \$9,000, a gain of 128 per cent over the year before. They have their goal set at \$20,000 for the year.

The South American Union is still doing an excellent work with our large Spanish subscription books. They have felt very much the loss of Brother E. M. Trummer, their general agent, who returned to the States to attend school; but they are pushing vigorously ahead with the help they have. Their sales amount to about \$30,000 each year.

In Mexico our literature work has suffered very much from the revolution. As the other Spanish fields around the Gulf of Mexico were using the Mexican paper, they have also suffered seriously, as for six months at a time the Mexican publishing house has been unable to send out the periodicals to the workers. When the Carranza forces cut the railway line between Mexico City and Vera Cruz in the early part of this year, Brethren J. A. P. Green and W. F. Meyers were cut off from Mexico City, not being able even to get mail through. They were able to reach Vera Cruz, and from there Brother Green wired to the Mission Board, asking that a telegram be sent to his wife, in Mexico City, telling her that he was safe. Elder Caviness wired back that they in Mexico City were safe, and the Mission Board wired Brother Green that his family was all right. Instead of sitting down and bemoaning his fate, Brother Green wired for two prospectuses for "The Coming King," in Spanish, and also sent a telegram for a quantity of books to be sent by post, in care of the American consul. Brethren Green and Meyers sold several hundred dollars' worth of books while shut up in Vera Cruz. One of the names which Brother Green secured in his prospectus was that of General Carranza. This is the kind of spirit that makes our book work succeed, even in war times.

During the past summer I spent three months on a trip through Central America, Porto Rico, and Cuba, largely in the interests of the publishing work. In Central America we have done practically nothing with our literature, but as a result of my visit I am glad to report that we now have Brother John L. Brown, an experienced man, in Salvador, and C. F. Innis in Guatemala. We hope to send Brother Henry Brown to southern Honduras, and two successful young men from Cuba will go to northern Honduras about the beginning of the new year. In Cuba and Porto Rico our canvassers have had remarkable success. The sales in Cuba during the first nine months of this year amounted to \$10,000. One young native Cuban delivered over \$1,500 worth of books during that time. Since 1909 the colporteurs in Porto Rico have delivered \$25,000 worth of literature in that field.

The excellent report for the North American Division, by Elder W. W.

Eastman, has encouraged us all. Our publishing houses in this country have shown a commendable determination to keep pace with the rapidly developing events of the world, and to prepare literature adapted to the changed conditions. When the war broke out, both the Pacific Press and the Southern Publishing Association published a tract on Armageddon. Each of these tracts had a large circulation. The Review and Herald also at once brought out a War Extra, which has had a sale of nearly one and a half million copies. Speaking of this Extra, Brother D. W. Reavis says: "September 2 was a red-letter day in the history of our publishing work. On that day, just twenty days from the date of the announcement of the issuing of the Review War Extra, the orders for it totaled 1,000,000 copies."

Within one hour from the time we read the news in the morning papers that Turkey had entered the war, editors were assigned subjects for the Eastern Question Extra, the artist was looking up the cuts, fifteen tons of paper were ordered for the job, and the Missionary Department was preparing a missionary letter to send out to the tract societies telling them it was coming. The sales of this Extra have also nearly reached the one-and-a-half-million mark.

Oct. 2, 1914, a few of the workers at Takoma Park met to consider the advisability of publishing a small book treating on the war. It was voted in this meeting to publish "The World's Crisis," and men were appointed to prepare the matter. On the seventeenth of October, only two weeks from the time the book was planned, the proof pages of this new book were placed on my desk. When it was ready for distribution, its sales were rapid; 275,000 copies having been sold since January 1.

The importance of having literature dealing with the live issues of the day is further emphasized by the large circulation which our brethren are giving the pamphlet "The Vatican and the War," recently published by the Southern Publishing Association. Seventy-five thousand copies of this book have been sold.

At the General Conference in 1909, the following action was taken:—

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

The Publishing Department is still trying to carry out this recommendation. During the past two years the following bookmen and publishing house men have been sent to new fields: Brother H. Stacey, of Australia, to Japan; A. Mountain and H. Blunden, of Australia, to China; G. C. Jenks, of Arkansas, to South Africa; H. A. Robinson, of Cuba, to Spain; C. F. Innis, of Arizona, to Cuba and Guatemala; John L. Brown, of Spain, to Salvador; Forest Wilson, of Ohio, to Cuba; C. C. Hall, of the Pacific Press, to Japan; B. R. Owen, of Loma Linda, to Korea; H. E. Meyer, of Kansas, to Mexico; H. L. Heaton, of Lacombe, Alberta, to Hawaii; H. E. Holst, of Ohio, to Jamaica; A. G. Nelson, of Takoma Park, to Punta Arenas, Patagonia. Recently four have gone from Australia to India, and two to China. At present we also have calls from several

foreign fields for thoroughly trained men.

With the more complete organization of our work in the world-wide field, with the continued, steady growth in the home field, with the tremendous possibilities before us in the Orient, with the rapidly growing work in the Latin American and Spanish fields, and with the spirit of faith and courage with which our field men are grappling the problems brought on by the war, the outlook never was brighter for this branch of the work than at the present time; and we firmly believe that notwithstanding the changed conditions, we shall continue to see our literature work grow from year to year.

A chart upon the wall at the back of the pulpit illustrated graphically the remarkable growth of the publishing work during the denominational history. (Can be obtained from Review and Herald.)

Since the last report Elder C. M. Snow and family joined the council, on their way to Australia.

Further report must wait for another issue.

W. A. SPICER,
Secretary.

The Council of the North American Division Conference

No question which has come before the council, created greater interest than that of pushing the evangelistic work in the Division Conference by raising up and establishing churches and companies everywhere. The burden of bringing souls to Christ is resting upon the assembled servants of the Lord, and we believe that we are on the verge of the greatest soul-winning campaign which we have ever seen in this land, and that thousands will be brought into the truth. This is the keynote of the council. Brethren L. R. Conradi, W. J. Fitzgerald, and R. C. Porter stated that the strong campaign being organized in this country to raise up churches and bring men to Christ was having an uplifting influence in other lands. The following-named brethren were appointed a committee to bring recommendations before the council on this question: R. D. Quinn (chairman), A. R. Ogden, B. E. Miller, E. K. Slade, A. J. Clark, W. A. Westworth, C. S. Longacre, B. W. Brown, H. M. J. Richards, W. H. Branson, John Isaac, C. A. Burman, G. F. Enoch, W. J. Fitzgerald, A. J. Haysmer, J. E. Fulton, P. A. Hanson, F. W. Paap, G. B. Starr, R. E. Harter, E. T. Russell.

M. E. Kern, secretary of the Missionary Volunteer Department, gave a most interesting report showing the results achieved by the department in behalf of our young people. God has surely been blessing this work in a special way. Most encouraging growth in various lines is seen. We reproduce here the following from the report:—

Report of the Missionary Volunteer Department

Without giving full statistics, the growth of the North American Division is shown by the following comparative statement:—

Largest number of societies reporting in this territory before the organization of the Division	473
Membership	9,768
Offerings to foreign missions (in one quarter)	\$1,217.93
Offerings to home missions (in one quarter)	\$1,513.41
Largest number of societies reporting since organization of the Division	684
Membership	13,618
Offerings to foreign missions (in one quarter)	\$4,401.85
Offerings to home missions (in one quarter)	\$2,234.98

The following table gives a few of the items of our report during the two years—July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915—since the organization of the Division:—

Missionary visits	265,890
Periodicals sold and given away	1,289,119
Tracts sold and given away	1,441,027
Offerings for foreign missions	\$34,025.55
Offerings for home missions	\$15,151.65
Conversions of young people reported	3,157
Reading Course certificates issued	3,547
Standard of Attainment certificates issued	1,380

At the time of the last General Conference, Miss Erickson conceived the idea of a Missionary Volunteer goal. Accordingly one was set for 1914. That God has blessed our efforts is shown by these figures:—

	AIM	RESULTS
Young people converted	1,500	1,760
S. of A. certificates	500	676
R. C. certificates	1,000	1,913
Money for missions	\$25,000	\$19,289.77

Each point was passed except the financial goal, and there is no doubt that our young people gave more than \$25,000 to missions last year, but some confusion in the matter of reports prevented a proper showing.

An Educational and Missionary Volunteer Council was held at St. Helena last June, with a limited delegation representing every union conference in the Division, except one. This was the first general Missionary Volunteer meeting (except department meetings at General Conferences) since the Mount Vernon convention in 1907. The Lord greatly blessed this meeting. The keynote of the council was, "Deeper Consecration and Greater Efficiency," and there was not a discordant note during the ten days we were together.

This council passed several important resolutions, which appear in the report of the council, and ought to be studied by all of us.

Our great perplexity, now as ever, is the problem of leadership. The last General Conference, among other resolutions, passed the following:—

"Resolved, (a) That our conference officers and school faculties encourage promising young people to prepare for this line of the Lord's work. . . .

"(d) That all conferences make a special effort to build up this department of their work by a careful selection of secretaries, in counsel with the union and General Conference Missionary Volunteer Departments, and by having secretaries who have been reasonably successful remain in office long enough to enable them to build up a strong work."

And still the procession of secretaries passes along. The Year Book is out of date before it is off the press. This is

partly due to the lack of well-qualified leaders, perhaps; but I think the failure is largely due to the fact that many conferences do not recognize the importance of continuity in this work. It is true, we have few well-trained secretaries. This work is new, and we must train them in the field. How important, then, that one who gives ordinary promise of success should be retained in the office long enough to get a training and make a success of the work. It seems to me that this question of leadership is one of the greatest questions confronting us today in all departments, and especially in the Missionary Volunteer Department.

In many cases the leadership of this department is merely nominal. A Missionary Volunteer secretary who is also secretary of the conference and the tract society, as well as Sabbath school secretary,—or, I should say, a conference and tract society secretary who is Sabbath school and lastly Missionary Volunteer secretary,—writes: "We need help, and we need it badly. This department is not so well established as the Sabbath school work, and so needs some one to be going out among the churches and building it up. I hope help will soon come."

Personally, I believe that the plan which some conferences have of choosing the Missionary Volunteer secretary by appointment rather than by election, makes for inefficiency. Under these conditions, it is most easy to let the matter pass by until after the camp meeting. The secretary should be elected early in the meeting, that he may make the camp meeting the basis of his year's work. I do not believe that those who are appointed feel the same responsibility to the people which they otherwise would feel, or that their office has the stability which it should have.

But the first requisite is efficient leaders who have time to lead. We have been told that to deal with youthful minds is the nicest work ever assumed by human beings. We are wont to apply this to the work of the teacher in our schools, but it is as applicable to that of the field secretary. If it is a nice and delicate work to train and develop youthful minds in the school, surrounded by the school atmosphere and almost entirely under the guidance of a strong school faculty, how much more is it a delicate work to exert a strong influence on those in the unstable period of youth, surrounded by worldly influences, and to lead them to Christ and into a place in our work. I believe a man should have a calling, and should follow it until he learns how to make a success of it. We ought to choose for this nicest of all work those who have a special fitness for it. It is a strenuous and delicate work—reaching the young people where they are.

And I want to tell you, my dear brethren, that it is before our schools have a chance to influence our young people, that we lose them. At the Panama Pacific Exposition I noticed a demonstration of an orange sorter. The oranges came rolling down a trough, which gradually widened at the bottom, so that the small ones dropped out into a box, the next larger into the next box, and so on. How many thousands of our young people have dropped out of sight before the school had any chance to influence them!

With all our educational efforts we are reaching only about half our young people. There are many thousands of them who have dropped out before our school system had any chance to influence their

lives for God and eternity. It is for this half that I plead.

It is the work of the Missionary Volunteer Department to lay hold of these young people where they are, fix their attention upon the things of God, and direct their minds to a preparation for the Lord's work. For this work we need the strongest young men that our colleges can give us,—educated and refined young men, evangelists, with the ability to organize and educate,—and it is a short-sighted policy which does not demand and secure them.

In closing, I must say that our courage is good. "The prospects are as bright as the promises of God," and we look for the day of preparedness speedily to come when we shall have a well-trained army of Missionary Volunteers ready to move at a moment's notice.

Report of the Home Missionary Department

The Home Missionary Department, though organized since the last General Conference, is showing encouraging progress. From the interesting report of F. W. Paap, the secretary, we glean the following:—

In all sections of the field there is manifest a deepening interest in this department of our work. We surely have reached the time of a great awakening.

In the following extracts from the Testimonies is set forth our responsibilities and the importance of this home missionary work:—

"The leaders in God's cause, as wise generals, are to lay plans for advance moves all along the line. In their planning they are to give special study to the work that can be done by the laity for their friends and neighbors. The work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers. . . . There should be a well-organized plan for the employment of workers to go into all our churches, large and small, to instruct the members how to labor for the upbuilding of the church, and also for unbelievers. It is training, education, that is needed. Those who labor in visiting the churches should give the brethren and sisters instruction in practical methods of doing missionary work."—*Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. IX, pages 116, 117.

"If the families around you are opposed to the truth, strive to lead them to yield to the claims of Christ. Work patiently, wisely, considerably, winning your way by the tender ministry of love. Present the truth in such a way that it will be seen in all its beauty, exerting an influence that cannot be resisted. Thus the walls of prejudice will be broken down."—*Id.*, Vol. VII, page 11.

Throughout the field there is manifest a spirit of earnest cooperation. From nearly every conference in the Division we have had urgent invitations to come and join the leaders in organizing the churches for more active and aggressive missionary work. This attitude has been most helpful, and has assisted very materially in bringing about a changed condition. We see omens of a better day. Already several union conferences have appointed home missionary secretaries, who are devoting all their time to this work. This is also true in a number of

local conferences. We shall welcome the day when this will be universally true.

Our ideal is far from being realized. While there are thousands of our church members at work doing what they can to win the lost, there are many thousands more who are doing comparatively nothing. We feel that we cannot rest until we have the entire church devising ways and means and executing their plans, whereby high and low, rich and poor, may hear the message of truth. Under no circumstances are we to be negligent. We are to labor for souls though we may regard them as unpromising.

The department has sought in every way possible to encourage and instruct our people how to do service for God. From the Word of God and from the Testimonies of his Spirit, much has been presented to show the need and importance of our doing personal work for those around us. Some can work in one way, some in another; but there is something for every one to do. We are told by the servant of the Lord that "if we are not active in the service of Christ, we are ranking with those who are in positive hostility against him; for we are in the position of stumblingblocks."—*An Appeal*, page 30.

The sick and suffering are to be visited, and a kindly interest shown in them. Through this tender ministry their hearts will be softened and their souls won to the truth. We little realize the value of the opportunities afforded us every day of doing work for God. It is the plan of the department to encourage our dear people everywhere to make more of these opportunities. It is our constant endeavor to lead our people to know that a Christlike life is the most powerful argument that can be advanced in favor of Christianity. One writer has said, "Not all the books written can serve the purpose of a holy life."

It is the duty of the church to demonstrate the power of Christian religion. When our people everywhere can be led to see this, these opportunities that come without number will be used to give the message in all the various ways represented in the activities of the department.

Several special campaigns have been launched, with fairly good results. The *Signs* weekly—a real soul winner—has received considerable attention, and an effort is being made through this department to place the REVIEW AND HERALD in every Sabbath-keeping family.

These and many other lines of work have been fostered by personal effort—correspondence as well as through the columns of our church, union, and local conference papers.

Fully two thirds of your secretary's time has been spent in the field, as well as quite a little by your assistant secretary, Miss E. M. Graham, who is also secretary of the General Conference Home Missionary Department. In this way we have come in direct touch with the larger portion of the field. Three general home missionary conventions have been held,—one at Nashville, one at Takoma Park, and one at Mountain View. These were held in connection with the bookmen's conventions, with good results. In many of the local conferences and churches, home missionary conventions have been held with very encouraging results.

The report from our field for the first

quarter of 1915 shows a splendid gain in every line of missionary endeavor: 73,605 members; 11,278 reporting; 26,488 letters written; 11,717 letters received; 69,868 missionary visits; 24,188 Bible readings and cottage meetings held; 6,032 subscriptions taken for periodicals; 113,717 papers sold; 642,758 papers mailed; 22,413 papers lent or given away; 21,645 books lent or given away; 32,712 tracts sold; 500,077 tracts lent or given away; 57,753 hours of Christian Help work; 25,531 articles of clothing given away; 21,418 meals provided; 6,052 treatments given; 850 signatures secured to temperance pledge; \$5,446.17 offerings for home missionary work; 911 conversions.

If 11,278 believers can through their efforts bring a saving knowledge of this blessed gospel message to 911 persons in three months, they could bring the light to 3,644 in twelve months; and if 11,278 could lead 3,644 to Christ in twelve months, 73,605 working as faithfully and earnestly, could win 23,686 for Christ in twelve months. Shall we not lay plans for advance moves all along the line? With a better organization in the union and local conferences and with efficient leadership throughout the entire field, we believe we shall see results of the greatest magnitude.

Recommendations of the Committee on Plans

The following recommendations of general interest have been passed:—

"SIGNS" WEEKLY

The question as to whether the weekly *Signs* shall continue its present size, or be reduced in size and price, was considered, and it was—

Voted, That we favor the *Signs'* retaining its present size and price, and that it do not carry advertising matter.

UNION AND LOCAL CONFERENCE SESSIONS

We recommend,—

That the union conferences hold their sessions every four years, beginning with the present autumn and winter of 1915 and 1916, thus fixing the time midway between the quadrennial sessions of the North American Division Conference.

That the local conferences be held every two years, beginning with the year 1916.

SABBATH SCHOOL WORK

Whereas, The second million dollars to missions was given by our Sabbath schools in a little less than three years and one quarter; and,—

Whereas, The speedy finishing of the Lord's work in the earth requires more liberal giving; therefore,—

We recommend, That the new Sabbath school financial goal be, "The third million dollars to missions by the close of 1916." (It is understood that this gives a period of a little less than two years for the raising of the third million dollars.)

That the Sabbath School Department be authorized to prepare a Sabbath school manual dealing with all phases of this part of the work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Whereas, There is need of broadening our educational work and extending it into the homes, giving such instruction

as will create a deeper interest in child welfare, and a greater appreciation of the importance of Christian education, and an atmosphere of Christian home culture and refinement; therefore,—

We recommend, That the Department of Education and the Missionary Volunteer Department of the Division Conference take steps to create such a general educative movement throughout our churches and homes, bringing out as rapidly as consistent a number of small leaflets emphasizing the importance of Christian education, home culture, and reading, in an inexpensive form, for general circulation.

MEDICAL

Whereas, We should put forth additional efforts to develop interest on the part of our churches in the fundamental principles and unfolding light pertaining to healthful living, and also seek a closer sympathy and cooperation on the part of our people in medical missionary work, as represented by our health institutions, be it—

Resolved, That the first Sabbath in April be designated as Health and Temperance Day, and that a suitable program be arranged by the Medical Department for use on that date; further,—

That a collection be taken on this day for the needy sick, the same to be held and dispersed by the local conference as a relief fund for such as the family or local church are unable to care for; further,—

That such needy sick as are supported by church funds and as are recommended by our conference officers, be cared for by our sanitariums at the uniform rate of seven dollars a week, which shall cover board, room, treatment, and medical attention, with special nursing at cost, and a nominal fee of ten dollars where surgery is required.

That the domestic labor required in the nurses' training course shall not occupy more than six months of the regular training period.

That a careful survey be made of the training schools for nurses now being conducted in connection with our sanitariums, with a view of determining the qualification of applicants accepted, the extent of the faculty, the facilities provided, and the nature of the curriculum, both theoretical and practical; and that a report be rendered to the spring convention with a view of unifying the work of these schools.

Whereas, There is need of greater uniformity and closer cooperation between our medical institutions in order to obtain greater efficiency and more economical management; and,—

Whereas, This last year three local medical conventions were held, from which recommendations were referred to, and committees appointed to report to, a later general convention, where final consideration could be given to effecting definite plans for this department of our work, we recommend,—

That such medical convention be called in the spring of 1916, time and place to be designated by the North American Division Conference Committee, said convention to be attended by the medical superintendents and business managers of all our sanitariums, together with the officers of the North American Division Conference, and such members of its committee as may arrange to attend.

G. B. THOMPSON, *Secretary,*
North American Division Conference.

GENERAL ARTICLES

Rest

ELIZA H. MORTON

AN artist sought upon his canvas broad
To paint a thought of rest. He sketched
a lake—

A still, lone lake, afar among the hills.
He made the water fast asleep, and all
Around as though it were the grave;
as if

Stagnation on the face of nature sat.
'Twas rest, but not the rest in life we
need.

Another painter took his brush, and flung
Upon his canvas water thundering down
A precipice; and o'er the waterfall
He sketched a tree, bending out o'er the
foam;

Within the fork of that frail tree he
placed

A robin in a nest, and one could hear,
Almost, its song of trust. Aye, that was
rest.

'Mid dangers all around, the bird has
wings.

And so have we, if we but trust in One
Who has the power to keep our minds in
peace—

The One, the only One, to give us rest.



The Great Wide Sea *

J. S. WASHBURN

IN that glorious nature psalm, the
one hundred and fourth, where the foot-
steps of the eternal Creator are traced
in all his works, are these impressive
words:—

"O Lord, how manifold are thy
works! in wisdom hast thou made them
all: the earth is full of thy riches. So
is this great and wide sea, wherein are
things creeping innumerable, both small
and great beasts. There go the ships:
there is that leviathan, whom thou hast
made to play therein."

The sun arises out of the waters,
gleams on the crest of the waves, and
sinks down at evening into the depths.
Solemn night settles somber and dark
on the lonely waste of waters. Thus day
follows night, and night succeeds day.
Though rushing with railway speed over
the sea day after day, yet no land, no
limit, appears to our sight. Truly the
sea is "great and wide," apparently
boundless, fathomless, fit symbol of eter-
nity and of the infinite love and power
of God.

"They that go down to the sea in
ships, that do business in great waters;
these see the works of the Lord, and his
wonders in the deep. For he command-
eth, and raiseth the stormy wind, which
lifteth up the waves thereof. They
mount up to the heaven, they go down

again to the depths: their soul is melted
because of trouble. They reel to and
fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and
are at their wit's end. Then they cry
unto the Lord in their trouble, and he
bringeth them out of their distresses.
He maketh the storm a calm, so that the
waves thereof are still. Then are they
glad because they be quiet; so he bring-
eth them unto their desired haven. Oh
that men would praise the Lord for his
goodness, and for his wonderful works
to the children of men!" Ps. 107: 23-31.

How Mighty the Sea!

How frail the strongest ship that man
has ever built! Wintry night has
brought from the arctic northwest an
icy blast laden with sleet and snow.
Westward bound, the great "Oceanic"
struggles with the terrible head wind.
How she trembles and reels under the
terrific blows of the mountainous bil-
lows! Now tossed high on the crest
of the sea, while waves thunder and
winds roar and shriek, the ship, with
constant creaking and strain, trembles
for a moment, then plunges with quiver
and convulsive groan down into the
depths.

How frail is man and his greatest
work in the mighty grip of the great
sea! Yet the eternal God holds all the
sea depths in the hollow of his hand.

"The floods have lifted up, O Lord,
the floods have lifted up their voice; the
floods lift up their waves. The Lord
on high is mightier than the noise of
many waters, yea, than the mighty waves
of the sea." Ps. 93: 3, 4.

He calms its furious ragings with a
word of command, as a mother hushes
her restless child. "Peace, be still;"
and the billows sleep placid and mild.
He sets bounds to the sea, and stays her
proud waves.

How the raging waves, foaming, pic-
ture to us the wicked, who cannot rest,
but ever foam out their own sin and
shame. And yet how the unfailling flow,
the endless resources of the sea, are used
by the Lord to illustrate the boundless
stores of his righteousness, sufficient for
every need, the mighty depths of his
judgment.

How Beautiful the Sea!

The silvery moonlight glistens on the
peaceful waters, and lo, as I gaze, the
very heaven of beauty looks up from the
deep. Wondrous mirror of the bright
hosts of stars and all God's glory shin-
ing from on high! The bright sunshine
lights up a living country full of moving
mountains with gleaming snow peaks,
which curl and fall with feathery light-
ness, while in the spray for a moment
shines out a lovely rainbow, lost in an
instant, to reappear and vanish again.
What ceaseless, endless change of
scenery!

* Written on the steamship "Oceanic" in a
terrific winter storm at sea.

How Wonderful the Sea!

For ages this mighty reservoir of a world's life has tossed its waves incessantly; rolled its mysterious tides regularly, daily, up and down every shore; sent its deep, strange undercurrents (rivers in the sea) to many lands, laden with heat and moisture; and received all the rivers of the world, yet is never full. Constantly, in answer to the sun ray's call, it sends up its moisture, to be given in rain and dew o'er all the dry land. How generously does the sea bestow life upon all the earth!

How Terrible the Sea!

Not only life, but grim death is there. Into its awful depths, mighty navies, merchant ships, the wealth of ages, have gone down forever. How many are sleeping the last long sleep, deep in its caverns! How cruel, how relentless, the sea! With shuddering I gaze into its depths. What tales of anguish unspeakable, of grave, sad, last good-bys, might these waves reveal!

But, oh! we may patiently wait till at Christ's words of life the sea shall give up her dead, and, all her terrible secrets revealed, her mysteries disclosed, the faithful sleepers awake to stand triumphant, with harps of gold, on the crystal sea, the sea of life, before the throne of God.

Philadelphia.

"Have Faith in God"

F. A. ZAPPE

"Ask, and ye shall receive." "If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it." "Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them."

To those who will comply with the simple conditions of receiving, this promise is made. The One who is mighty to save from sin and sinning has pledged his word, and it cannot fail. It is easier for heaven and earth to pass than for one tittle of his promise to fail. The Lord has said, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." If we come with true contrition of heart, we need not feel that we are presumptuous in asking for things which our Lord has promised to give to those who ask in faith. When we ask in faith for the blessings we need, that we may gain a complete victory over sin and perfect a character after Christ's likeness, the Lord assures us that we are asking according to a promise that will be verified.

Jesus earnestly desires us to appreciate the mercy and loving-kindness of God. As an illustration of our need and of our Father's willingness to give, he presents before us a hungry child asking earthly parents for food. "What man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?" No earthly parent with his heart full of

parental affection, would refuse to give food to his child who is hungry and asking for bread. Will God do less for his child than we do for our own children who ask for the necessities of life?—No. Why, then, distrust and dishonor God by imagining that he will not respond to our appeals for help? Our heavenly Parent does not tantalize his child by raising his expectations only to disappoint him. He does not promise to us good and life-giving food, and then hand us a stone.

True, it is possible for our earthly parents to turn away their hungry children, but remember our Father above can never reject that prayer of faith which comes from the needy and longing heart. Does the way seem dark and discouraging? Does it seem as if the Lord has forsaken you? Hear the message that comes from the Father's heart of love: "Zion said, The Lord hath forsaken me, and my Lord hath forgotten me. Can a woman forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee. Behold, I have graven thee upon the palms of my hands."

"No grief can touch us but it touches him;

With closest pang it wounds the heart divine;

The pruner's knife, that cuts the branching limb,

Touches with living pain the living Vine.

"Closer than mother's love for her babe sweet,

Closer than lover's love for one held dear,

Closer than friend's or brother's,—more complete,—

Is Christ's love for his lonely followers here."

Seeing that he is faithful and of great compassion who has promised, "Ask, and ye shall receive," let us come before him as a little hungry child comes to its parents, and "ask in faith, nothing wavering," believing that the Lord will do exactly as he has promised. Let us forever stop our doubting, and come boldly unto the throne of grace, unto him that giveth liberally and unbraideth not, and find grace to help in time of need. "For he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. For let not that man think that he shall receive anything of the Lord."

"Verily I say unto you, Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein."

Faith in God is our only shield. This is the only thing that can lead us out of this wilderness of sin and give us the complete victory. The prayer of faith is the only prayer that receives a reply from the throne of God. The petition of faith is the only key that can be used in unlocking that great storehouse wherein are stored the boundless resources of our omnipotent Helper. Our Father longs to bestow his rich blessing upon his hungry and waiting children. Shall we comply with the conditions of receiving? "The gifts of him who has all power in

heaven and earth are in store for the children of God. Gifts so precious that they come to us through the costly sacrifice of the Redeemer's blood, gifts that will satisfy the deepest craving of the heart, gifts lasting as eternity, will be received and enjoyed by all who will come to God as little children. Take God's promises as your own, plead them before him as his own words, and you will receive fullness of joy."

Philbrook, Minn.



"Now I Know That Thou Fearest God"

D. H. KRESS

HEROES are not made on the field of battle nor in a time of crisis; they are merely then made manifest.

The tares and the wheat grow together until the harvest. The time comes when all can discern between the wheat and the tares.

In the church both the evil and the good are planted. It is often difficult to distinguish between them; but the peculiar tests that are permitted to come to the church, will enable the universe, angels, and men to discern between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth God and him that has not served him. God imparts to us means, then permits us to be brought face to face with difficulties in connection with his work. He permits his institutions to get into financial embarrassment, then he says to each member of the church, "Lovest thou me?" Here an opportunity is given for all to manifest their love. The true disciple cannot endure to see God's cause or its institutions or its agencies naked or hungry, while he is clothed and fed. I was naked, the Saviour says, and ye clothed me; I was hungry, and ye fed me.

The service of God demands sacrifice. God called Abraham to offer up Isaac, the one in whom all the promises centered. Here was a test. The words were whispered to Abraham, Lovest thou me? Abraham made the offering, he gave all; then the angel of the Lord appeared and said, "Lay not thine hand upon the lad, neither do thou anything unto him: for now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only son from me." Then the angel of the Lord said, "By myself have I sworn, saith the Lord, for because thou hast done this thing, and hast not withheld thy son, thine only son: that in blessing I will bless thee, . . . and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed."

God's blessing today will rest upon those who will demonstrate before the universe, before angels and men, that they love God better than all else. The time has come, it seems to me, when all should be laid on the altar, the time when we should "bind the sacrifice with cords, even unto the horns of the altar." Why is it necessary to bind it?—Because at the very time when it is most needed, we may be tempted to withdraw it. We may be tempted to erect commodious

dwellings or make promising worldly investments. But this is a delusion; the time is coming when no further need will exist for money. Many will then offer their means to the Lord's cause, but it will be too late. Now is the time to heed the admonition, "Sell that ye have, and give alms."

Can we not in some way wipe out our entire indebtedness speedily, and thus remove a reproach from God's cause and give our institutions a chance to live? Young men and young women should be in training, should be receiving an education, to take part in this closing work. Shall we not encourage these young people, even at a great sacrifice on our part, to qualify themselves for usefulness? We shall be in need of church-school teachers, tract and missionary society workers, bookkeepers, nurses, doctors, workers for our health restaurants and treatment rooms, canvassers, etc. There is a place for every young man and young woman who desires to have a part in the work. God has established educational institutions among us where young men and young women may receive the help they need to fit them for usefulness.

We are living in the time, as it were, of the eleventh-hour call. There can be no excuse now for any one's saying, "There is nothing to do, no one has hired me. God calls all to go into active service or into preparation for such service," and says, "Whatsoever is right I will give you." God has need of young men and young women. Like Abraham, fathers and mothers may be called upon to make a sacrifice of their only child. But we cannot afford to withhold from God his own.

Sabbath Observance

T. E. BOWEN

IN giving to man the Sabbath, God bestowed upon the race a wonderful gift, for great blessings are bound up in the Sabbath. The Creator made man first, and then made the Sabbath for him. God blessed the day for man's sake. He gave to man the other six days of the week, but he reserved this one day as his own, putting his blessing upon it in a special manner.

The Sabbath was sanctified and made holy and given to man, so that upon that one day in particular the created might become acquainted with the Creator, and partake of his holiness of character.

Sabbath Keeping an Act of Loyalty to God

There is constant danger that we shall lose sight of the importance of keeping the Sabbath holy. As we reverence the day, striving to keep it as God has instructed that it should be kept, we come into special relationship with him, and he commands special blessings to flow out to us. It honors God to thus keep the day he has set apart. The Sabbath affords weekly an opportunity of holding precious intercourse with God, and showing our loyalty to him.

"Wherefore I caused them [the children of Israel] to go forth out of the land of Egypt, and brought them into

the wilderness. And I gave them my statutes, and showed them my judgments, which if a man *do*, he shall even live in them." Then the Lord goes farther, and specifies particularly concerning the Sabbath: "Moreover also I gave them my Sabbaths, to be a sign between me and them, that they might *know* that I am the Lord that sanctify them." Eze. 20: 10-12.

Do you want to know that God has accepted you as his child? Keep his Sabbath day holy. "Verily my Sabbaths ye shall *keep*." Ex. 31: 13.

The Sabbath to Be a Delight

We cannot look to the world for an example in keeping the Sabbath. Neither may we look entirely to our brethren and sisters to know what is proper and right in Sabbath keeping. There is great danger even that the people who profess to be Sabbath keepers will little by little drift away from *true* Sabbath keeping.

While true Sabbath keeping does not consist in the strict conformity to some rigid set of rules, there must be a conscientious regard for the underlying principles governing the observance of the day, or our Sabbath keeping will fail entirely in meeting Heaven's requirements. The day is not to be a burden, but a *delight*, a day appreciated by all, both old and young.

In "Testimonies for the Church," Vol. V, page 431, we find these words, which were addressed to a man and his wife who loved the world more than they loved God:—

"I greatly fear that by your self-righteousness you are building around your souls barriers that nothing can break down. You have been no nearer to God, no more working his works, no more imbued with his Spirit, than the professors in the nominal churches. You have had no real sense of the sacredness of the Sabbath, and God has not accepted your observance of his holy day. You have had no true consecration, no sincere devotion. God has not been honored by either of you; you have not known him experimentally. . . . You have so long cultivated worldly tastes and habits that it will not be easy for you to bend your mind in an opposite direction."

The deep principle underlying true Sabbath keeping is here illustrated. Simply keeping the seventh day as a sabbath while the "tastes and habits" are worldly and the steps tend worldward, has no saving virtue in it; nor is it accepted by Heaven for Sabbath keeping. All such must turn squarely about and go in the "opposite direction" in order to be counted as separate from the world. Sabbath keeping will be the sign to designate them as God's children.

Divine Directions for Sabbath Keeping

The Lord has given very explicit directions regarding the observance of the Sabbath. His instruction comes close to the heart of every believer. It touches that which is most sacred in the soul—the conscience and thoughts.

"If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shalt honor him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words: then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." Isa. 58: 13, 14.

Notice that we must put away our pleasure, our words, our work first. It is not until "then" that the Lord promises to do anything above the ordinary for us. It is when we make his holy day our delight, when we put aside all that we must truthfully term "our pleasure" (and God repeats this thought); *when* we lay aside our conversation upon our own common, everyday affairs, our farm work, our shop work, our home work,—it is then, and not until then, that we experience the Eden-bestowed blessing stored up for us in the weekly return of the holy Sabbath.

Truly it means much to keep the Sabbath holy, thus honoring God. Many things which are proper and right for us to do on any of the first six days of the week, given us, become sinful when done on the seventh day, God's time.

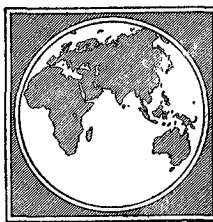
"All heaven was represented to me as beholding and watching upon the Sabbath those who acknowledge the claims of the fourth commandment and are observing the Sabbath. . . . Those who sanctified the Lord God in their hearts by a strictly devotional frame of mind, and who sought to improve the sacred hours in keeping the Sabbath to the best of their ability, and to honor God by calling the Sabbath a delight,—these the angels were specially blessing with light and health, and special strength was given them. But, on the other hand, the angels were turning from those who failed to appreciate the sacredness of God's sanctified day, and were removing from them their light and their strength. I saw them overshadowed with a cloud, desponding, and frequently sad. They felt a lack of the Spirit of God."—*"Testimonies for the Church," Vol. II, pages 704, 705.*

"So Mr. Jones gave \$5,000 to missions at his death, did he?" was asked of a minister the other day. The answer was: "I did not say he gave it, but he left it; perhaps I should more explicitly have said that he relinquished it, because he could no longer hold it." The distinction needs to be kept in mind: one "gives" only when living; he "relinquishes" at death.—*Selected.*

BEFORE God's footstool, to confess, A poor soul knelt, and bowed his head: "I failed!" he wailed. The Master said, "Thou didst thy best—that is success!" —Henry Coyle.



THE WORLD-WIDE FIELD



Our Broken Walls

OVER a winding wayside wall,
Ragged, and rough, and gray,
There crept a tender and clinging vine,
Tireless day by day.
At last its mantle of softest tint
Covered each jagged seam;
The straggling wall, half broken down,
Became, with that leafy, tinted crown,
Fair as an artist's dream.

Oh for the kindness that clings and
twines
Over life's broken wall,
That blossoms above the scars of pain,
Striving to hide them all!
Oh for the helpful, ministering hands,
Beneficent, willing feet,
That spread rich mantles of tender
thought
O'er life's hard places, till time has
wrought
Its healing — divine, complete.

— Lanta Wilson Smith.



A Good Sabbath With the Kafirs

W. B. WHITE

SABBATH, July 10, was a good day among the Kafirs of South Africa. For a number of years our Maranatha Mission, located about twelve miles from the Kafir reserve, has maintained a school for them. This school has been quite successful, as have also two or three outschools located in Kafirland. Through the influence of these schools and the labors of our teachers and evangelists, both white and native, a goodly number of these heathen Kafirs have become Christians and accepted present truth.

A few months ago many of them were what is known as Red Kafirs, called this from the fact that they are always dressed in orange-colored clothing, and cover their bodies with a red-clay ocher, which gives them a rather wild and hideous appearance. These Red Kafirs are not easily reached with the gospel, preferring to follow their old heathen customs. All denominations have found it very difficult to get them to yield to the claims of Christianity, but God is working among them by his Spirit, and some are opening their hearts to the reception of truth.

Our native church at Maranatha had attained a membership of one hundred and twenty-five members, the most of these being native brethren and sisters living on the reserve. At each quarterly meeting they had been very faithful in attending the services and taking part in the ordinances, but many could not walk the long distance of twelve miles; and as the Lord had given us some leading men among them who could act as church officers, it seemed to us that the

time had come to organize a church among them, and to lay its burdens and work largely upon them. With such an organization, we felt that they would develop faster than under entirely white supervision.

At a meeting of the Maranatha church, seventy of these native believers asked for letters to form a church in their own land. Sabbath, July 10, we all went down from the mission to organize this company of believers. The day was beautiful, and at this service, coming just at the close of our Kafir Bible



MINA

A young primary teacher in one of our Kafir schools. She is an apt student and an earnest Christian.

school, all our native and white workers in the country were present. There was no room large enough to hold the congregation, so the meeting was held outside in the open. Under a small tree was placed the little pulpit and the chair for the preacher, with other seats near for the visitors. Bringing their mats from their huts and spreading them on the ground, our native people sat on these during the service. It was a unique and interesting sight to see this large crowd of people so recently sitting in the darkness of heathenism, now clothed and listening eagerly to the word of God.

The writer brought before them the responsibilities and duties of the members of Christ's church, their obligations to God and to one another, after which a church of seventy members was organized, called the Temba Seventh-day Adventist Church. Three elders were elected, two native and one European, also a deacon, a clerk, and a treasurer,

and all were duly ordained to their several offices. After the business was transacted, the native believers formed in line, and, passing before the elders and visiting evangelists, were given the hand of fellowship.

Near the close of the service we noticed a small company of native women sitting a little apart from the rest. These had not yet yielded to the claims of the gospel. A call was then made for any who had never yielded to God to do so, and we rejoiced to see two arise and with weeping give themselves to Christ. Angels of God were surely present to witness this scene, and it was good to be there. How good it does seem to labor among this needy people! How happy they seem in their new-found faith! and how they rejoice that God has sent them the light! It surely is a joy to work with and for them. This is probably the largest native church ever organized in Africa, and we trust it may be a faithful, working church, and bring many to a knowledge of the truth.

God is working in this great black belt of South Africa, and our union conference is now laying plans to push the work in the Kafir nation as never before. God has blessed the work we have undertaken among this people, and with courage we shall endeavor to press forward until all this nation of a million and a half have an opportunity to hear the glad tidings of the soon-coming Saviour.



Our Neglected American Indians

T. E. BOWEN

It is fully demonstrated that work carried on among the Indians, the native inhabitants of our Western Hemisphere, yields a rich fruitage in souls gathered as subjects for the kingdom of Christ. The work Brother and Sister Stahl have accomplished in Peru, among the down-trodden descendants of the once-powerful Inca Indian tribes, where we now have a loyal church membership of over three hundred, shows what may be accomplished by earnest, persistent effort put forth in the fear and love of God.

There are many Indians within the borders of the United States who not only have not heard the third angel's message, but know nothing of the gospel of Christ. Many of these tribes are on reservations within the boundaries of our union conferences, which have strong working forces and large memberships.

In looking over some carefully compiled statistics recently published in the *Missionary Review of the World*, showing by an accompanying map the location of these reservations, and giving the number of Indians residing on them and the number who had not received the gospel, it seemed as if it were high time that we as a people should carefully study the question of giving these people the truth for this time. We are sending volunteers to many distant lands to give the message to the people there, many of whom are no more susceptible to its influence and uplifting power than are

these Indians at our very doors. Are there not some of our strong young men and young women who will volunteer to go among these Indians, study and acquire their languages, and give them the third angel's message?

Below is the table, giving the names of the Indian tribes, where each is located, and the number belonging to it. "Provided for" or "unprovided for" indicates whether or not missions have been established among them.

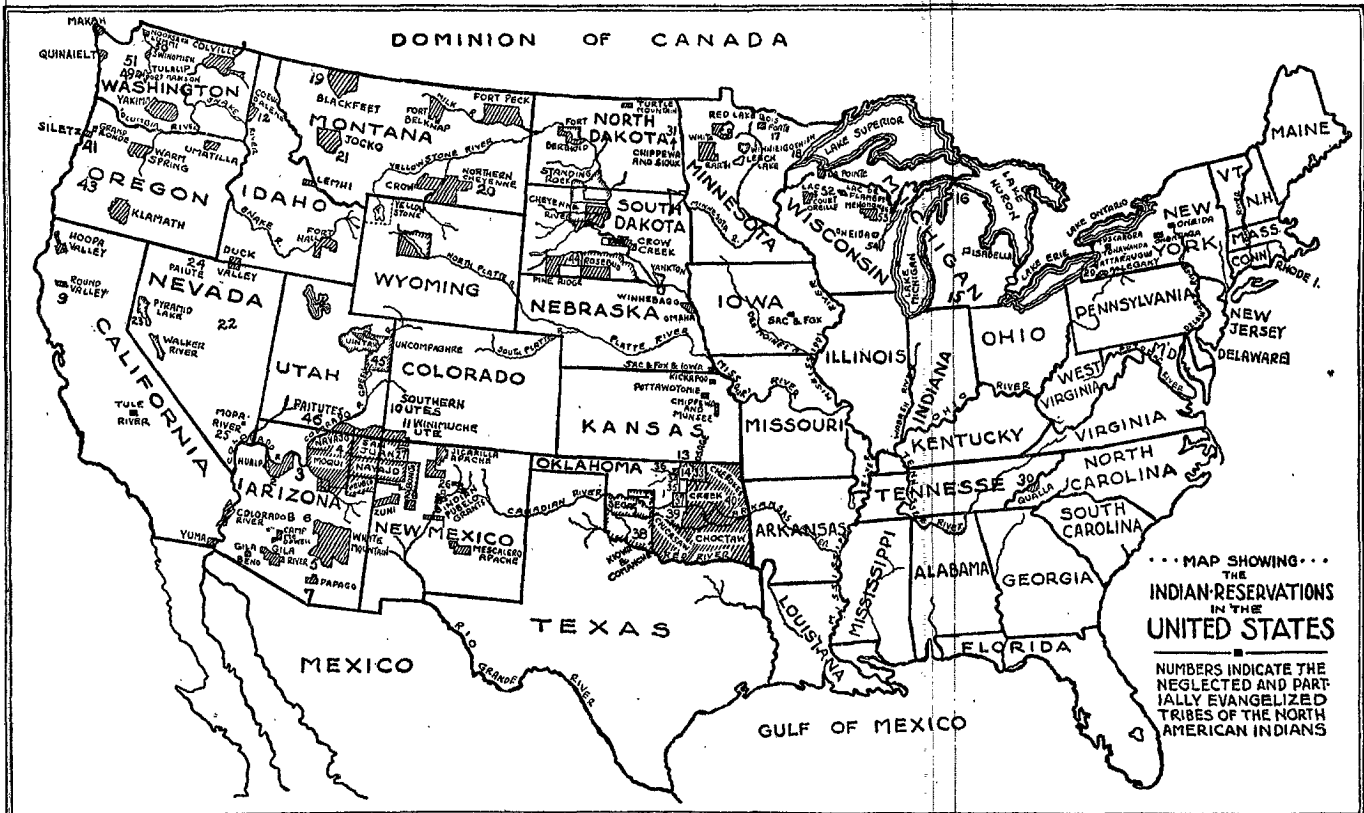
Neglected and Unevangelized Indians of the United States

(The numerals refer also to the location on the accompanying map.)

TRIBE	ARIZONA	NO. OF INDIANS
1. Chemehuevi; Colo. River Agency, Parker, Ariz	151	
2. Hualapai; Truxton Canon and N. W.	483	

MICHIGAN		
15. Pottawottomi of Huron	78	
16. Chippewa and Ottawa; partially provided for; estimate of unevangelized	1,500	
MINNESOTA		
17. Bois Forte Chippewa; Nett Lake and Vermillion Lake	646	
18. Lake Superior and Pigeon River; unprovided for, estimated at	2,000	
MONTANA		
19. Blackfeet; unprovided for, estimated at	1,000	
20. Northern Cheyenne, of Tongue River; unprovided for, estimated at	600	
21. Flatheads; unprovided for, estimated at	1,200	
NEVADA		
22. Tribes and bands not under agencies, unprovided for, estimated at	2,000	
23. Pah-Ute, Washoe, and Winnemucca; near Reno, Nev.	275	

36. Tonkawe; of Ponca Agency, 48; Kaws, 158	206
37. Sac and Fox, 561; Iowa, 80	641
38. Tribes of eastern Oklahoma, Kiowan, Modoc, Ottawa, Quapaw, Eastern Shawnee, Seneca, Wyandot; unprovided for, estimated at	800
39. Pottawottomi, Shawnee, Kickapoo..	600
40. Cherokee; full-blood communities, partially provided for, estimated unevangelized	2,000
OREGON	
41. Siletz; Grand Ronde, Oregon	429
42. Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River bands	375
43. Scattered bands on public domain, near Roseburg, unprovided for, estimated at	1,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	
44. Ogalala Sioux; Pine Ridge; unevangelized, estimated at	1,000
UTAH	
45. Ute, Uintah, Uncompahgre; White River; unprovided for, estimated at	800
46. Paiutes; scattered bands	370



3. Havasupai; Cataract Canon	169
4. Navajo; northern part of reservation (see New Mexico Navajo); number unprovided for, estimated at	3,000
5. Apaches; Coyotera, 556; on San Pedro River, 300; on Lower Gila River, 300	1,156
6. Apaches; Geronimo and Cibique	700
7. Papago; nomadic and in villages, southern Arizona; number unprovided for, estimated at	1,000
8. Apache-Mohave; in Rio Verde Valley and southeast of Prescott	400
CALIFORNIA	
9. Tribes and bands north of Tehachapi Pass; unprovided for, estimated at	5,000
COLORADO	
10. Southern Utes; Capota and Moache	367
11. Winimuche Ute; near Navaho Springs	493
IDAHO	
12. Cœur d'Alene and Spokane	614
KANSAS	
13. Pottawottomi and Ponca; Prairie Band	745
14. Kaw; Osage Agency	231

24. Paiute; Ft. McDermitt	336
25. Moapa River; near Las Vegas	125
NEW MEXICO	
26. Pueblo; of 15 villages, partially provided for, estimated unevangelized	4,000
27. Navajo; of northwestern part of territory, partially provided for, estimated unevangelized (see also Arizona)	1,500
28. Navajo; of Canon Cito	195
NEW YORK	
29. Iroquois; Cattaraugus reservation; unevangelized, estimated at	400
NORTH CAROLINA	
30. Eastern Cherokees; unprovided for, estimated at	600
NORTH DAKOTA	
31. Chippewa and Sioux; unprovided for, estimated at	800
OKLAHOMA	
32. Peoria and Miami; partially provided for	359
33. Osage; partially provided for	800
34. Ponca; partially provided for	591
35. Oto and Missouri; partially provided for	435

WASHINGTON	
47. Nez Percé, Joseph's and Moses' band	414
48. Okinagan	475
49. Skokomish	194
50. Scattered bands	800
51. Tulalip	400
WISCONSIN	
52. Chippewa; unprovided for, estimated at	1,500
53. Menominee; unprovided for, estimated at	800
54. Winnebago; unprovided for, estimated at	500
Total estimated number of Indians unprovided for	47,253
Number of tribes and bands without Christian missions	78
Total number of Indians unclaimed as adherents of the Christian faith (including the above)	175,000

Cannot our union conference committees give some attention to this important work, and place some laborers among the tribes of America's original sons and daughters?



Conducted by Mrs. I. H. Evans, Takoma Park, Washington D. C.

Assisted by Miss Lora E. Clement

Through the columns of this department, hints will be given on all matters pertaining to the home life. Short articles and letters are solicited from home makers, telling of their everyday experiences,—their joys and sorrows, their failures and successes.

Mother Prayer

" LORD, make my loving a guard to them,
Day and night;
Let never pathway be hard to them,
Keep all bright!
Let not a stone or a thorn for them
Wound their ease,
All of the pain I have borne for them
Spare to these!"
*So I would pray for them,
Kneeling to God,
Night and day for them.*

" Lord, let the griefs life must bring to
them
Make them strong,
Keep their hearts white though pain
cling to them
Their life long.
Let all the joys thou dost keep from them
At thy will,
Give them the power to reap from them
Courage still!"
*So I must ask for them,
Leaving to God
His good task for them.*
—Margaret Widdemer.

Value of School Influences

OUR boy! Ah, how we treasured him, trusted him, loved him!

In *our* eyes he was well-nigh perfect, a model of good behavior, one who could do and dare almost anything.

Should we send our boy away to school? Would it pay? Could the school really do much to improve him? These were questions which to us, as parents, were unanswered.

But after long hesitation and a great deal of prayer, we decided to make the venture, and permit him to go. We trusted that he would at least be returned to us as good as when he bade us good-by.

The few weeks immediately following his arrival at the academy were to us days of anxiety, of varied hope and fear. And when his earlier letters came, our fears resolved themselves into positive doubts, and we were constrained to believe we had made a serious mistake in allowing him to leave us.

We shall long remember his first messages. They spoke of narrow and exacting regulations, of curtailed social privileges, of low-grade work under poor teachers, of annoyance and unhappiness. He evidently felt repressed, circumscribed, and —

Well, the truth was, if he had spoken only a trifle more strongly, we should certainly have encouraged his return.

Erelong, however, we noted a change. There was little of criticism, somewhat of commendation, and much of the spirit of contentment and real good will. And soon began to appear positive words of approbation. A new light had dawned. Larger views of the great questions of life were entertained, and a certain maturity of thought, of word, of act, was manifest. The letters began to assume a polish and refinement not previously known to us.

More than this, a freedom of expression regarding the kingdom of God and its work took the place of that reserve which so frequently marks the life and experience of the youth. Our boy freely opened up his heart, and told of his ambitions to enter the work of God. And, further, he began to counsel us to make changes in *our* lives.

Perhaps this last feature annoyed us a bit; nevertheless we admired and cherished what he said.

The year quickly passed, and our boy was again with us. But was he really our son? Such transformations had taken place that we were scarcely able to recognize him as the boy of a few months before. In fact, he was no longer a mere boy, requiring such care as nearly all boys do. He had developed into a young man.

We particularly noted a refinement of manner, which, coupled with a sincerity of purpose and gentleness of life, made him to us a source of refreshing and comfort. Somehow, he had become one whom we looked up to as to a superior. And yet our boy never assumed to be in the least above us.

Not only did he have about him a polish in general conduct and behavior, but also he evinced a stability of purpose and solidity of character belonging to one of more advanced years. There was no craving for the light and chaffy, but rather a reaching out after those things which make for high ideals and true accomplishments. He was, in truth, a Christian.

This was the product of one year in a Christian school. What was the chief factor in the remodeling of the one we loved? The answer is brief: The silent influence of Christian association. Daily contact with teachers and students of strict integrity and of true culture had, all unconsciously to him, caused him to adopt new principles, new methods, new plans for life. Old ideals — those which

we had placed before him in our imperfect home — were undermined by the ceaseless ebb and flow of the tide of Christian influence, and had fallen into decay. And forth from the wreck had sprung a new creation.

Not so much the books, not so much the study, not so much even the opening of the Word of God, as the patient working of beautiful influences radiating from the lives of Christian teachers and students, had brought our boy up and away from the cheap, the worldly, the low, to things of lasting value, of heavenly origin, of lofty height.

We have come to appreciate greatly the merits of our Christian schools. We hope the dear teachers will understand that many parents are praying for them, earnestly seeking God to make their lives even more wonderfully attractive, that thus our children and youth may be constrained to find the Lord Jesus and enter his service.

We pray for high standards of class work, for perfected curriculums, for wise management; but, most of all, we pray for refined, devoted Christian teachers. It is the language of consecration which brings our children to Christ.

* * *

From Far Szechuan

CHUNG-KING, in Szechuan, is a two-thousand-mile journey, much of it by house boat, from Shanghai. It is as far distant, by days, from that center as Shanghai is from New York City. Less than two years ago Brethren Allum and Warren, leaving their families in Shanghai, went on a "path finding" expedition to this inland province, which borders Tibet on the west. A few months later, they made the journey again, this time with their wives and families and a number of native workers. A letter recently received from Mrs. Allum contains a promise to "write an article for the Home department soon." Meanwhile, knowing something of the cares that fill her days, and believing that many would be as interested in reading her letter as was the one who received it, we have decided to share it with you: —

"You would be surprised, if you could come up here, to see the number of houses that are built foreign style in this inland city. From a distance the city looks quite modern; but when one gets into it, the streets are just as narrow as in any other Chinese city. However, I must say that they are much cleaner than in any Chinese city that we have been in before. Chung-king is lighted with electricity, and as the city is built on the side of a hill, it is a very pretty sight indeed at night. We truly appreciate the blessing of electricity, but even this modern convenience is regulated by the East. The authorities charge, not for the amount of current consumed, but for each light used. Moreover, the lights come on at sunset, and are turned off at about two in the morning. The householder has no way of turning off the light, but has to wait until it is cut off by the department.

Szechuan is certainly a very progressive province, and the Chinese here take readily to Western ideas. One sees foreign cloth everywhere, although mostly of an inferior quality. A great many of the natives accustom themselves to eating foreign food, and a number of Chinese shops do a flourishing trade in foreign foodstuffs of all kinds. The Japanese do a thriving business with all kinds of perfumes, medicines, toilet soaps, and fancy articles. There is a large glass-blowing establishment, a soap factory, and a flourmill. The Singer Sewing Machine Company has an agency here, as have also two foreign tobacco firms. There are a number of large hospitals and dispensaries, an International Institute, institutions for the blind and deformed, homes for the aged, and a large reformatory.

"The United States, England, Germany, France, and Japan have consuls here, and five missions besides our own are in operation. As far as we have been able to learn, the church members gathered out of heathenism are not of the best class. The standard does not seem to be so high as is in Honan, and the ministers themselves acknowledge that they do not expect a great deal of their converts.

"When we first came here, a great many Chinese came seeking work. We could have had many church members if we had not taken the trouble to send inquiries around to their respective churches. We found a good many were disgruntled members or attendants elsewhere, and that they were more anxious to have a change, and perhaps gain some personal advantage, than anything else. However, we are made glad to know that the Lord is gathering out his own in this place, and we now have a little company here. Not long ago four were baptized. These are all earnest Christians, and have been keeping the Sabbath for a year. One of these is a blind man from a charitable institution near by; now the authorities have turned him out, telling him that he has joined our church, and the foreigners ought to look after him. Another is a well-to-do woman, who owns a number of houses in the city. One of these houses she built with borrowed money, and now she cannot get the rent from the people who are living in it. The man from whom she borrowed wants his money immediately, though she had arranged to pay it in installments. He says that now she has joined a foreign church, she can get the money from the foreigners and pay him; and if she does not, he will have a lawsuit over it. She has not told us about this, but we have heard it from others, and that she is greatly troubled.

"Just now Mr. Allum is busy superintending the building of the mission homes. The workmen are erecting two of the houses, the third one is to be built later. We have chosen bungalows for our homes here, as we have always preferred them for convenience, and so have the Warrens and a number of others with whom we have talked about the matter. We have a splendid cellar six

feet high, well lighted and ventilated. In this we have our laundry, a workroom for Mr. Allum, and storerooms. On the first floor we have a sitting room, a dining room, a kitchen, Mr. Allum's office, two bedrooms, and a bathroom, with a ten-foot porch at the front and an eight-foot porch on one side. Upstairs there is a good attic, which opens onto a sleeping porch. The six-foot basement is of stone, the rest of the building being brick.

"These houses are being well and substantially built, and Mr. Allum does not expect them to cost more than one thousand dollars gold each. The mission property is in a beautiful location, fronting the river, within half an hour's walk of our chapel in the city, and having a lovely view on all sides. The land, which has room for three houses, with an extra piece for a vegetable garden, did not cost quite fifteen hundred dollars gold. Most of the stone being used is taken right out of our own land. The stonemasons here do beautiful work, and it would really be cheaper to put up a stone house than any other kind, if we could wait so long.

"Our windows look out on a very busy street, and one feels tempted to spend a good deal of time studying Chinese life, for this is the only thoroughfare leading out of the city on the land side. Executions are very frequent here, and the victims, with the accompanying soldiers and crowds of people, all pass this way. As many as fifteen are executed at a time some days, political offenders, being shot, while robbers and outlaws are decapitated. All funerals go past our gate, as well as a good many weddings. Some days over thirty funerals pass, with their accompanying wailing and clatter and bang. Some are quite gorgeous, as thousands of taels are spent on a single funeral where the relatives of the deceased are rich. There are some handsome stone graves outside this city, some occupying more space than our house will have, with fancy stone arches, and stone tables and chairs in the inclosures, which are bordered with pine trees. Many tall stone pillars, often thirty or forty feet high, surmounted by stone lions, have been erected by relatives of deceased persons who had secured a literary degree.

"We find a variety of good things to eat up here. In season we have had oranges, mandarins, pomelos, apples (very poor), grapes, Chinese pears, persimmons, cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, and wild raspberries, with potatoes, tomatoes, beans, peas, eggplant, cabbage, carrots, bamboo sprouts, and foreign onions. Fresh peanuts and walnuts are now in, and we are laying in a year's supply. We make our own corn meal, wheat meal, and rice flour. Of course we make our own bread also. We do not need to get much from Shanghai except sugar, butter (in tins), oatmeal, flavorings, crisco, salt, and soap. We are planning to get an order of food from Montgomery Ward for next summer's use; for while we get a variety here in the course of the year, no one

thing is in season long at a time. Next year I shall know better how to plan. I was so delighted to find we could get foreign onions, and bought them twice, but when I tried to get them the third time, there were no more to be had. It was the same with tomatoes. There seemed to be so many, and I was planning to can some, but in two or three days they were all gone. At present (September 19) there are no vegetables at all except potatoes.

"Today the weather is fine, for the first time in six weeks. The rainy season here is surely wet—you should see Mr. Allum come home from the mission property each day. I never saw such mud. I have just finished hanging out the washing. We haven't any yard, only a *sai tai* about eight feet square on the top of the house. At present we are living in three rooms over our chapel, with no yard for the children, and it surely keeps me busy looking after three lively boys in such narrow quarters. I keep Wallie busy with his lessons almost half the time each day, and when it is not too wet, Mr. Allum takes one of them with him. Szechuan agrees with the children, and they are all well. The baby is such a happy little fellow, running all around now, and the liveliest of the three. As I have all their sewing and my own to do, and Wallie's lessons to hear, I keep pretty busy. Twice a week I teach for an hour in the boys' school, have charge of the young people's meetings, and the Sabbath school class of women, besides receiving visitors at all hours during the week. I only wish that I could do more for the Chinese, for these poor women do sorely need our help."

Personal Appearance

MARTHA E. WARNER

ONE day a dainty girl shared my seat on the trolley car for several miles. She looked so pretty I could not but admire her; but as she handed the conductor her fare, I glanced at her hands, and received a mental shock. Her nails were dressed in mourning.

On the opposite side sat a very attractive girl, but in her veil was a tiny hole, and another was in her glove.

The car began to fill. One woman came in with two buttons gone from her coat. On another woman two pins took the place of the two missing buttons on the back of her waist.

All trifles, I will admit; yet they serve as an index to the character.

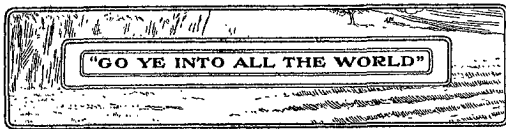
Carefulness in dress is an important item, especially in Sabbath keepers, that a right impression may be made upon those with whom we come in contact. Some feel that we are living too near our Lord's return to give any thought to dress. Yet the dress is a sermon of itself. It will be a recommendation of the truth to unbelievers.

Our God is a God of order; and he would have order, neatness, and cleanliness a characteristic of his people.

Clintonville, Conn.



THE FIELD WORK



The Master's Touch

In the still air the music lies unheard;
 In the rough marble beauty lies un-
 seen;
 To make the music and the beauty needs
 The master's touch, the sculptor's
 chisel keen.
 Great Master, touch us with thy skillful
 hand;
 Let not the music that is in us die.
 Great Sculptor, hew and polish us, nor
 let,
 Hidden and lost, thy form within us lie.
 Spare not the stroke I do with us as thou
 wilt!
 Let there be naught unfinished, broken,
 marred;
 Complete thy purpose, that we may be-
 come
 Thy perfect image, thou our God and
 Lord.

—Selected.

Southeastern California

At a meeting held in Los Angeles, Feb. 18-23, 1915, it was decided by the delegates assembled to divide the Southern California Conference. The portion that was set off included the counties of San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial, San Diego, and Orange. This new conference was given the name Southeastern California Conference. The portion remaining retained the name Southern California Conference.

There were given to the Southeastern California Conference twenty-seven churches, with a membership of 1,652. These churches paid in 1914 a tithe of \$35,379.86.

Loma Linda and Paradise Valley Sanitariums are located in this conference. The Fernando Academy is situated in the Southern California Conference, but is the academy for both conferences.

The writer was chosen president of the new conference, and J. C. McReynolds secretary and treasurer. March 9 the writer left his former place of labor in the North Pacific Union and came to this conference. Soon after, it was decided to locate the conference headquarters at Santa Ana, a fine little city of fourteen thousand people, situated thirty-four miles south of Los Angeles.

The conference has a varied climate. There is no season of the year that a tent meeting cannot be held in some part of the conference. During the summer we had three tent companies in the field. These all had good success. Elder L. E. Brant headed a company at Rialto, in the San Bernardino Valley. Elder R. S. Owen conducted a strong effort in San Diego, with a good company, and Elder C. F. Folkenberg and his helpers held a meeting at Anaheim, in Orange County.

During the nine months since the organization of the conference, the Lord has blessed us both spiritually and financially, as manifested in the number who have accepted the truth, and the amount of tithe and offerings received. The records show that in this field there have

been 259 additions to the various churches. Of these, 219 have been by baptism; the others have been received on profession of faith. In addition to these, we know of a number who are keeping the Sabbath but have not yet united with the church. The stringency in the money market has been very evident in this section, and yet our people have shown a liberal spirit. The tithe has been larger than last year. For the nine months there has been paid in tithe \$26,939.63. The offerings on the Twenty-cent-a-week Fund are not quite up to the goal, but we are determined to reach it before the end of the year.

Our camp meeting was held at Huntington Beach. We rented a "tent city," with tents pitched, floored, and lighted. A large auditorium, and buildings for office, store, cafeteria, and lunch room were already on the ground. This saved the work of pitching the camp and taking it down. The meeting was a most excellent one. It was a great spiritual feast to our own people, and a good impression was made on the people of the town. Three hundred tents were filled the latter part of the meeting. All the expenses of the meeting were met from the proceeds of tent rent and the income from the store and the cafeteria, and we had a surplus of nearly seven hundred dollars. Thirty-four were baptized during the meeting.

Although our territory is not large, and a great deal of work has been done, yet this is still a fruitful field; and as it is filling up rapidly, there are always a number who have not come in contact with the truths of the message, and that makes an open field for labor. We feel to thank the Lord for his prospering care, and the success and blessing that have thus far attended the work in our conference. We take courage and go forward.

W. F. MARTIN.

West Texas

At the beginning of the year we had a church membership of two hundred and thirty-eight. It is more than three hundred now. We have three ordained ministers, but one has not been able to do much for the last year on account of impaired health. Two new churches have been organized, one new church building has been erected, and another is in process of erection.

Our people are of good courage, although there have been many things to try them. A bountiful cotton crop was raised last year, but little was received for it, so many of our people are in difficult circumstances financially, and a number have lost their farms. This has made our tithe and offerings fall short.

We have much to encourage us in regard to our canvassing work. Part of the time this year we nearly doubled the usual number of canvassers in the field. Half these workers delivered about ninety per cent of their books, and the others fifty per cent. There is a good

showing for our book work. I have just received a letter from one of our brethren which shows that his heart is in the work. I will quote a part of it:—

"I have written Brother McMullen for twenty-five Harvest Ingathering Signs, and shall do what I can. If I do not receive any contributions, I shall send twenty-five cents for each paper myself. I also hope to pay my part of the Twenty-cent-a-week Fund. I shall send my tithe to Brother McMullen as I sell my cotton. I do desire to have some part in the greatest message on earth."

If all would do this well, we should not be behind on tithes and offerings.

C. J. BUHALTS.

Oklahoma Conference

THE fall tent season has just ended in Oklahoma; and although it has been unusually rainy, which has to some extent hindered the tent meetings, the efforts were carried on to the usual fall closing time, in the latter part of October. These meetings have been blessed with a harvest of souls for the kingdom. Many are inquiring concerning the truth. They have heard or read of our teaching regarding the present-day events and the conditions that exist in the world today, and are calling for help and enlightenment on these important topics. The religious movement with reference to Sunday labor is also causing some interest at the present time.

It seems that we have reached the time when our work must be done quickly. The opposing elements are growing stronger, and are coming more boldly to the front, and we feel that a time of trouble is awaiting this cause in the near future.

We have now organized for the winter campaign. Every church and company, and, as far as possible, the isolated members, will be visited by a minister who will take time to give such help and instruction on every phase of our work as may be needed. We believe that this will prove a great blessing to the people, and to the work in general. But this will not lessen our efforts to push out into new fields.

The work in the conference is making good progress. Special efforts are being put forth by the whole working force, lay members as well as conference laborers, in the home missionary work. A home missionary secretary has been elected to devote his entire time to this work. Good results are already seen from this move.

The educational and Missionary Volunteer work this year began with brighter prospects than in any previous year. The majority of the schools opened earlier than usual. The educational work is coming up a little higher each year, and receives a good recommendation from the public schools throughout the State. Libraries have been started in a number of schools, and Missionary Volunteer Societies organized. The young people of these societies are taking hold of the Reading Courses and the Standard of Attainment with much interest.

The book work in this conference has made wonderful progress this year. The only thing that we have to regret is that we did not have more books to deliver this fall. Most of the colporteurs have delivered from eighty to one hundred per cent of their books. As a result of

this year's work, we have students who have earned scholarships in the Loma Linda College, Clinton German Seminary, Washington Missionary College, and Keene Academy. Most of our bookmen have been having good experiences, and they report that they never saw the people more anxious for their books than they have been this year.

The financial outlook in the conference is good. We are expecting an increase of tithe, as well as of Sabbath school donations and offerings to missions, far in excess of last year's record. The Lord has wonderfully blessed us in every way.

JOHN ISAAC.

Minnesota

WE have great reason to thank God for the progress made in our conference thus far this year. We can say, "Truly God is good to Israel." We know it is not by might, nor by power, but by the Spirit of God that this conference is able to make a favorable showing.

We have felt that the first and all-absorbing aim to keep before us is the doing of great things for God in personal soul winning. Although we have not accomplished all that we desired, the efforts of our laborers have not been without results; for, during the first three quarters of the year, 183 persons have been baptized, and many others have been led to begin the observance of the Sabbath. Several companies have been organized, and some are now being prepared for church organization.

Our people have shown their continued interest in the proclamation of the message to all the world, by their constant gifts to missions. At the close of September we were over \$1,400 ahead on our quota, and we have every reason to believe that we shall easily reach more than the full amount by the close of the year.

The work in evangelistic canvassing is going on with commendable increase over last year's record. The weather for the most part has been very unfavorable; but our faithful colporteurs have toiled on, and their sales amount to over \$19,000 in nine months. We expect these figures will be augmented by several dollars before the year closes.

The integrity of our people in the paying of tithe is shown by the fact that our tithe receipts are already nearing the amount paid in for the full twelve months last year. At the end of the third quarter we had received \$38,000.

We are having a splendid attendance at our academy. The students seem to be taking more than ordinary interest in their work, and we are glad to report an increase in the number of church schools. Three buildings have been erected this summer for this purpose.

The Sabbath school and missionary Volunteer departments are important factors in our conferences. Each has its field of usefulness and operation, and is a great strength to our church work. There seems to be a growing interest in the lesson studies prepared, and thus spiritual help is received.

The offerings to missions in the Sabbath school department have already reached over \$7,000. This is some more than we received last year at this time.

We have not seen all the progress we desired in the home missionary department. It is a vital question to get all

our people into active service for the Master. When this is done, it will solve many problems for us. When all our people will spend some time in personal soul saving, and unite their efforts with the ministry, the message will soon be finished and our Lord will come.

We can say, however, that many periodicals have been sold and given away, also thousands of pages of tracts have been placed in the hands of the people. The Harvest Ingathering campaign has been entered into with earnestness, and our churches are taking hold of the work even better than last year.

We are thankful to our Heavenly Father for the corps of faithful laborers we have, and appreciate the blessings God has bestowed upon us all. It is a great privilege to be a coworker with our Lord in carrying this blessed message to mankind.

Manitoba

AFTER our good camp meeting held at Brandon last summer, we tried to spread our small force of workers over the field in such a way as to reach the greatest number of persons possible. We have only three ordained and two licensed men—a very small force compared to the needs of the field.

Elder H. J. Dirksen, our German worker, before leaving for Oregon, endeavored to finish the work he had started in Morden, and spent some time in visiting the German brethren in the province. As a result of his effort, four were baptized.

Brother David Guldbrandson, who recently came to work for the Icelandic people in Winnipeg, has made a good start. One sister has been baptized, and her son is attending our school at Hutchinson, Minn. We expect soon to organize an Icelandic church in Winnipeg.

Elder V. W. Robb and wife were requested to work at Swan River, and were accompanied to this place by Frank Finch and wife, of Brandon. These young people rendered good help in the tent effort. Failing to get the hearing they desired, they moved to Dauphin, a city of considerable size, where the interest was better. They are still at this place, and expect to organize a church soon. At Swan River three began the observance of the Sabbath, and at Dauphin seven have signed the covenant, and others are expected to do so soon.

Brother G. R. Soper and wife pitched their tent in Minitonas, but later it was thought best for him to move to Swan River, where he could follow up the interest in the town and also in the surrounding country.

The writer and his family pitched a tent in Rivers. We have found it quite difficult to get a congregation, but by patient continuance we have found some interested ones. We have baptized five, and several others are keeping the Sabbath.

Five have been baptized into the Winnipeg church, and one brother who had formerly been baptized has united with the church.

The total number baptized since camp meeting is twenty-four, and there are almost as many more observing the Sabbath who have not yet received baptism.

The Sabbath school work is onward, three new schools have been started, and Sister Robb is working faithfully to keep

all the schools up to the standard set by the Sabbath School Department. We are also doing what we can to build up the young people's work.

While we may not have a large report, we are of good courage, for we know this is the Lord's work, and that he is preparing honest hearts to receive his word. Pray for us that we may work wisely.

E. M. CHAPMAN.

A Young People's Convention

ON Sabbath, October 23, a very practical and helpful convention was held at the First Seventh-day Adventist Church of Pittsburgh, in the interest of the Missionary Volunteer Societies. Elder Ulrich, the Missionary Volunteer secretary of the West Pennsylvania Conference, presided in the meetings.

In the morning services the topics presented were as follows: Object of the Missionary Volunteer Societies; Relation of the Missionary Volunteer Society to the Church; Educational Features of the Missionary Volunteer Work; Work of the Missionary Volunteer Leader and Secretary; Lines of Work Our Young People Can Do; Social Life of Our Young People.

After each topic had been presented, the subject was thrown open for discussion. A lively interest was manifested by all present. Appropriate songs were interspersed throughout the program, and none seemed to tire of the meeting, although it lasted fully two hours.

In the afternoon the local society held its regular meeting, to demonstrate what a live society can accomplish. In addition to the secretary's report and the prepared program for the hour, there was a season of sentence prayers, with a testimony meeting, in which nearly all present took part. The secretary's report and the report of band leaders gave clear indications that this society is doing earnest work to hasten the coming of Christ. Each month two thousand copies of the Present Truth Series are distributed. The society takes fifteen copies of the weekly *Signs* and a club of all our principal periodicals, for the use of its members. Ten members of this society are away at school this year.

Demonstrations were also given of the method of distributing the literature, of sending it through the mail, and of carrying on the correspondence.

At the close of the day all felt that it had been a most profitable occasion, and determined to do more for those around them.

C. L. STONE.

Northwestern California Conference

THE Northwestern California Conference was organized at a joint session of the California, Central California, and Northern California Conferences, held at Oakland, Feb. 4-9, 1915. The conference territory embraces the counties of Solano, Marin, Napa, Sonoma, Lake, Mendocino, Trinity, Humboldt, and Del Norte, with a population of 201,823.

The conference was organized with twenty-one churches, with a membership of 1,261, whose tithe for 1914 had been \$20,758.96. The conference office is located at Santa Rosa. With the exception of the young people's and home missionary secretary, all the departmental

secretaries are shared with the California Conference. The Northwestern California Missionary Society is operated in conjunction with the California Bible House at Oakland, and the same camp meeting equipment serves both conferences.

Inasmuch as the actual division did not take place until April 1, and some of the laborers could not be released until May 1, a large part of the year had passed before active field work could be started. It has taken time, also, for the conference to adjust itself to the new order of things. However, the people have had a mind to work, and the blessing of God has rested upon the workers, and encouraging progress has been made.

The reports for the third quarter show that 132 have been baptized since January 1. Tithes increase amounts to \$1,841.54, and the offerings to missions average about fifteen cents a member. There are twelve young people's societies, an increase of five; also fifteen home missionary societies, an increase of six. The church schools have opened with increased attendance, and one new school has been started, making ten schools in the conference. It has been necessary for two schools to employ an extra teacher. Several colporteurs have been at work this summer, and a large amount of other literature has been circulated.

The churches have entered the Harvest Ingathering campaign with enthusiasm, and we fully expect to reach the goal set for our mission offerings. Everything indicates that we have reached the time when we should invest heavily in God's closing work. Now while there is peace and comparative plenty in our nation, is our greatest opportunity to hasten the triumph of the everlasting gospel, and the spirit of the message is stirring our people to do their part.

J. ADAMS STEVENS.

The Work Among the Jewish People

It is certainly encouraging to know that our people are taking more interest in the Jewish people as they become acquainted with the ways of these children of Abraham. This is as it should be. It is true the Jews are a peculiar people; but the better we come to know them, the better we understand the great need these people have of the gospel.

As our people come in contact with the Jews, especially in the Harvest Ingathering work, they have many interesting experiences. As is known, the Jews bitterly resent the idea of missionary work. In fact, the less said to them about missionary work the better one will get along with them. The reason is that Russia and Rome, the two nations which have most bitterly persecuted the Jews, claim to do much missionary work. As our people go to the Jews and tell them of the work we are doing in enlightening the world on the Sabbath question, they are at once interested, and are willing to contribute of their means to people who are agitating the question of the Sabbath. They admit that the Sabbath is right; but their conditions are such that they find it difficult to observe it. Still they are glad to find a people who are interested enough in the Old Testament to bring the truth of the Sabbath before the world. A number of our peo-

ple have found the Jews willing and glad to assist in this good work, when they learned that the solicitors were Sabbath-keeping Christians.

We hope that our people everywhere, as they visit their Jewish friends and neighbors, will remember to impress upon them the fact that one strong feature of our work is to enlighten everybody, black or white, rich or poor, Jew or Gentile; that God is particular today that men should observe the seventh day as the Sabbath of the Lord. They should also remember to tell them that they observe the Sabbath of the Lord, the seventh day, not because the Jews kept it or keep it, but because the Holy Messiah, the Son of God, Jesus of Nazareth, told all his followers to walk in his footsteps, and Jesus was a devout Sabbath keeper.

Our brethren and sisters often find that as they go to the Jews and tell them about our work, many of them, not being able to read the English language, wish reading matter in their own language. As our people ask for offerings for our work, the Jews inquire, "Have you not any literature in the Jewish language?" We wish to say to our people that a few months ago there was published the first number of a magazine in the Yiddish language, which is the language spoken by more than two million Jews in this country. In the places where the attention of the Jews has been called to this publication, many of them have expressed deep interest. If the demand for the magazine is sufficient, we plan to get out another number soon. The title of the magazine is *The Old Candle on a New Candlestick*. You can secure the magazine through the tract society; or if you desire a copy to give to a friend, send five cents to the Good Tidings Press. There is an English type-written index prepared for those who desire to know its contents.

The Lord has blessed the evangelistic work the past season, and several Jews began keeping the Sabbath while I was in Buffalo. One woman has had some bitter trials as a result, but in a letter written a few days ago she said she was about ready for baptism. One sister was baptized by Elder K. C. Russell in Malden, Mass., two weeks ago, and a Jew and his wife were baptized a short time ago by one of our brethren in the West.

We must keep right on sowing the seed among this people. We hope that our brethren and sisters will do all they can to get literature in the hands of the Jews. This is one of the strongest agencies we have to work with among this people. It is very hard to get them out to meetings, or to enter their homes to converse on the subject of the gospel. But they will read, and especially will they read the literature published by Sabbath keepers.

We are glad to state that at the present time there are seven Jewish young people attending the South Lancaster Academy, and during the past summer I had one Jewish young man with me in the Bible work. There was one other young man in the canvassing work in New York. We trust the Lord will raise up more workers among this people.

Let us pray and labor for the lost sheep of the house of Israel. All correspondence for the Jewish work should be addressed to the writer, at South Lancaster, Mass.

F. C. GILBERT.

Educational Department

FREDERICK GRIGGS - General Secretary
W. E. HOWELL - N. Am. Div. Asst. Secretary

The Opening of the School Year of 1915-16

[These reports from our various schools were begun in the REVIEW of October '28.]

PROF. C. W. IRWIN, of Pacific Union College, St. Helena, Cal., writes: "Within a month after the opening of school, the enrollment reached 240 in the academic and collegiate departments. The interest in the spiritual and missionary phases of our work is good, as shown by the fact that a satisfactory number of students have enrolled in each of the four bands composing the Missionary Volunteer Society. The numbers are as follows: Prayer bands, 84; foreign mission band, 60; literature and correspondence band, 28; ministerial band, 10. Eighty-five have volunteered to engage in the Harvest Ingathering campaign."

J. H. Paap, principal of Lodi (Cal.) Academy: "Lodi Academy began another school year September 28. We were glad to have with us Elder E. W. Farnsworth and Prof. M. E. Cady, of the Pacific Union. Our enrollment for the first week has reached eighty-four in the academic, and sixty-five in the church school. This attendance is a little stronger in the academic grades than last year, but less in the church school. We are much encouraged by the general character of the students. We expect a few others to enroll in the next week who at present are working in the fruit harvest. The spiritual condition among our students is good. At our first Friday evening meeting every student stood, expressing his consecration to the message."

A. F. Schmidt, of the Sheyenne River Academy, Harvey, N. Dak., writes: "The enrollment during the first week of our school this year is only forty-six. Last year it was sixty-five. The reason for this is that the late crops in North Dakota have kept our young people from being present at the beginning. Out of our sixteen students who were out in the canvassing field during the summer, six have earned scholarships. The prospects for a larger enrollment than we had last year are very favorable. The new dormitory, which is nearly completed, will be appreciated by the young people, for heretofore they have been crowded. I believe that I never saw a more earnest class of students than we have here this year. They all seem to have come with the purpose of gaining a speedy preparation for work in the cause of God. The spiritual condition at the opening of school was very good. In the Friday evening prayer and social meeting, there was greater freedom than we have experienced in previous years at the opening of school."

T. D. Rowe, principal of Buena Vista Academy, Ontario, reports: "Our school opened with an attendance a little larger than that of last year. From the first, an excellent spirit has been manifested. During the first month of school seven were baptized. This is the first year we have attempted to do definite prac-

tical normal work. Under the guidance of Miss Johnston, our normal director, we have an excellent class of young people who are preparing to become teachers. Notwithstanding the depression caused by the war, the Lord is blessing us financially. As teachers, we look forward to the time when our students will be active workers in this and other lands."

Glen Wakeham, principal of Stanborough Park Missionary College, England, writes: "The college opened with an enrollment of 63, an increase of seven over last year's opening. The enrollment has since risen to 85, which is a record number for the institution. Twelve students, among them one young woman, are attending college on scholarships. A great effort was made to get all the students in promptly at the opening, and this was largely successful, so that only one or two more are expected. The college home is already quite full. With two exceptions all the students are baptized church members, and all these are preparing for home or foreign missionary work. The spiritual atmosphere in the institution is excellent. Most of the students are manifesting a quiet yet earnest enthusiasm in their work, and we have reason to expect a most successful year."

D. C. Ludington reports concerning the school work in Burma: "The name of our school in Burma is the Meiktila Technical School. We have just opened another school in Mandalay, under the direction of Miss Elsie Lonsdale. Most of the children are Buddhists. The Meiktila school is a mission school. Only one boy has Adventist parents. We carry work corresponding to the eight grades at home. Both English and Burmese are taught. In connection with the literary training, carpentry, sloyd, shoe and all leather work, and cane furniture making, as well as agriculture, are taught. Two hours a day are required in trades. Our industries are supported by the sale of the completed articles. The average yearly enrollment is about sixty, and the average age of the pupils is twelve to twenty. The boys are beginning to accept Jesus. Eight have been baptized this year so far. A number will soon be ready for work. Four are actively engaged at present, while others spend their vacation in the canvassing work. There are four teachers in the school besides the superintendent, who have government certificates for teaching. We are of good courage."

The following letter from Brother Floyd E. Bates regarding the plans for school work in Amoy, China, is of interest: "The great problem of education in China is one which demands greater attention now than ever before. Here in Amoy Adventist students cannot attend the schools of other denominations, and we have no school of our own. We have students of about the tenth grade, and we must meet the new demands made upon us by the closing of other schools to our students. It is partially on account of this action that we are especially anxious to have a first-rate school here for the benefit of our young men, the future workers in this part of the world. Our attendance will comprise largely young converts or sons of church members, who will be in school with the idea of preparing for active missionary work among their own people. We hope to make the school so effi-

cient as to draw students of other classes also. In age the pupils will range from fourteen up, and as to classification—well, that is a very hard question. It is probable that a large percentage of them will be able to read at least a little, and some will know how to write a limited number of characters; but as to what we term the common branches, they will be absolutely ignorant. The Chinese language has no grammar, so that very important member of the common branches will be entirely eliminated from the course of study here. Practically all that is taught in the outschools which we are operating is Bible and Chinese. This condition we are very anxious to change. But before we can do that, some must be educated and trained so they can teach the other branches; so all points to the need of this one training school. The length of time that the students will be with us is very uncertain. We shall try to keep them at least two years, and more, if possible. We are putting up good buildings, with room enough to accommodate fifty or sixty pupils, to be finished about the first of the year. We expect to open the school as soon as they are finished."

E. D. Dick, principal of the Alberta Industrial Academy, Lacombe, Alberta, Canada, reports: "School opened October 13, under most favorable conditions. Though the enrollment for the first week was not what we had hoped, the spiritual condition of the school is very satisfactory. Eighty-five students are at present enrolled, thirty of whom are in the church school. Our small enrollment is readily explained by the weather conditions throughout the province. On account of the late threshing, our canvassers are not in from the field, the delivery of their books being greatly hindered. Last year one hundred and eighty-one students were enrolled, and we think that the total enrollment this year will be as good, or perhaps better. A new church school building is practically finished, and satisfactory work is planned in this department. To meet the needs of our educational work in the province, an elementary normal course has been opened, and encouraging progress is being made in this line. In view of the strenuous times, we feel that the spiritual condition of the student body was never better. All seem to be here with the one purpose of fitting themselves for definite service in the Master's cause."

Dr. M. E. Olsen, in the absence of President Shaw, who is attending the fall council at Loma Linda, sends us the following words concerning Washington Missionary College: "They took us by storm, those two hundred and fifty-odd students that flocked into our buildings and upon our grounds in the opening weeks of the present school year. And then for a few days a number of men occupied two rows of tents out on the campus. Later these young men found very good accommodations in West Cottage, a new dormitory rented from the Sanitarium. And still the students kept coming. The preceptor and matron racked their brains to think of a place to put them. Rooms were rented presently in houses in the neighborhood, and in this way some were accommodated. The chapel has been seated with chairs in all three aisles, on both sides of the rostrum, and in front, and the doors have been removed in order that future

students may be seated in the hall.' We are very thankful for the large attendance of earnest, consecrated young people, and we trust that by another year we can find room for an even larger number of students. Already the board is laying definite plans for ample enlargements of the buildings, and for increasing the equipment so as fully to meet the growing demands. The advanced students are enjoying the opportunities offered by the Library of Congress and the National Museum. The ministerial section has already begun its practical work, under the direction of Elder Votaw, in the towns and suburbs adjacent, with tokens of success. Altogether, we think that the students are making rapid progress in character building as well as in their studies."

C. C. Lewis, principal of the Fireside Correspondence School, says: "We are glad to note an increasing interest in the work of the Fireside Correspondence School. Our enrollment of new students for 1915 has already reached 171, and the number of certificates sent out for subjects completed is already 54. This number is larger than that of any other year since the school began, and it will be considerably increased before the close of the year. The General Conference Department of Missionary Volunteers has placed before the workers in that organization, as a prominent feature of their work this fall, the effort to get every young person who cannot attend one of our resident schools, to take up one or more studies in the Correspondence School. That this effort is bringing results is seen by an order for thirteen hundred copies of our leaflet entitled 'The Fireside Correspondence School in a Nutshell,' from the secretary of the Nebraska Young People's Department, and another for one thousand copies from the New Jersey Conference. A number of new studies have recently been added, including logic, and Bible studies for the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades. One of our students is a prisoner of war in the island of Malta, but he has just sent in, under those conditions, the last ten lessons of the course in second-year Greek. One of our colleges, not wishing to organize a class for only two students in second-year Greek, arranged with the Correspondence School to conduct this work for them through correspondence. Thus the mission of the Fireside Correspondence School is gradually being extended to the homes of our people, among our advanced schools, and in regions beyond."

Our Educational Progress

The reports of the educational work given in recent numbers of the REVIEW are of a nature to give the church greatly increased confidence in the outcome of the work committed to its charge.

In spite of the greatest of world crises, when uncertainty and distress are everywhere in evidence, we see almost without exception a marked increase in attendance at our schools, and a deeper appreciation of the meaning of Christian education for this time. The trend of our college reports indicates a large increase of mature students who are fitting themselves for efficient work in the Master's cause. The news from the academies and intermediate schools is full of promise. Our younger boys and girls, as well as those who are more ma-

ture, are beginning to feel the need of thorough Christian training.

Our buildings and equipment are fast becoming inadequate to meet the demands made on them. The increasing number of students earning scholarships by the sale of our literature indicates that this plan is growing more and more useful, not only because of its financial features, but also for its value in pointing out those who are sincere and earnest in their missionary educational purposes.

Now that the fall opening has past, it behooves every Adventist youth who cannot attend our regular schools to enroll in the extension department of our school system, the Fireside Correspondence School.

No young man or young woman who can obtain fifteen dollars and can find one hour a day for study, should overlook the opportunity for definite self-improvement. The rapidly increasing enrollment of this school, as well as the large number who are completing the different courses, goes to show that the work of the school is fully satisfactory with respect to method, content of subject matter, and control of scholarship.

The Lord, in his wise providence, has ordained these educational agencies for developing a noble and devoted company of youth who will be willing and capable instruments in his hands for the salvation of many souls.

W. C. JOHN.

Home Missionary Department

E. M. GRAHAM - - - - - *General Secretary*
F. W. PAAP - - - - - *N. Am. Div. Secretary*

A Token of the Times

WE recently learned that in one State an effort is being made to exclude from work on any fruit farm all who vote or work for prohibition. This will, of course, include Seventh-day Adventists, for they are all on the prohibition side. This is another token that the time when we shall be able to neither buy nor sell is drawing near.

At the present time, however, this movement is rather a blessing in disguise. Why should our young people spend their time picking fruit when they might be gathering souls? Why should they not rather go out with our books and magazines and give the warning message?

We now have three fine books that our young people, and older members, too, can use to good effect. They are "The World's Crisis," "The Vatican and the War," and "The Shadow of the Bottle." Each sells for twenty-five cents retail, and to those who take several copies, the regular canvasser's discount is given.

Here are a few illustrations of how these books sell:—

One sister worked seven hours and sold nineteen books; profit to her, \$2.37. I wonder how many can make \$2.37 in seven hours picking fruit, though money-making should not be the aim in our work. It is the giving of the message which we have in mind. The Lord will see that the workers receive their just wages.

One young colored man took forty-seven subscriptions for one of these

books in three days. Another brother sold twelve in one day. A sister took seven orders in her first hour's work.

These are merely illustrations of the success our people are having in selling these books. There ought to be at least a million copies of each book sold.

It seems evident that more and more, as the end draws nearer, our people will be shut out from the ordinary work of the world, conditions becoming such that our peculiar principles will make us undesirable employees to worldly men. Why should we wait until we are pushed out of these occupations? Why not enter the Lord's work now, as willing volunteers? There is success waiting for every earnest, consecrated worker. People were never so interested in our literature as they are now, nor so anxious to secure it. All the Lord needs is willing hands to take it to them. May he have yours?
EDITH M. GRAHAM.

Medical Missionary Department

W. A. RUBLE, M. D. - - - *General Secretary*
L. A. HANSEN - - - - - *Assistant Secretary*
H. W. MILLER, M. D. - *N. Am. Div. Secretary*

Harvest Ingatherings by Sanitarium Workers

THE Sanitarium family at Washington, D. C., has given more attention to the Harvest Ingathering work than formerly. A hundred dollars or more has been received in cash. Some have had good experiences, and all the workers are pleased with the results.

At the Wabash Valley Sanitarium, La Fayette, Ind., the collections have amounted to more than one hundred dollars. The work is still going on.

The Hinsdale (Ill.) Sanitarium family are also engaging in the Ingathering work, and expect to bring in a liberal donation.

We have not yet heard from other sanitariums as to their Harvest Ingathering work.
L. A. HANSEN.

A Good Word for the Worship Hour

NOR long ago I was conducting Sabbath evening worship in the Washington (D. C.) Sanitarium. At its close, a clergyman asked the privilege of making a statement. He said: "I feel impressed to say a word in behalf of the vesper hour. To me this is about the most enjoyable part of the day's program. It is a marked feature of the sanitariums of this people, and makes for a condition that is in great contrast to what I have seen in other places."

He then related personal experiences he and his wife had had in certain hospitals, and told how he had finally come to the Sanitarium largely on account of the religious atmosphere prevailing there. He told how this had been helpful to him even in the matter of physical relief. He then earnestly appealed to the other guests to help interest all patients and guests in attending worship.

At one sanitarium I visited there is a large attendance at worship, of both helpers and patients. The presence of

the helpers is no doubt an encouragement to the patients to attend, as are, of course, their personal invitations. This part of sanitarium life offers results of the best kind, and all sanitarium workers can take part in such work.

L. A. HANSEN.

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Requests for Prayer

A BROTHER who seeks deliverance from financial distress asks our prayers.

"Please offer special prayer for my husband and children," writes a Wisconsin sister.

Publications Wanted

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

Lillian Hickok, R. F. D. 2, Miami, Fla.
S. A. Main, Hewitt, Minn. *Signs, Watchman, Liberty*, and tracts.

Z. S. Arey, 304 Grand Ave., N., Fort Worth, Tex. *Instructor, Little Friend*, and magazines.

Edward Quinn, Jr., 6 Hickory Ave., Takoma Park, D. C. *Signs*, weekly and monthly, and *Watchman*.

Miss Virginia Caradim, 117 Pearl St., Jackson, Tenn. Especially *Signs, Watchman, Life and Health, Protestant, Liberty*, and tracts.

C. R. Spencer, 2065 Lincoln Ave., Ogden, Utah. This brother has recently moved from Salt Lake City, and asks that in the future, literature be sent to his new address.

Henry E. Alston, 401 N. Church St., Jackson, Tenn., desires, for a recently organized colored church, of which he is elder, a cloth commandment chart, a prophetic chart, a Douay Version of the Bible, and also any of our publications suitable for distribution.

South Texas Conference

THE South Texas Conference is hereby called to convene in the Seventh-day Adventist church in San Antonio, Tex., at 9 A. M., Thursday, Dec. 23, 1915, for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Let all delegates be present at the first meeting.

J. A. LELAND, *President*;
C. C. MATTISON, *Secretary*.

South Texas Conference Association

THE South Texas Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists is hereby called to convene in the Seventh-day Adventist church in San Antonio, Tex., at 10 A. M., Monday, Dec. 27, 1915, for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. A. LELAND, *President*;
C. C. MATTISON, *Secretary*.

Obituaries

COVERT.—Marian Helen Covert was born in Onaway, Mich., Aug. 30, 1911. When she was eighteen months old, her parents moved to Sheboygan, Wis., where she died Sept. 16, 1915. She is survived by her father, mother, and little brother. Words of consolation were spoken by the writer.
B. F. WILLIAMS.

TURNER.—Maria Elizabeth Barnheart Turner, wife of John E. Turner, died in Marion, Ind., Sept. 4, 1915, aged 83 years, 7 months, and 27 days. Five children and three sisters survive. Sister Turner accepted the third angel's message about forty years ago, and continued faithful to the end. We laid her to rest, awaiting the call of the Life-giver.
W. A. YOUNG.

JESMER.—Daisy Jesmer, wife of A. E. Jesmer, died at Seattle, Wash., in the twenty-third year of her age. She was a member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church for a little more than a year, and she fell asleep with the hope of being called to meet her Saviour in the resurrection morning.

J. F. PIPER.

OLSEN.—Johanna Olsen was born in Sweden, Oct. 24, 1846, and died in Idaho Springs, Colo., July 18, 1915. She was an earnest Christian, having united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church many years ago. She is survived by her husband and two daughters. Funeral services were conducted by the writer.

G. W. ANGLEBARGER.

ANTHONY.—A. C. Anthony, of Oakland, Pa., died at the West Pennsylvania Hospital, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 20, 1915, as the result of a surgical operation. He was born Dec. 26, 1839. Twenty-four years ago he accepted the third angel's message, and was faithful unto death. We feel confident that he sleeps in Jesus. Nine children, together with other relatives, are left to mourn.

J. W. WATT.

ZWICKER.—Our little grandson, Norval Zwicker, was laid to rest at Indian Harbor, Nova Scotia, Oct. 15, 1915, aged 11 years. He was a bright little fellow, always ready to help his elders in any possible way. While we mourn his sudden death, yet we sorrow in hope, and feel confident that we shall meet our dear one when Jesus comes.

AUSTIN ZWICKER.

BEEBE.—Elsie Amy Beebe was born Jan. 3, 1894, at Geneseo, N. Dak., and died Sept. 4, 1915, at the home of her sister, in Los Angeles, Cal. Five years ago the deceased was baptized and received into the Seventh-day Adventist Church. Her last words were expressive of hope of a part in the first resurrection. A mother, four brothers, and three sisters mourn their loss.

E. E. GARDNER.

WOODL.—Edith Dill Boyle Woodel was born May 21, 1880, in Clearfield, Pa., and died Oct. 4, 1915. She accepted present truth in 1906. The following year she was married to W. Woodel, who, with her two brothers and five sisters, is left to mourn; but they sorrow in hope. Sister Woodel's trust in her Saviour never wavered, and she fell asleep confident of a part in the first resurrection.

CHAS. F. ULRICH.

JACKSON.—Edgar W. Jackson was born in Arkansas, Feb. 23, 1876, and died Aug. 11, 1915. On Dec. 22, 1903, he was married to Edith Spencer, who, with their three children and his sister, is left to mourn. Brother Jackson accepted present truth in 1909, and united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, of which he was a faithful member at the time of his death. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer.

F. M. FAIRCHILD.

SMITH.—Alvis Trever Smith was born in Laurel, Miss., May 20, 1902, and died suddenly on the evening of Oct. 8, 1915. He loved his Saviour, and three years ago united with the Loma Linda church by baptism. His earnest Christian life exerted an influence for good upon all with whom he came in contact. Words of consolation were spoken by Elder Luther Warren at the funeral service. His father, mother, and sister are left to mourn, but they are consoled by the hope of a soon-coming Saviour.

IVEY SMITH,

LELA A. SMITH.

BAILEY.—Ella E. Sherwin Bailey was born in Hermon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 13, 1855, and died in Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 18, 1915. Early in life she gave her heart to God. She came to Battle Creek in 1879, where she accepted the third angel's message, and was baptized by Elder James White. Dec. 26, 1880, she was united in marriage with B. F. Bailey, who survives. Three sisters, four brothers, and an adopted daughter are also left to mourn. Sister Bailey was an earnest worker for the cause she loved, and was perfectly resigned to the will of God.

G. E. LANGDON.

GILLIS.—Adolph Lewis Gillis was born in Paris, Ill., Aug. 29, 1845, and died Oct. 26, 1915. He was of French descent. Feb. 18, 1874, he was united in marriage with Maggie Smith. Thirteen years later he accepted the third angel's message, presented by Elder E. H. Gates and the writer, in Piqua, Ohio, and remained faithful to the cause of present truth. His companion and three half sisters survive.

E. J. VAN HORN.

PRATT.—Lindon Orlando Pratt was born Aug. 23, 1850, in St. Lawrence County, New York, and died at his home, near Frankfort, Mich., Oct. 11, 1915. He was married to Miss Eudora Satterle, of Hart, Mich., in 1876. Brother Pratt became a charter member of the church at Frankfort in 1891, and until his death was a firm believer in the soon-coming Saviour. His wife and three children mourn, together with many relatives and friends.

B. F. WILLIAMS.

BLANCHARD.—John Franklin Blanchard was born in Pennsylvania, April 7, 1842. He served his country faithfully during the Civil War, receiving an honorable discharge in June, 1865. In the fall of that year he was married to Sarah Jane Kimble, at Liberty, Pa. About thirty-six years ago he united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church, remaining a faithful member until his death, which occurred Oct. 24, 1915. His wife and three sons survive.

F. A. HARTER.

BARBER.—William H. Barber was born in Dansville, N. Y., June 11, 1838, and died Oct. 27, 1915, at his home, near Carlton Center, Mich. He came to Battle Creek, Mich., with his parents in 1844, and during the Civil War served as a member of Company C, Twentieth Michigan Infantry. About two years ago he accepted the third angel's message, and was a faithful member of the Carlton Center church. The funeral services were conducted by the writer.

C. F. MCVAGH.

ROSS.—Melissa S. Ross was born March 2, 1832, and died Oct. 21, 1915, in her eighty-fourth year. She accepted present truth in the early sixties, and was well acquainted with Sister White and most of the pioneer workers. For some years she was not in perfect harmony with the people of God on the question of the spirit of prophecy, but before her death she expressed confidence in the Testimonies. We believe that she sleeps in Jesus. Interment took place at Roosevelt, N. Y.

J. C. STEVENS.

THOMAS.—Leva A. Colson was born in Cicero, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1843. At the age of thirteen she came to Michigan with her parents, and was married to Charles Thomas Feb. 10, 1863. She accepted present truth about nine years ago, and united with the Lapeer Seventh-day Adventist Church, of which she remained a faithful member until called by death. Sister Thomas died suddenly on Oct. 22, 1915. Of her immediate relatives a husband, two daughters, and one brother are left to mourn.

A. V. MORRISON.

HEATLEY.—Kathrine C. Heatley was born in Tamaqua, Pa., June 29, 1834, and died at her home, in El Reno, Okla., Sept. 23, 1915, aged 81 years. When she was a small child, her family moved to Chicago, Ill., and there she grew to womanhood. She was married to Henry C. Heatley, of Elgin, Ill., whom she survived. Ten children were born to them, five of whom are living. Sister Heatley became a member of the church at Greenup, Ill., in 1874. She died in the hope of the first resurrection.

W. E. BARR.

KITSON.—George Kitson was born in Sheffield, England, Oct. 26, 1844, and died in Marion, Mich., Oct. 17, 1915. When he was a boy, his parents came to New York, and later settled in Michigan. He was married to Mary L. Blaisde in 1863. Five of their ten children are left to mourn. Brother Kitson accepted present truth in 1888. For many years he was elder of the Tustin Seventh-day Adventist Church, and served the church at Marion in like capacity. The day before his death he gave a Bible reading to the little company there.

J. J. IRWIN.

ASTLEFORD.—Harriet Amelia Lunney spent her early life near Durham, Ontario. Nov. 4, 1891, she was married to Thomas R. Astleford. They united with the church organized by Elder W. H. Falconer in the city of Winnipeg in the spring of 1895, but later held membership in churches in Alberta and British Columbia. Her death occurred Oct. 14, 1915. She was a faithful wife, and the mother of four daughters and two sons, who mourn, but not without hope.

T. R. ASTLEFORD.

HALLOCK.—Olive Maria Finch was born in Scruples, N. Y., May 7, 1852, and fell asleep in Jesus Sept. 4, 1915, at her home, near Gretna, Kans. At the age of twelve years she accepted the call of the Lord to this truth, and was baptized by Elder James White, in Battle Creek, Mich. She remained a faithful Christian until death. Feb. 29, 1876, she was united in marriage with J. T. Hallock. Eight children were born to them, six of whom survive. The presence of her husband and all her children comforted her in her last hours.

E. T. WILSON.

SKIRVING.—Fannie Elizabeth Towner Skirving was born in Virginia, Jan. 8, 1832, and fell asleep in Jesus, at Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1915. She was married in 1852 to John Skirving, of Germantown, Pa., who died Feb. 11, 1905. Sister Skirving embraced present truth about twenty-five years ago. Her life was spent in labor for others, until she became an invalid. She was a faithful reader of the REVIEW AND HERALD, and had an abiding hope in the triumph of the message she loved so well. Two daughters, one brother, and other relatives survive.

S. B. HORTON.

Elder Wm. M. Crothers

ELDER WM. M. CROTHERS died on his field of labor, Montego Bay, Jamaica, British West Indies, Oct. 2, 1915, aged 48 years. He was born in Pierson, Mich., and later lived in Grand Rapids, of which church he was a member when, as a young man, he gave himself to the Lord's work and went as a pioneer canvasser to New Zealand. He made two trips to New Zealand, one of which was on our good missionary ship "Pitcairn." In this island field he spent the best of his strength and life, walking distances as great as eighty miles to fill appointments, and crossing bridgeless streams as occasion demanded. This strenuous labor eventually began to undermine his robust constitution, and though he tried various sanitariums and climates, his shattered health received no permanent benefit. It was in the early days of our work in New Zealand that he was ordained to the gospel ministry, laboring in the field with success, and serving as secretary of the New Zealand Conference. For a time he was superintendent of the field. Later he labored in Australia. Elder Crothers was closely associated with Sister E. G. White in this field, serving as her secretary. In the year 1901 he returned to America, spending considerable time at points in the West to benefit his health. His pen spoke through our various papers when his weakened condition prevented public labor, and his book, "Scriptural Evidences," is now a potent witness to his well-known knowledge of the Scriptures. After spending some time of late years in Nashville, Tenn., he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., and then to Jamaica, serving as pastor at Montego Bay. On September 26 he became seriously ill, finally becoming unconscious, and on Sabbath, October 2, he fell asleep, attended by his wife, and Sister Haysmer, the only other white worker near by who could respond to their call for help. Elder E. C. Boger preached the funeral sermon. The services were attended by a large concourse of friends, among whom was the American consul. Our brother was laid to rest in the Wesleyan Cemetery at Montego Bay, to await the Life-giver's call, in whom his confidence was supreme to the last. He leaves his wife, Mary Tuxford Crothers, formerly of New Zealand, and an aged mother, three sisters, and two brothers, all of Grand Rapids, to mourn their loss.

A. T. BENJAMIN



WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 2, 1915

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MORE than eighty-three per cent of the believers in some provinces of China where our workers are operating come from raw heathenism. Many remarkable deliverances from the power of sin are reported by our gospel workers.

THE train bearing the Liberty Bell from the Panama-Pacific Exposition to its place in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, passed through Loma Linda during the fall council. By request of the delegates, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company kindly arranged for the train to stop a short time at Loma Linda, where this old herald of freedom was viewed with interest by the delegates.

LAST week Tuesday, Brother and Sister Carl F. Neumann, with their two small children, passed through Washington on their way from College Place, Wash., to Argentina, South America. As Brother Neumann has relatives in Brazil, they will stop at Bahia to visit awhile. Speaking German, they will be able to enter upon their evangelistic work among German colonists in Argentina at once.

ENCOURAGING gains are reported by the secretary of the Australasian Union Conference, Brother C. H. Pretyman, for the year ending June 30, 1915. The number baptized is 444. Ten new churches were added, the net increase in membership being 380. There was an increase of tithes over the previous year of \$17,235.37. Forty-one laborers were added, bringing the total number of workers in the union up to 340.

SABBATH, November 13, four of our pioneer workers occupied the pulpit together at the Loma Linda council: Elders S. N. Haskell, Geo. I. Butler, J. N. Loughborough, and J. O. Corliss. Brother Haskell spoke, the other brethren taking part in the services. Possibly, and very likely, these dear brethren will not be together thus again, until the day they meet in the kingdom. Their hearts are still aglow with the message, and their faith is as firm as ever in its speedy triumph throughout the world.

OUR first church on the island of Cebu, Philippines, was recently organized. Six or seven colporteurs will go out to work for the new book in the Panayan language, as a result of a colporteurs' institute just over at Iloilo. Brother Finster reports thus far this year 188 persons baptized into the message.

Ingathering Notes

A REPORT of the Harvest Ingathering receipts by unions and conferences was sent out last week. The total amount received, as reported to the Mission Board treasury up to October 31, is \$25,880.05. This is \$6,969.32 more than was received last year at this time. This is very encouraging, but it will still mean earnest work during December if we reach our goal.

This report reveals that sometime during October, Newfoundland and Alabama reached their portion of the big goal. These conferences are therefore listed in the honor roll below. We hope each conference treasurer will wire us when his conference is out.

A telegram from Sister G. R. Hawkins, November 22, stated that the Wichita (Kans.) church had reached the one-thousand-dollar goal which they had set for themselves.

The honor roll now stands:—
Maritime, October 21.
Alabama, October 31.
Newfoundland, October 31.
Maine, November 1.
Ontario, November 16.

T. E. BOWEN.

An Earnest Appeal

LOMA LINDA, CAL., NOV. 22, 1915.
To Our Devoted and Beloved People in North America, Greeting.

The General and North American Division Conference Committees, with representatives of the cause of present truth from this and other countries, numbering more than one hundred and fifty, in session at Loma Linda, Cal., greatly desire that the inspiration and spiritual uplift of this world's council might reach all our people.

Isa. 54:2, 3, is certainly now being fulfilled, especially in foreign mission fields, where hundreds, yea, thousands, from the midnight of heathenism are rejoicing in the saving power of the third angel's message, some of whom have recently been ordained to the gospel ministry, and nearly one thousand of whom are workers in the different departments of this cause. Surely we can now say, in the words of the psalmist, "God is my King of old, working salvation in the midst of the earth." Ps. 74:12.

A new time has come. A new thing is taking place. The hour has struck which calls upon us to "enlarge the place of thy tent, . . . stretch forth the curtains of thine habitation: spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes."

The work in the Far East has outgrown all plans that have heretofore been laid. A measure has just passed the council, forming the Orient, Australasia, and the Pacific island world into a great Far Eastern Division.

This council feels profoundly impressed that, as stated in "Testimonies for the Church," Vol. IX, page 117, "The work of God in this earth can never be

finished until the men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers."

We therefore make this appeal to you to arise, and, with us, rally to meet the demands of the great opportunity which the opening providence of God has placed before us.

We appeal to you personally, individually, to push the Harvest Ingathering campaign right up to the end of the year. The Lord has promised that "the wealth of the Gentiles" shall come to us. The great Far Eastern world is calling loudly for means. "The world is to receive the light of truth through an evangelizing ministry of the word in our books and periodicals."—*Vol. IX, page 61.*

"Let us now, by the wise use of periodicals and books, preach the word with determined energy, that the world may understand the message that Christ gave to John on the isle of Patmos."—*Id., page 62.*

Surely here is a great opportunity for every member of the church to engage in this blessed ministry, by placing the message-filled Harvest Ingathering *Signs* in the hands of the people, and soliciting from them donations for our mission work.

"The battle cry is sounding along the line. Let every soldier of the cross push to the front." "A work similar to that which the Lord did through his delegated messengers after the day of Pentecost he is waiting to do today."—*Vol. VII, pages 17, 33.*

We are deeply solicitous that our soon-coming week of prayer, December 11-18, shall be an occasion of deep searching of heart, putting sin out of the life, and earnestly seeking God for the promised outpouring of the Holy Spirit. The time in which we are living demands it. In Australia, South Africa, and some other countries there are already stringent laws compelling every boy above the age of fourteen years to take military training. This takes the boys of our people away from their homes and their parents at that tender age, and throws them into wicked associations. This is a terrible trial to our people in those countries. The conditions foretold in Volume IX, pages 43 and 44, are rapidly developing. We may be sure that similar experiences await us in this country. Let us, in this time of peace, enter into a covenant with God, that his protection may be thrown around us and our children when the time of test comes to us.

We do not know how to express in words the deep anxiety of our hearts that our people rally to the financial support of our missions, and that every church in this country meet its full apportionment of twenty cents a week per member for the year 1915. The needs of the ever-widening mission fields demand it. Surely they are worthy of our best efforts.

Dear brethren and sisters, will you not join with us in seeking a fuller consecration of our lives to the Master, and in a great soul-winning campaign that will end in the speedy finishing of this work? May God richly bless you in your response to this rallying call.

By unanimous vote of the council in regular session.

A. G. DANIELS, *Pres. Gen. Conf.*;
I. H. EVANS, *Pres. N. Am. Div. Conf.*;
W. A. SPICER, *Sec. Gen. Conf.*;
G. B. THOMPSON, *Sec. N. Am. Div. Conf.*