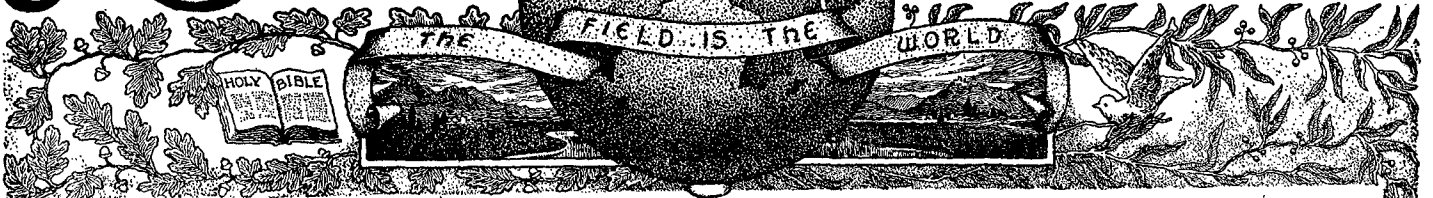


The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald



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No. 48

THE GOSPEL TO ALL NATIONS

"THOU SHALT NOT BE AFRAID"

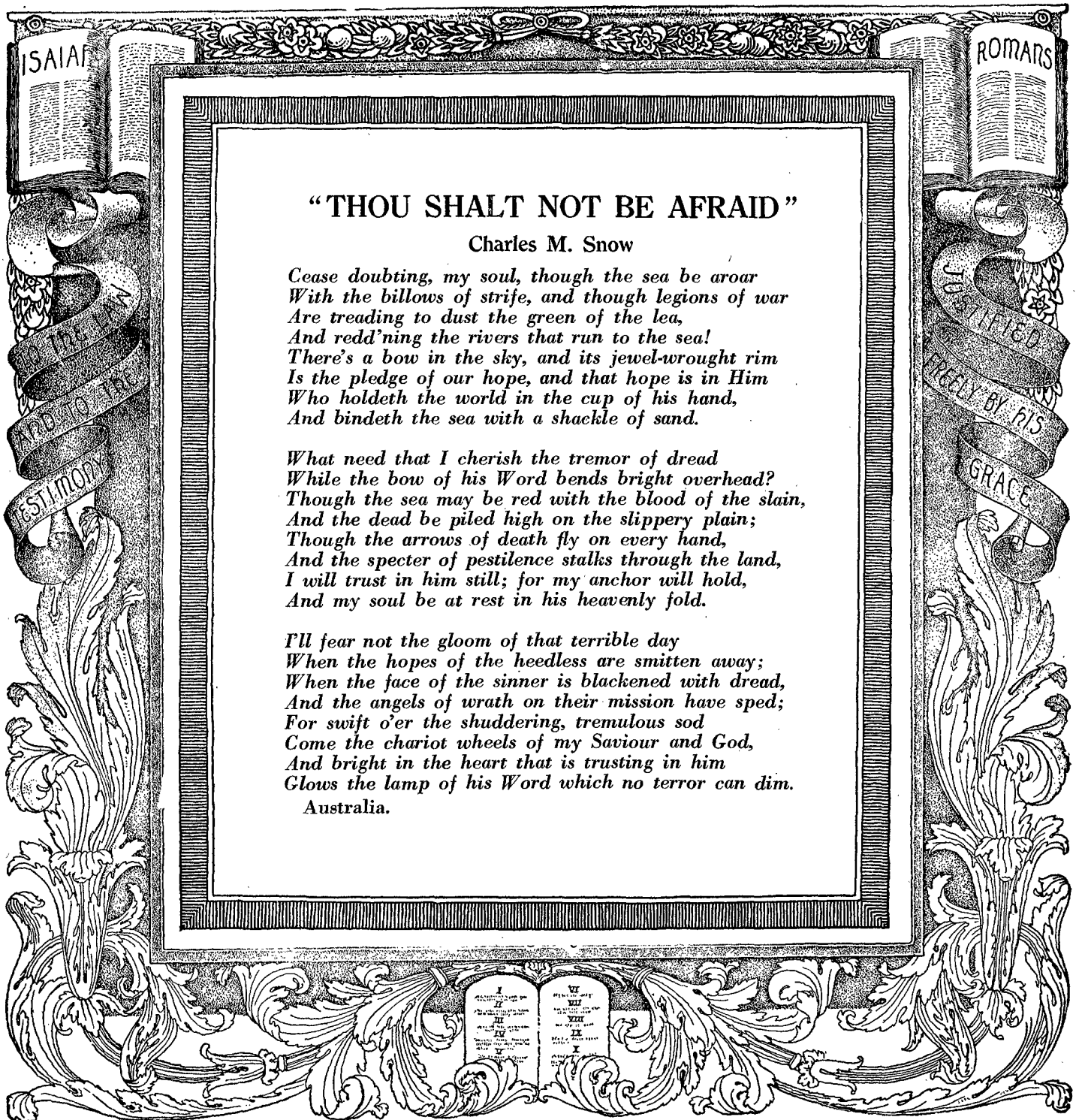
Charles M. Snow

Cease doubting, my soul, though the sea be a roar
With the billows of strife, and though legions of war
Are treading to dust the green of the lea,
And redd'ning the rivers that run to the sea!
There's a bow in the sky, and its jewel-wrought rim
Is the pledge of our hope, and that hope is in Him
Who holdeth the world in the cup of his hand,
And bindeth the sea with a shackle of sand.

What need that I cherish the tremor of dread
While the bow of his Word bends bright overhead?
Though the sea may be red with the blood of the slain,
And the dead be piled high on the slippery plain;
Though the arrows of death fly on every hand,
And the specter of pestilence stalks through the land,
I will trust in him still; for my anchor will hold,
And my soul be at rest in his heavenly fold.

I'll fear not the gloom of that terrible day
When the hopes of the heedless are smitten away;
When the face of the sinner is blackened with dread,
And the angels of wrath on their mission have sped;
For swift o'er the shuddering, tremulous sod
Come the chariot wheels of my Saviour and God,
And bright in the heart that is trusting in him
Glows the lamp of his Word which no terror can dim.

Australia.



Special Mention

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN DRAFT RULES

MOST of the readers of the REVIEW have probably seen, in the columns of the public press, that the government has changed some of the rules and regulations hitherto enforced, governing the calling of men who are within the draft age.

The government has prepared what it calls a questionnaire. This questionnaire is being printed in a leaflet, and is to be mailed to the local boards. In due time it will be sent to those affected by the draft, but if any one does not receive it, the responsibility lies with the individual and not with the authorities. The questionnaire must be filled out and returned to the proper officers within seven days from the date of its receipt. Failure to do this "is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment for one year, and may result in the loss of valuable rights, and in immediate induction into military service."

Our young men who are affected by the draft should give prompt attention to the questionnaire when it arrives, filling out the blanks properly, and returning it within the limited time. That our people generally may understand this whole proposition, I will quote from an article published in the *Washington Post* of November 18:

"DRAFT RULES DRASTIC

"Secretary of War Can at Any Time Revoke Exemptions and Disregard Deferred Classifications—Slight Deformities Excuse No Longer from Service—Effective November 20.

"Drastic new regulations for the draft, making practically every one of the more than 9,000,000 registered men subject to war duty, if not at the front then behind the lines, were approved by the President and made public by Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder yesterday.

"They mobilize the war strength of the country to a point where only a word is necessary to take a man from his desk or plow or workbench, and put him in a trench or armored motor car or munitions factory or shipbuilding plant.

"Authority is given to Secretary Baker to revoke any exemption or disregard at any time the deferred classification and order of call of any registered man, if that man's special trade or qualifications make him necessary for special services. Thus, if the army finds itself facing a sudden need for 25,000 chauffeurs, Secretary Baker is authorized to direct local boards to get that number of chauffeurs, no matter where they stand in order of call.

"Occupations Easy to Obtain

"The new questionnaires, which all registered men must answer, will afford the local boards knowledge of their trades, so it will be only a matter of looking over the list and picking out chauffeurs. The same applies to any other trade or profession, need for experts in which arises in any army branch.

The only exception to the rule is that if a man is given deferred classification because of dependents, he may not be drawn in advance of his classification and order number.

"Voluntary enlistments in the regular army of men between 21 and 31 years of age will be completely stopped on December 15. If, after that date, a registered man desires to enter the service ahead of his liability to call, he must sign a waiver for all exemption, and if he has dependents they must waive all claim to his support. He then automatically is moved to the head of the list subject to call, and goes into uniform immediately. Should his sole dependents be a child or children under 16 years of age, no waiver will be accepted, and he must stay home and support them until his order is reached.

"Slight Deformities no Excuse

"Men previously discharged for slight deformities, such as flat feet, will be recalled. They will not be sent to the front, but will be put on government work, either at army depots or where they are most needed. Only complete physical disability, such as missing limbs or blindness, will be sufficient to warrant the total exemption of a man.

"Men employed in the building and fitting of ships for the navy and emergency fleet corporation, are not subject to call as long as they retain those employments. Immediately upon their leaving such positions, they assume the classification they would have received in case of other employment.

"Registered men for the first time are permitted, if they so desire, to enlist in the navy or marine corps. Permission to do so will be granted, however, only in case the number of the man is so far down on the order list that he is not subject to call in the second draft.

"New System of Examinations

"An entirely new system of physical examination is ordered, whereby a man is examined, not only by the physicians of the local board, but by an expert board of seven specialists, before finally being accepted for or discharged from military duty.

"The provost marshal general's office has been given the assistance of the entire postal machinery of the country in tracing men who have moved from their original jurisdictions, leaving no addresses behind. In addition, the Postmaster-General has been instructed to give precedence over all other mail matter to correspondence bearing the stamp of the provost marshal general's office.

"General Crowder yesterday said it could not be made too plain that the new regulations affect every one of the registered men who are not at present in the uniform of the United States. Every man not included in the 687,000 already drafted, is required to answer the questions of the questionnaire, and is subject to the new rules, which supersede all former rulings and regulations. All exemptions and discharges granted under the old rules are automatically canceled, and are waste paper so far as the government is concerned.

"Effective in Part November 20

"The rules will become effective in part on November 20. They are to go into effect as a whole on a date to be set by the provost marshal general, probably December 15. From the present outlook, General Crowder believes all local boards will be ready by that date to begin mailing the first five per cent of their questionnaires. If this proves true, he will order the rules into effect at that date.

"In order to guard against a hiatus, should there be a call for men between the time the new rules go into effect and the time of the reclassification under the questionnaire system—a period limited to sixty days by presidential order—General Crowder has provided that men already selected under the original rules will be liable to immediate call until the new classification has proceeded far enough to place in Class 1 a sufficient number of men to meet the requirements of the call.

"Lawyers to Help Registrants

"In order to assist registrants in the preparation of their questionnaires, legal advisory boards of three members will be attached to each of the local boards. Similar medical advisory boards will be created, one for every few districts. If a man is rejected by the draft board as physically unfit, the government will appeal the decision immediately to the medical board. The man has the same rights of appeal as the government.

"Under the new rules the local boards are authorized to call in the assistance of the police, United States marshals, or process-serving machinery, if necessary in any case."

We hope the readers of the REVIEW will call the attention of our young men affected by the draft to these new regulations, so that all our people may fully understand the changed regulations. If your friend is absent from home, would it not be well to send him a marked copy of these regulations, so that he will not fail to read them carefully?

I. H. EVANS.

OUR YOUNG MEN IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

A NUMBER of our Seventh-day Adventist young men have been called to the training camps in the various parts of the country. We were glad to learn by reports of the Union conference presidents, made at the recent council meeting in Minneapolis, that these young brethren are of good courage, and although thrown into a new and strange environment, where they meet new conditions, their confidence in God is unshaken, and they are daily learning lessons of his providential care. In the large majority of instances the Lord has wrought special deliverance in enabling them to obtain favors whereby they can stand true to their conscientious convictions.

We need to remember these young men, and others not yet called to the service but who are subject to draft regulations. It is evident from the new draft regulations being promulgated, that many more will be called into their country's service. They will need special help, which will be given in answer to prayer in their behalf. With many of these it will mean cutting off of special plans, a disappointment of present hopes. Some will be taken from our schools, where they

(Continued on page 20)



"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. 94

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 29, 1917

No. 48

AUTUMN COUNCIL OF THE GENERAL AND NORTH AMERICAN DIVISION CONFERENCES

HELD IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., OCT. 26 TO NOV. 6, 1917

THE MINNEAPOLIS COUNCIL

THE fall council of the General and North American Division Conferences was held jointly in Minneapolis, October 26 to November 6. Nearly all the members of these committees residing in North America were present. There were also present several presidents of near-by local conferences.

This council was a very busy one, and was marked by more than usual earnestness and solicitude. The perilous condition into which the world is plunged, and the pressing demands of our glorious cause, called for the most serious, earnest planning by the members of the council. As we faced the whole situation, we joined hands and hearts to press forward with the work committed to us, keeping step with the opening providences of the Lord.

The recommendations of the council, which appear in another column, together with the statement of the treasurer, will show the advance steps that were taken as we enter upon the year 1918. One important decision of the council is the one looking to the raising of our weekly offering to missions from twenty to twenty-five cents per member. It has been evident for a long time that this would have to be done. This advance should have been made a year ago, but we met the situation by cutting down the requests for help, and by laying hold of special funds. But this year the calls for help came from all directions, compelling us to increase our gifts or to lag far behind God's opening providences. We know our people will approve of the recommendation to add five cents a week per member to their gifts—that beginning with January, 1918, they will cheerfully coöperate in giving weekly this amount for the support of our great work. We believe the Lord will enable them to do this.

Since 1900 we have increased our weekly offering from three cents a

week to twenty, and somehow we seem better able today to give twenty-five cents each week than we were to give three cents then. Surely "there is that scattereth, and yet increaseth."

It will be observed that one fifth of the twenty-five cents a week is to be retained in the home field, and the remainder to go to foreign missions. And further, all above the twenty-five cents quota is to go to the fields abroad. With this increase of five cents per member, and the gift of one hundred and eight thousand dollars tithe by the North American Division Conference, we shall be able to meet every request for our regular work throughout the world, and to enlarge our operations to quite an extent. This will rejoice the hearts and increase the courage of our people everywhere, and especially of our hard-pressed missionaries in every part of the world.

Another important decision of the council was that relating to the discontinuance of the North American Division Conference at the session to be held in San Francisco next April. While this Division Conference organization has proved helpful in advancing the work in North America, yet the majority of the members of the council felt that, in the administration of our work as a whole, the times and the demands call for the greatest simplicity, economy, dispatch, and efficiency which it is possible to secure.

The General Conference should have its headquarters at its principal base of supplies, where it can come in direct and sympathetic touch with its resources, and be able to draw both men and means to meet the pressing needs of the mission fields. Its administration consists of its officers, departments, and the near-by members of the committee. In actual experience it has been found that the North American Division Conference administration duplicated in many points

the General Conference administration, therefore it was decided to recommend that it be discontinued, and that the organization of the General Conference be so strengthened that it can hereafter administer the work at its base.

A committee was appointed to give our organization throughout the world careful study, and submit to the next General Conference recommendations for the greatest possible efficiency in our administrative machinery. The race is surely becoming swift and strenuous. We must all strip for it, so that the Lord may through us make it short.

Altogether the Minneapolis council was a most important one. The Lord was with us. We feel sure our people will approve the measures we adopted for the support and advancement of the cause. We know we shall have your earnest prayers.

A. G. DANIELLS,
I. H. EVANS.



ACTIONS TAKEN IN JOINT SESSION

THE autumn council of the General Conference and North American Division Conference Executive Committees in the United States and Canada was very fully attended. The following representatives from outside of North America were present: R. W. Parmele, of the Northern Latin American Missions; G. W. Caviness, of Mexico; and W. H. Anderson, of South Africa.

The following named persons were present:

A. G. Daniells, I. H. Evans, W. T. Knox, R. D. Quinn, B. G. Wilkinson, A. V. Olson, L. H. Christian, Charles Thompson, W. H. Branson, S. E. Wight, J. W. Christian, C. S. Longacre, C. F. McVagh, F. Griggs, S. N. Haskell, N. Z. Town, W. C. White, C. H. Jones, E. R. Palmer, E. E. Andross, R. A. Underwood, Mrs. L. Flora Plummer, Dr. H. W. Miller, J. T. Boettcher, J. L. Shaw, C. W. Flaiz, Dr. W. A. Ruble, G. B. Thompson, W. A. Spicer, Steen Rasmussen, P. E. Broderson, F. M. Wilcox, C. B.

Stephenson, G. F. Haffner, W. W. Eastman, F. W. Paap, Miss E. M. Graham, S. E. McNeill, C. E. Hooper, S. N. Curtiss, J. W. Mace, E. L. Richmond, J. L. McConaughy, G. W. Caviness, S. A. Ruskjer, L. A. Smith, L. W. Graham, G. H. Skinner, L. A. Hansen, W. L. Burgan, A. O. Tait, H. H. Hall, M. F. Knox, G. W. Wells, J. R. Ferren, R. L. Pierce, S. E. Jackson, James Cochran, W. A. Harvey, H. G. Childs, F. W. Stray, Lars Neilson, R. W. Parmele, H. H. Humann, W. H. Anderson, A. R. Ogden, A. C. Gilbert, J. H. Schilling, W. A. Westworth, C. S. Weist.

Program

The day sessions were generally held in the Unitarian church, in the heart of the city of Minneapolis; the evening meetings, in the Seventh-day Adventist church, on Twenty-seventh Street. The general program, deviated from more or less as the work required, was as follows:

Devotional and Bible Study: 8:45 to 9:45 A. M.
 General Conference Committee: 10 A. M. to 12 M.
 Division Conference Committee: 2 to 5 P. M.
 Preaching: 7:30 P. M.

The daily Bible studies given by Elder Haskell and other brethren added much to the spiritual side of the work of the council. The progress of our missions in the regions beyond and their urgent needs, were placed before the council in the evening talks by Elder A. G. Daniells and other brethren who have visited different parts of the world during the past year.

The Danish-Norwegian Seminary at Hutchinson, and the Maplewood Academy, and the St. Paul, Duluth, and other churches were visited by members of the council, and were greatly cheered by the words of courage and counsel given.

Joint Actions

As many of the topics considered concerned directly both the General and Division Conferences, frequent joint sessions were held, dealing with the matter of supplies of men and means for the mission fields, the necessities of the great world-expanding work being ever before the council. This first report of the council, therefore, is confined to joint actions of the two committees.

Resolution of Sympathy

On the second day of the council word was received of the death of Elder William Covert, of Illinois. A resolution of sympathy was sent to Sister Covert and the family; and a tribute of love and respect for a veteran worker in this cause, beloved by

all for his personal qualities and for his faithful and efficient service in the work of God, was spread upon the minutes.

The Next General and Division Conferences

Consideration was given to preliminary arrangements for the next session of the General and North American Division Conferences. The following were agreed upon:

Date of Session: March 29 to April 21, 1918.

Place: Pacific Auditorium, Civic Center, San Francisco, Cal.

Delegation: It was advised that in choosing delegates in North America for the General and Division Conferences, there shall be, so far as practicable, such selection that the same body of delegates shall serve for both conferences.

Housing of Delegates: The following brethren were appointed a committee to oversee arrangements for securing accommodations for delegates: C. H. Jones, E. E. Andross, J. L. McElhany, H. S. Shaw, C. E. Ford. The Union conferences are to report the delegations through the secretaries of the General and Division Conferences.

Bulletin: A daily *Bulletin* of the sessions is to be published by the Pacific Press Publishing Association.

Mission Field Calls

In every autumn council the annual appropriations are made up for the coming year, and the calls for new missionaries considered. W. T. Knox, the Treasurer, submitted the estimates for 1918, as follows:

Total asked for by the mission fields for specific work pressing to be done, \$1,100,000.

Estimated income on the present basis, less the operating reserve fund, \$693,635.

As the needs of the mission fields were carefully reviewed, the reasonableness and urgency of practically all the requests were clearly seen.

Division Gives \$100,000

On motion of officers of the Division Conference, it was —

Voted, That the North American Division Conference appropriate from its surplus tithes \$100,000 to the General Conference for its mission work.

A Million Dollars for 1918

Facing the calls and the needs, the council took action as follows:

"With the great mission fields calling for a continual flow of reinforcements to care for the expanding work among the millions of all kindreds and tongues, where the cause of this message is literally breaking forth on the right hand and on the left, beyond all our human planning; and,

"With the striking providences revealed to us in all the great fields, summoning us

to yet greater things for Christ and his cause;

"*Resolved,* That we solemnly dedicate ourselves to God for larger undertakings in his name and by his enabling grace, recommending as follows:

"1. That beginning with 1918, the Twenty-cent-a-week Fund be raised to a Twenty-five-cent-a-week Fund per member in all the territory of the North American Division Conference, with exceptions hereinafter specified; and, further,

"2. That this fund be distributed as follows: One fifth to home missions and four fifths to foreign missions, until the full twenty-five cents a week has been raised, all overflow thereafter to go to foreign missions; the one fifth for home missions to be distributed as follows:

"a. One fifth to the missionary training schools.

"b. One fifth to the liquidation of the indebtedness on the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda, Cal.

"c. Three fifths to the Union conferences for institutional relief; Union conferences not requiring this measure of relief being free to make appropriation of any amounts to the mission funds, it being our united aim to hasten the time when the conference institutions shall be fully freed from indebtedness, and this portion of the fund be no longer needed by them.

"3. That having in view proportionate resources, exceptions to this plan of raising twenty-five cents a week per member be made as follows:

"a. Twenty cents a week per member to be raised by the white membership in the Southern, Southeastern, and Southwestern Unions (save for the Florida and Oklahoma Conferences, which are listed for the full twenty-five cents), it being understood that the Southeastern and Southern Unions are excepted from payment of any portion on the Loma Linda indebtedness.

"b. That the goal be set at ten cents a week per member for the colored and Mexican membership in the Southern, Southeastern, and Southwestern Union Conferences, and in the Virginia, West Virginia, and Arizona Conferences, all of this amount to go to missions.

"4. That we urge that the definite amounts to be raised in all other Divisions and Unions be set at the next General Conference, when delegates from these fields are present.

"It is further recommended, 5. That we appropriate from the available funds \$786,700 for 1918 for the regular work as at present operating, which requires practically all of our prospective income.

"6. That we endeavor to increase our funds for missions during 1918 to one million dollars, to meet as far as possible the requests for additional work, listed as special requests by the mission fields.

"7. That there be placed among the special appropriations, to receive immediate attention, the requests from the Asiatic Division (except Malaysia) for operating funds for their publishing work, to the total amount of \$22,000.

"8. That all matters connected with the working out of details of mission appropriations be referred to the officers.

"9. That we request the publishing houses and sanitariums to carefully husband their resources, in order that they may devote as much of their earnings as possible to kindred enterprises in mission fields.

"10. That all the overflow on the Thirteenth Sabbath Offerings be devoted to the object set before the schools."

Printing House for the East Indies

As a special item, attention was given to the expectation on the part of the Malaysian Union Conference that provision would be made for a printing plant in Singapore. The work in the East Indies is rapidly growing, and a press is a necessity. It was stated that special gifts amounting to about \$3,000 had been promised, but that the necessary equipment would require \$8,000. On motion of Division officers, it was —

Voted, That the North American Division Conference appropriate from its funds \$8,000 to the General Conference to provide the equipment for the Malaysian printing house.

It was agreed that the \$3,000 of special pledges on this enterprise would be applied as the necessary working capital of the printing plant, in at once issuing publications in the various languages of the Malaysian Union Conference.

Gift of Northern Union

The Northern Union Conference made a gift to the General Conference of a small cylinder press and other equipment, for use wherever needed, the gift being accepted with thanks.

Plan of Organization

Early in the council, consideration was given to some features of our organization, action being taken as follows:

"In order that the unity of our world-wide work may be preserved; that economy of administration may best be served; that the largest possible amount of funds may be made available for the prosecution of our work, both at home and abroad; that the believers everywhere may be constant contributors of their means to the regions beyond; that the General Conference may have direct control and management of its chief base of supplies, both of men and of means;

"We recommend, 1. That the General and North American Division Conferences, at their next session, arrange for eliminating the North American Division Conference, and that the territory comprised in the North American Division Conference be thereafter under the direct administration of the General Conference.

"2. That provision be made that all believers throughout the world be direct contributors to the work carried on by the General Conference, by donating weekly an amount according to their ability, and that subtreasuries be established in various Division or Union Conferences which shall hold the gifts of the people for mission work, and that the same be distributed by action of the General Conference Executive Committee.

"3. That a standing committee of nine be appointed during this council, to draft plans of organization to be presented to the next session of the General Conference for consideration.

"4. That this standing committee, after having perfected their plans as far as possible, submit the same to the members of the General and North American Division

Executive Committees for approval or criticism; that each member of the Executive Committees return his criticism to this committee, that they may have the benefit of all suggestions."

Publishing Interests

Preceding the council, and continuing into it, the representatives of the Publishing Department held sessions, reviewing the adjustments required in issuing publications in these times when prices of raw materials are so greatly increased, and when the public, as never before, is ready to read the literature of the message. The council took actions as follows:

Revision of Prices

"It is recommended, 1. That the prices on our standard subscription books, such as 'Bible Readings,' 'Daniel and the Revelation,' 'The Great Controversy,' 'Patriarchs and Prophets,' 'Prophets and Kings,' and 'Practical Guide,' be increased from \$3.50, \$4.50, and \$5.50, to \$4, \$5, and \$6, respectively.

"2. That the prices on 'The Desire of Ages' and 'Easy Steps' be fifty cents higher in each binding than in the corresponding binding of the standard subscription books; viz., \$4.50, \$5.50, and \$6.50.

"3. That on 'The United States in Prophecy' a half-leather binding be added, and that the prices be \$2.50, \$3.50, and \$4.50.

"4. That we coöperate in keeping down the prices on the World's Crisis Series and Current Events Series, and suggest the following methods:

"a. Where subject matter will justify, that the number of pages be reduced from 128 to 96.

"b. Use half-tones, 100-line screen.

"c. Use a cheaper grade of paper, with a good finish.

"d. Where circumstances, in the judgment of those in charge of the field, seem to justify, that prices on these books be increased to 30 or 35 cents in paper binding, and from 60 to 75 cents in cloth binding.

"5. That the prices on English tracts remain as they are at present, but with the following discounts:

To publishing houses 60%

To tract societies 50%

To individuals, unbroken packages 40%

"6. That the subscription price of the *Watchman* and *Signs Magazine* be \$1.50 per year, and fifteen cents a copy.

"7. That magazine prices to agents be as follows:

5 to 40 copies Each 8c

50 or more copies Each 7c

40 per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.

"8. That where six months' subscriptions are received for the *Watchman* or *Signs Magazine*, the price charged be 60 per cent of the yearly subscription rate.

"9. That the prices on the *REVIEW AND HERALD*, *Youth's Instructor*, and *Church Officers' Gazette* for 1918 be changed to conform to the following schedule:

"a. *REVIEW AND HERALD*, one year, \$2.50; six months, \$1.50; two years, \$4.50; three years, \$6.

"b. *Youth's Instructor*, one year, \$1.75; six months, \$1. Clubs: 5 or more copies, one year, \$1.25; six months, 75 cents; three months, 40 cents.

"c. *Church Officers' Gazette*, one year, 60 cents; in clubs, 45 cents.

"10. That *Present Truth* be issued monthly, at the subscription price of fifteen cents per year.

"11. That the rates on the *Signs of the Times* (weekly) for 1918 be changed to the following schedule:

"Yearly subscription, \$1.50; 5 or more copies to one address for one year, \$1 each; 5 or more to separate addresses, \$1.15 each; 5 or more to one address, six months, 60 cents each; 5 or more to separate addresses, 70 cents each.

"12. That the above schedule of prices go into effect Jan. 1, 1918."

Literature in Foreign Languages

"WHEREAS, Many urgent appeals have been made during the past few years for small books and tracts in such languages as the Syrian, Italian, Bohemian, Rumanian, Polish, Yiddish, and others; and,

"WHEREAS, These publications must be of a class that will readily circulate among the many foreigners in our large cities, and should be of a pioneer nature; therefore,

"We recommend, 13. That small books, similar in style to the World's Crisis Series, be prepared or selected by the North American Foreign Department in counsel with the North American Division Publishing Department and the Foreign Department of the Pacific Press Publishing Association, for early publication, and that they be so prepared as to treat in a simple, forceful manner on the fundamental truths of the message.

"14. That these books be issued in these various languages in the order in which they are most needed in accordance with the judgment of the North American Foreign Department, in counsel with the General and North American Division Publishing Departments.

"15. That the financial side of the project be handled as follows:

"a. That authors be asked to forego royalty on these foreign editions.

"b. That the General Conference and the North American Division Conference be invited to unite in raising a fund of \$10,000 during the year 1918, with which to pay for the necessary translating, typesetting, proof-reading, and making of plates.

"c. That this work be done under the direction of the North American Foreign Department and the International Branch of the Pacific Press Publishing Association.

"d. That plates of such publications be used by the International Branch at a plate rental of two per cent of the retail price in the cheapest binding, this amount to be turned over to the treasurer of the North American Division."

Invitations to the Mission Fields

The council, in joint session, took action inviting a number of laborers to go to the mission fields. The names cannot be published until there has been time for correspondence with those concerned. The appointments were to fields as follows: South Africa, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Central America, Panama, South Caribbean, Jamaica, Virgin Islands, Porto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, Korea, China, Philippines, Singapore, Borneo, and India.

Further report will be given of actions not taken in joint session.

Camp-Meeting Services for the Young

The following action was taken concerning camp-meeting services for the children and young people among us:

"WHEREAS, The camp-meeting furnishes one of the greatest opportunities of the year for earnest spiritual effort for our children and young people, and for strengthening the work in their behalf throughout the year; therefore,

"We recommend, 1. That the Sabbath School and Missionary Volunteer Departments coöperate in making strong efforts for the children and young people on the camp grounds, to the end that they may be converted and built up in Christ, and led to enlist in suitable lines of Christian service.

"2. That the Missionary Volunteer Department prepare suggestive outlines and conduct meetings for the Senior and Junior young people, ranging in ages from about twelve years upward; and that the Sabbath School Department prepare lessons and conduct meetings for the younger children."

Vote of Thanks

The members of the council deeply appreciated the kind hospitality extended by the Northern Union Conference in providing accommodations for the delegates, as well as the hospitable welcome and facilities for the meeting provided by the Minnesota Conference representatives and the Minneapolis church. A vote of thanks was extended for all these courtesies.

A vote of thanks was also extended to the Civic Commerce Association of Minneapolis for the free provision of the auditorium and committee-rooms in the Unitarian church, where the day sessions of the council were held.

W. A. SPICER,
G. B. THOMPSON,
Secretaries.

GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ACTIONS

In addition to the actions taken in joint session with the North American Division Conference Committee, the General Conference Committee took further actions, some of which will be of general interest in home and mission fields.

Recommendations were adopted as follows:

MISSION BOARD TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Remitting to Fields

"That in order to provide operating funds for the missions, and to safeguard against unusual delay in mails, the Treasury Department be authorized to make the twelfth remittance for 1917 to distant mission fields the equivalent of one twelfth of the appropriation for 1918, sending the amount to such fields December 1; and that thereafter remittances be made to them regularly, the first of every quarter, of one fourth of the year's appropriation; it being understood that, in order to do this, the Treasurer be again authorized to carry as an operating fund the equivalent of one fourth of the year's income."

Wage Allowance for Wives

"That where the wife of a laborer is called by the committee of the field to do definite work for the mission, a moderate allowance be made for the service rendered in proportion to the time given. This allowance was set at \$3 or \$4 a week."

Making up Budgets in Fields

"In order that the estimate of calls for appropriations may be well in hand at the necessary time, it was agreed that budgets should be made up by mission fields in the spring, say March, the work to be done carefully in committee, the budgets to reach the General Conference not later than August 1."

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

It was voted as follows:

"That the *Thirteenth Sabbath Missions Quarterly* be entered as issued by the Sabbath School Department of the General Conference, and that the secretary of the department be appointed editor of the *Quarterly*.

"That, in response to appeal from Brazil, the *Missions Quarterly* be prepared also in the German language.

"That J. L. Shaw be appointed as an additional member of the Sabbath School Department Committee."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT

The special Missionary Volunteer Day having been set, in North America, for the first Sabbath in January, action was taken recommending that this first Sabbath of each new year be the general Missionary Volunteer Day in all the fields, the day being devoted to special consideration of the work which the great army of youth are to do in the missionary cause, as well as a day of special consecration of our young people to the service of Christ.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The following recommendations were adopted:

Ministerial Reading Course

"That we adopt the following books for the use of the Ministerial Reading Course for the year 1918:

'Back to the Bible,' Price	\$.50
'One Hundred Years of Missions,' Leonard	1.20
'Effective Speaking,' Phillips	1.50
'Education,' Mrs. E. G. White	1.25
<i>Christian Educator</i> magazine	1.00

"That a four-page leaflet be prepared by Prof. C. C. Lewis, to be inserted in the book 'Effective Speaking' (one of the Reading Course books), and that he be asked also to contribute a short article upon this subject to the magazine *Christian Educator*, to assist in the use of the book 'Public Speaking.'

"That arrangements be made with the Fireside Correspondence School by which those who desire to pursue the course in public speaking as a study, may do so at the special rate of \$5 for tuition, exclusive of the usual charges for books, postage, etc.

"That we place at the disposal of the Department of Education the sum of \$600 for the development of our educational literature."

West Indian Union Training School

During the recent council held at Panama, recommendations were made by the representatives assembled, looking to the establishment of a central school for the training of workers in the great West Indian field.

The findings of that Panama meeting were adopted by the autumn council as follows:

"In consideration of the large number of young people in our churches in the West Indies, and the growing need of workers for various lines of work both in the English and Spanish fields;

"We recommend, 1. That a Union training school be established at a suitable place in the island of Jamaica.

"2. That available funds from the sale of the Watchman Press, the Kingston property, present Riversdale property, and funds in hand from the sale of land, be released for the establishment of the proposed training school.

"3. That a man be selected and sent out to take the principalship of the school, and that his salary be provided for in the budget; and that the aim of the school be to meet all other expenses from its operating receipts.

"4. That a committee of three be appointed to make recommendations concerning the location of the Union training school and the plans for buildings, and to estimate the equipment necessary to operate the school."

SPANISH PUBLISHING WORK

During the council considerable time was given to the program of work lying before the new branch of the Pacific Press Publishing Association established recently on the Canal Zone. It is expected that this branch will greatly strengthen our literature work, not only in the better-worked English portions of the West Indian Union, but also in the large, almost untouched Spanish sections, and especially among the great Spanish-speaking populations of the North Latin region. One action taken relating to the Mexican printing plant and the Spanish paper, *Las Señales de los Tiempos*, is as follows:

"WHEREAS, The work in Mexico would greatly suffer if the printing plant were closed out and the missionary paper removed; therefore,

"We recommend, That the publication of *Las Señales de los Tiempos* be continued in Mexico City; also that as soon as arrangements can be made, the Pacific Press Branch in the Canal Zone issue a missionary paper."

Referred to the General Conference

A number of questions concerning readjustment of mission and conference territory in the West Indian Union and Northern Latin fields were referred to the General Conference, when representatives of those fields will be present. A recommendation from the Panama council, that school work be established in Mexico, was likewise referred. The proposed organization of the Northern Latin American Missions into a regularly organized Union mission field, was also referred.

The invitations to the mission fields voted by the council numbered thirty-two, not counting the wives of workers. If it is found possible to carry out

the larger portion of these recommendations, these recruits will bring cheering reinforcement to needy fields.

Every Union and local conference represented in the council made the interests of the mission fields its own interest, pledging the utmost effort to supply workers and means to hasten forward the message in the world-wide field.

W. A. SPICER, *Secretary.*

NORTH AMERICAN DIVISION RECOMMENDATIONS

THE following are some recommendations of general interest passed at the recent council which pertain especially to the work in the territory of the Division Conference:

Appropriations

The following appropriations were voted for work in North America:

Atlantic Union Conference	\$ 10,000
Columbia Union Conference	6,500
For appropriation as follows:	
Virginia	\$2,500
West Virginia	2,500
Bohemian-Slavish Church, Newark, N. J.	1,500
Eastern Canadian Union	14,100
Missouri Conference	3,000
Southeastern Union Conference	27,500
Southern Union Conference	27,500
Southwestern Union Conference	10,000
North American Foreign Dept.	18,500
North American Negro Dept.	61,000
Western Canadian Union Conference ..	5,000
College of Medical Evangelists	10,000
Danish-Norwegian Seminary	1,000
Clinton Seminary	1,000
Broadview Swedish Seminary	1,000
Navajo Indian Mission	7,500
Christian Record	4,000
Administrative and Special Appropria-	
tions	69,360
Total	\$276,960
Estimated receipts	222,425
Apparent deficit for 1918	\$54,535

The \$1,000 to assist in the purchase of a church for colored believers in Chattanooga, and the \$1,000 to purchase a missionary boat and \$600 for a tent for Newfoundland, are included in the above appropriations.

Press Bureau

The following recommendations concerning the work of the Press Bureau were passed:

"WHEREAS, The exceptional opportunity of using the newspapers for the proclamation of our message is very manifest at this time of the world's crisis, when editors are soliciting properly prepared material on Biblical subjects pertaining to the unsettled conditions throughout the world; therefore,

"We recommend, 1. That our workers give more attention to this important line of work.

"2. That during the time of the coming General Conference session, three competent assistants and a sufficient corps of stenographers be supplied to the Press Bureau in

order to secure from this effort the greatest possible results.

"3. That the Press Bureau conduct an institute during the General Conference session, for the benefit of those who are engaged, and others who may desire to engage, in press work.

"4. That the Press Bureau Secretary attend more of our general meetings for the purpose of giving publicity to our work, and also to demonstrate the practical operations of this department.

"5. That the editors of 500 leading daily newspapers in America be furnished with complimentary copies of the book, 'The World War,' and that our three publishing houses printing these books be asked to supply them free of cost."

Foreign Harvest Ingathering Papers

"WHEREAS, The Harvest Ingathering papers that have been issued this year in Bohemian, Italian, Hungarian, French, and Russian, have proved a great blessing in gathering mission funds among these various nationalities, and making known to them our world-wide work;

"We recommend, That Harvest Ingathering editions of these papers be issued again during 1918, and that the Pacific Press Publishing Association undertake the work, as has been the case this year."

Foreign Sabbath School Quarterlies

"WHEREAS, Provision has been made for Sabbath School Quarterlies in the Bohemian, Italian, Rumanian, Russian, and Serbian languages, to be issued by the International Branch of the Pacific Press, and these are greatly needed in our work in behalf of these nationalities; and,

"WHEREAS, Several requests have come to us lately to add the Polish language to the others;

"We recommend, That Sabbath School Quarterlies be published for 1918 in the Bohemian, Italian, Polish, Rumanian, Russian, and Serbian languages, and that the appropriation called for by the Foreign Department for the issuing of these, not to exceed \$125 per quarter, be allowed."

Oakwood Junior College

At the spring council held at Huntsville, Ala., April 12-19, recommendations were passed authorizing the raising of the Oakwood school to a Junior College, and approving of plans for extending the facilities of the school by expending \$60,000 in building, etc., within the next four years, it being understood that this work will proceed only as rapidly as funds permit. At the recent council the following further action was taken:

"Voted, 1. That the Negro Department be authorized to proceed to erect the first building—a dormitory for the boys—as soon as possible, and that if the recent collection proves to be insufficient to cover the expenses of this building, the Division Conference Committee be asked to provide the needed amount by a special appropriation or a second collection. It is estimated that the building will cost \$20,000.

"2. That a sufficient amount be authorized to provide an adequate library for the Oakwood Junior College.

"3. That representatives of the Negro Department be permitted to solicit funds in the Division Conference for the improvement of the Oakwood Junior College, after

making satisfactory arrangements with the conference officers."

Missionary Boat for Newfoundland

"WHEREAS, There are more than 230,000 people living chiefly in villages along the two-thousand-mile coast of Newfoundland, most of which can be reached only by boat, and for whom practically nothing has been done with our literature; and,

"WHEREAS, The Eastern Canadian Union Conference Committee makes request of the North American Division Conference for funds with which to provide a boat for this purpose;

"Voted, That \$1,000 be appropriated by the North American Division Conference with which to purchase and equip a small boat for the Newfoundland Mission, to be used for colporteur work on the coast of Newfoundland."

Religious Liberty Department

"WHEREAS, There is greater need than ever that our religious freedom be safeguarded; therefore,

"We recommend, 1. That the fourth Sabbath in February be set apart as Religious Liberty Day, and that the usual fourth Sabbath Home Missionary Offering be taken up and forwarded to each local conference treasury, to be used for religious liberty work.

"2. That some person be appointed Religious Liberty Secretary in each Union and local conference which does not now have such secretary, not necessarily to devote his whole time to that line of work, but to look after the work that must be done, in order that the Religious Liberty Department can make its plans and work effective in the field as crises may arise."

Appropriation for Loma Linda Medical College

Representatives of the Loma Linda College of Medical Evangelists met with the council for a few days. The report rendered of the work of the college, financially and otherwise, was very encouraging. It seemed imperative, for various reasons, that additional units should be provided for the hospital without further delay, and the following provision was made for doing this:

"Voted, 1. That we recommend the Loma Linda College of Medical Evangelists to proceed immediately with the erection of the two additional units to the hospital in Los Angeles, in order that these buildings may be ready for use by the opening of the next college year; and for this purpose we hereby instruct the officers of the North American Division Conference to advance an amount up to \$20,000 to the Loma Linda medical college.

"2. That this amount be secured from and refunded to the North American Division Conference treasury during 1918, by being properly apportioned to the various Union conferences as may be arranged."

Financial Agents

"WHEREAS, The development of our world-wide work demands the securing and husbanding of all our resources;

"We recommend, That a Financial Agent be appointed in each of our Union Conferences, who shall work under the direction of the Union Conference Committee in raising funds for the furtherance of the work."

Missionary Volunteer Recommendations

"WHEREAS, This is a time of all times when our young people need strong and wise

leadership and faithful instruction in the truths of Christian living, and in methods of Christian work;

"We recommend, 1. That each Union Conference plan for at least one annual institute for local conference Missionary Volunteer secretaries.

"2. That each local conference conduct an annual institute of from four to six days' length for local society officers. If no other time or place seems suitable, this institute may be held in connection with the camp-meeting, or with Missionary Volunteer conventions that may be held in various parts of the conference.

"WHEREAS, The Lord has called our youth into soul-winning service for him in any line where they are qualified to labor;

"We recommend, 3. That all our workers encourage and assist the Missionary Volunteer Department in its efforts to promote a soul-winning campaign for and by our young people, and to enlist all our Christian young people in some form of missionary activity, such as personal work, the King's Pocket League, the sale of magazines and books, cottage meetings, Bible readings, and Christian Help work.

"4. That a special effort be made at this time to furnish Bibles and religious literature for soldiers, and to help the war-stricken people of other lands.

"WHEREAS, There are many of our young people who are not readers of the *Youth's Instructor*, and who are thus missing the help which they so much need for their development and training in Christian life and service;

"We recommend, 5. That an effort be made to greatly increase the *Instructor* circulation, and that the Missionary Volunteer Department assist in the campaign, to the end that all our young people may become *Instructor* readers.

"We further recommend, 6. That the Missionary Volunteer Goals for 1918 be as follows:

- 3,000 young people converted.
- 2,500 to read the Bible through.
- 1,000 Standard of Attainment certificates.
- 3,000 Reading Course certificates.
- 15,000 Reporting members.
- 18,000 *Instructor* subscription list.
- \$40,000 for missions."

Tithe from Local Conferences to the Division Conference

The percentage of tithe heretofore received from local conferences by the Division Conference was changed, reducing the funds received by the Division, but correspondingly increasing the funds of local conferences. The following is the action taken:

"Voted, That the arrangement for local conferences to pay a percentage of their tithe receipts to the North American Division Conference, be revised so as to stand as follows:

"Conferences having tithe receipts amounting to \$15,000. or less should pay to the North American Division Conference two per cent of their total receipts; those receiving \$16,000 should pay three per cent, and so on, adding one per cent with the increase of each \$1,000 of their tithe receipts, to a limit of seventeen per cent on tithe receipts amounting to \$30,000 or more."

Review and Herald Canadian Branch

The following action was taken in reference to establishing a Review and Herald Branch in the Eastern Canadian Union Conference:

"WHEREAS, The Eastern Canadian Union Conference is not in a position financially to carry forward a strong publishing work; and,

"WHEREAS, The Review and Herald Publishing Association is able and willing to take over this work in eastern Canada, and give it strong support; and,

"WHEREAS, The Eastern Canadian Union Conference desires counsel in this matter; therefore,

"We recommend, That favorable consideration be given by the Eastern Canadian Union to the proposition to make its publishing work a branch of the Review and Herald Publishing Association."

We feel sure this is a step in the right direction, and will result in greatly strengthening the work in this field, not only in the circulation of our literature, but also along all lines of evangelical effort.

Some further recommendations were passed which will be reported by the secretaries of the different Departments. On the whole, the recent council was attended by much of God's blessing, and we certainly bespeak the prayers of all that the plans laid may be blessed of the Lord, and all his work so ordered that it may be quickly finished in all the world.

G. B. THOMPSON, *Secretary*.



DENOMINATIONAL FINANCES

Of the many important features of business demanding the attention of the autumn council at Minneapolis, the financial affairs of the General and North American Division Conferences were by no means the least. The financial conduct of the two conferences for 1916 is shown in the revenue statements and balance sheets herewith submitted.

The budget voted by the Division Conference for 1918 amounted to \$276,960, with an accompanying recommendation to the effect that the conferences of the Atlantic and Columbia Unions should so adjust their work that in the future appropriations to them would be unnecessary, this action seeming to be warranted by their steady and rapid growth in recent years, which has been made possible by the substantial assistance rendered them by other conferences.

This action made possible a readjustment of the division of the tithes of the local conferences with the Division Conference, the present minimum per cent being changed from five to two from those conferences having a tithe of \$15,000 or less, and the maximum of twenty per cent being reduced to seventeen for those conferences having a tithe of \$30,000 and more.

The rapid development of the foreign mission work of the General Conference was shown in the budgets

submitted from the various fields, the aggregate of all these interests totaling in excess of \$1,100,000. The consideration of these budgets made it evident to all the delegates that some change in the present plan of our mission offerings was called for. It was finally decided to advance the present basis of mission offerings from twenty cents a week per member to twenty-five cents, the action being as follows:

"1. That beginning with 1918, the Twenty-cent-a-week Fund be raised to a Twenty-five-cent-a-week Fund per member in all the territory of the North American Division Conference, with exceptions hereinafter specified; and, further,

"2. That this fund be distributed as follows: One fifth to home missions, and four fifths to foreign missions, until the full twenty-five cents a week is raised, all overflow thereafter to go to foreign missions; the one fifth for home missions being distributed as follows:

"a. One fifth to the missionary training schools.

"b. One fifth to the liquidation of the indebtedness on the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, Cal.

"c. Three fifths to the Union conferences for institutional relief; Union conferences not requiring this measure of relief being free to make appropriation of any amounts to the mission funds, it being our united aim to hasten the time when the conference institutions shall be fully freed from indebtedness, and this portion of the fund be no longer needed.

"3. That having in view proportionate resources, exceptions to this plan of raising twenty-five cents a week per member be made as follows:

"a. Twenty cents a week per member to be raised by the white membership in the Southern, Southeastern, and Southwestern Unions (save for the Florida and Oklahoma Conferences, which are listed for the full twenty-five cents), it being understood that the Southeastern and Southern Unions are exempted from payment of any portion on the Loma Linda medical college indebtedness.

"b. That the goal be set at ten cents a week per member for the colored and Mexican membership in the Southern, Southeastern, and Southwestern Union Conferences, and in the Virginia, West Virginia, and Arizona Conferences, all of this amount to go to missions."

The council felt confident that the denomination, appreciating the needs of our rapidly developing work in foreign missions, will heartily approve of this action, and show their approval by increasing their gifts accordingly. Even with this increased income the General Conference found it would be considerably short of the amount called for in the budgets. The Division Conference gave liberal assistance by appropriating from its surplus funds \$108,000 to the Mission Board. With the resources thus assured for 1918, a budget was determined on, totaling in excess of \$1,000,000.

To see the remarkable growth of our foreign missions under the prospering hand of God, it is only necessary

to contrast the amount of this budget with the expenditures of the General Conference for 1900, in which year the budget totaled only \$87,267.

The details of the appropriation for 1918 are as follows:

SUMMARY	
Asiatic Division:	
General Office	\$ 22,303.00
Signs Publishing House	4,983.00
East Asian Union Conference:	
General Office	2,327.00
Chosen Conference	22,600.00
Japan Mission	19,170.00
Manchuria Mission	5,405.00
North China Union Conference	84,697.00
South China Union Conference	35,034.00
Philippine Union Conference.....	26,591.00
Malaysian Union Conference.....	23,576.00
India Union Mission	100,020.00
Bahamas Mission	566.00
Hawaiian Mission	2,146.00
Northern Latin American Missions:	
General	2,492.00
Cuban Mission	8,359.00
Porto Rican Mission	8,088.00
Mexican Mission	7,215.00
Haitien Mission	3,142.00
Salvador Mission	3,712.00
Guatemala Mission	2,189.00
South Honduras Mission	3,464.00
North Honduras Mission	1,032.00
South African Union Conference	64,786.00
South American Division Conference:	
General	10,751.00
Austral Union Conference.....	31,777.00
Brazilian Union Conference	31,493.00
North Brazilian Union Mission	7,568.00
Inca Union Mission	43,566.00
West Indian Union Conference.....	23,041.00
Temporary Relief European Mis-	
sions	17,500.00
Executive and Departmental	
Work	38,250.00
General Field Laborers	4,000.00
General Conference Session.....	10,000.00
Special Appropriations	75,000.00
Sustentation Fund	15,000.00
Harvest Ingathering Expense	40,000.00
Special Appropriations for Ad-	
ditiional workers and fa-	
cilities	122,423.00
Exchange reserve	125,000.00
Total Appropriations	
\$1,049,266.00	
W. T. KNOX, Treasurer.	

TO EVERY MAN HIS WORK

God has a place in his work for every man and woman in the world. He has something for every one to do. One may possess limited abilities, but if he consecrates heart and soul and body to the Lord, Heaven can make of him a mighty agent in the working out of the divine purpose. Read these encouraging words from the servant of the Lord:

"There is no limit to the usefulness of one who, by putting self aside, makes room for the working of the Holy Spirit upon his heart, and lives a life wholly consecrated to God. If men will endure the necessary discipline, without complaining, or fainting by the way, God will teach them hour by hour, and day by day. He longs to reveal his grace. If his people will remove the obstructions, He will pour forth the waters of salvation in abundant streams through the human channels."—"The Desire of Ages," p. 250.

REVENUE AND EXPENSE STATEMENT NORTH AMERICAN DIVISION CONFERENCE FOR YEAR ENDING JAN. 20, 1917	
INCOME	
Tithe	\$ 18,984.79
Surplus tithe	235,136.77
Colored work	6,049.22
Interest	955.96
Religious Liberty work	127.02
Departmental gains	36.74
Miscellaneous items	582.40
Total income	
\$261,872.90	
EXPENSES	
Appropriations:	
Union conferences	\$ 93,367.64
Institutions and department	50,498.22
Special appropriations	21,384.41
Departmental expenses:	
Salaries	\$ 30,243.90
Traveling expenses	8,414.63
Office expenses	3,266.67
General expense	
\$ 41,925.20	
Tithe to General Conference, ten per cent	2,707.45
Sustentation Fund to General Conference, six per cent	1,898.48
Total expenses	
\$212,920.49	
Net income for the year	
\$ 48,952.41	

BALANCE SHEET STATEMENT NORTH AMERICAN DIVISION CONFERENCE FOR YEAR ENDING JAN. 20, 1917	
ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in banks	\$127,786.56
Accounts receivable	6,038.63
Total assets	
\$133,825.19	
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS	
Account payable	\$ 333.13
SURPLUS	
Present worth Jan. 20, 1916	\$84,539.65
Net income for the year	48,952.41
Present worth for Jan. 20, 1917	
\$133,492.06	
Total liabilities and surplus	
\$133,825.19	

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT

To Whom It May Concern:

Having made a careful examination of the books of the North American Division Conference, I can certify that the attached Revenue Statement and Balance Sheet give a correct showing of the North American Division books for the fiscal year ending January 20, 1917.

The Division has had a very prosperous year, as is indicated by the Revenue Statement, showing a surplus for the year of \$48,952.41.

Respectfully yours,

S. E. MCNEILL,
North American Division Conference Auditor.
Takoma Park, D. C., April 10, 1917.

REVENUE AND EXPENSE STATEMENT OF GENERAL CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS FOR YEAR ENDING JAN. 20, 1917	
INCOME	
Tithe	\$ 3,676.15
Twenty-cent-a-week Fund	769,807.58
Mission offerings from foreign fields	12,245.06
Mission offerings, institutions and ind.	8,584.82
Legacies	100.00
Departmental incomes	2,122.29
Interest	5,781.22
Appropriations returned	2,606.75
Missionary readings and quarterlies	2,902.07
Miscellaneous items	236.50
Total income	
\$808,062.44	

EXPENSES

Appropriations:	
Asia	\$355,529.35
South America	67,886.94
Northern Latin Missions and West Indies	46,014.77
Hawaiian Mission	4,352.50
South Africa	54,688.42
Special appropriations	12,348.39
	<u>\$540,820.37</u>
Departmental Expenses:	
Salary	\$ 22,630.93
Traveling expenses	6,159.53
Office expenses	5,375.16
	<u>\$ 34,165.62</u>
Miscellaneous expenses:	
Missionary readings and quarterly promotion expenses	\$ 5,042.38
General expense	3,283.25
Harvest Ingathering	34,719.07
1915 Appropriations paid	6,593.99
Furlough salaries	1,272.76
Missionary appointees' salary	2,787.64
Miscellaneous items	334.82
	<u>\$ 54,033.91</u>
Tithe to Sustentation Fund, six per cent	220.57
Mission funds to Sustentation Fund, two per cent	15,812.53
Institutional relief	214,533.38
Total expenses	<u>\$859,586.38</u>
Net deficit in the year's operations	\$ 51,523.94

BALANCE SHEET GENERAL CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS FOR YEAR ENDING JAN. 20, 1917

ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in banks	\$140,994.38
Securities and notes receivable	109,151.78
Accounts receivable	\$18,699.64
Less reserve for doubtful accounts	1,180.24
	<u>17,519.40</u>
Accrued interest	1,760.25
Accounts receivable (mission fields)	39,194.39
Inventories	6,614.58
Total assets	<u>\$315,234.78</u>
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS	
Accounts payable	\$ 11,070.83
Trust funds	132,186.63
Treasurer's credit checks	304.20
Inventories	3,368.89
Total liabilities	<u>\$146,930.55</u>
SURPLUS	
Present worth Jan. 20, 1916	\$219,828.17
Less net deficit for year	51,523.94
Present worth Jan. 20, 1917	<u>\$168,304.23</u>
Total liabilities and surplus	<u>\$315,234.78</u>

AUDITOR'S REPORT

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1917.

To Whom It May Concern:

I can say that I have made a very careful examination of all the vouchers on file pertaining to the records of the General Conference books for the year ending January 20, 1917. I have also verified the bank balance with the records at the bank, and find the same to be correct.

The attached Revenue Statement and Balance Sheet give the correct showing of the General Conference books as of Jan. 20, 1917. In the year's operations the Conference has come out with a deficit of \$51,523.94, thus reducing the present worth to \$168,304.23.

Respectfully submitted,

S. E. McNEILL,

Assistant General Conference Auditor.

THE INCREASE IN PRICES ON OUR LITERATURE

At the time of the autumn council one year ago, our publishing houses were face to face with a very serious problem, owing to the increased cost of paper. The cost of paper at that time had increased fully one hundred per cent, and prices were still going up. Careful consideration was given to this question by representatives from the publishing house boards and other members of the Publishing Department at the time of the council, and it was recommended that in order partly to meet these increases in cost, a conservative increase should be made in the prices of our books and periodicals. This recommendation from the Publishing Department was unanimously adopted by the council in session. When these advanced prices were announced to our people, they loyally supported the action taken, and have distributed more literature during the past year than during any previous year in our history.

As the months went by, not only paper but all the materials that enter into book making increased to such an extent that our publishing houses again found themselves facing a crisis, as they were unable to furnish books and periodicals, even at the advanced prices, without serious loss in many cases. Speaking of these increases, which affect all the publishing houses in the same way, the manager of the Review and Herald Publishing Association says:

"One year ago our chief burden was the increased cost of paper. Since then practically every other line of materials which enter into the manufacture of publications has increased from fifty per cent to one hundred per cent. Leather has not only doubled in price, but the best qualities can hardly be obtained at any price. Binders' board has increased one hundred fifteen per cent. Everything, from nails and lumber for making boxes to inks, glue, cloth, etc., has gone up by leaps and bounds.

"The war tax bill which went into effect November 2 hits the publishers both coming and going. The taxes on incomes, profits, and salaries lead the manufacturers to charge us more for what we buy, and the tax on freight rates, express, parcel-post rates, second-class mail rates, and letter postage, affects us in every line of promoting, selling, and shipping. The tax on railway fares is eight per cent; freight rates, three per cent; second-class postage, twelve and one half per cent for the first year, and twenty-five per cent the second year; letter postage, fifty per cent; post cards, one hundred per cent; and so on through the whole list."

During the two days' meeting of the Publishing Department, which preceded the opening of the council in Minneapolis, careful study was given to this problem of increased costs. Representatives from the publishing houses presented carefully prepared data which showed that

FOURTEEN of the 381 members of the newly elected Japanese parliament are Christians, more than three and a half per cent, though less than one half of one per cent of the nation is Christian. And these men are outstanding members, who count out of all proportion to their numbers, one of them having been speaker of the last parliament.

something must be done to meet the situation. After a full and free discussion of the matter, it was decided that the best solution of the problem would be to make the further increases in prices which appear in the minutes of the council. We hope that our colporteurs and church members will receive the announcement of these new prices with the same spirit as they did last year, and that our work will go forward during the year to come with still greater success.

N. Z. TOWN.

SOLDIERS' LITERATURE FUND

DURING the last few months a great army of American youth have been called from their homes and communities, with all their social, educational, and cultural advantages, into the great army cantonments and camps, where they are to be trained as soldiers. If there ever was a time

ciple,' for use among our young men and young people generally.

"(c) In order to provide for the book and the leaflet, and to furnish liberal quantities of other literature for distribution among the soldiers, a fund shall be opened through the REVIEW AND HERALD, to be received and distributed by the Division Treasurer on order of the Missionary Volunteer Department."

This special edition of "Steps to Christ" is being prepared by the Review and Herald Publishing Association. First of all, we want to furnish every Seventh-day Adventist boy in the army with a copy of this little book. We could allow parents and friends to buy copies and send to their own, but some might in this way be missed. Our Missionary Volunteer secretaries are securing a complete list of all our boys in the army, and we are arranging to have these books taken to them personally.

Aside from our own boys, we should like to place in the hands of thou-

I only wish there had been something for our souls."

Aside from this special edition of "Steps to Christ," we wish to send quantities of such good literature for young men as the Temperance and Anti-Tobacco numbers of the *Instructor*. Such literature is very acceptable to army leaders and will do much good.

One brother said that if a call like this were made, he would give fifty dollars. We hope there are many such, for we shall need several thousand dollars. We do not wish to curtail our offerings to foreign missions, and will not. The providence of God indicates the need of great increase in these offerings. But we also need to supply this great need at home. Just such an opportunity and privilege has never before been given us.

Send your gifts to W. T. Knox, Treasurer North American Division Conference, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.
M. E. KERN.



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SOLDIERS RECEIVE BIBLES FROM THE NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY

One of the troopers is reading the Bible to a group of his comrades, some of whom have their own books open and are following his reading. The Bibles were given to the soldiers by the New York Bible Society. Each volume contains a message to the troops from Colonel Roosevelt and General Pershing.

when these young men needed the strength of religion and the uplifting influence of good books, it is now.

A great call has been made for books for libraries for these camps, and for other literature to distribute among the soldiers. The way is open for us to furnish quantities of well-selected books and other literature, and we appeal to our people for help.

This matter was given serious consideration at the North American Division Council just held at Minneapolis, and the following recommendations were passed:

"That literature be provided for this work as follows:

"(a) A special soldiers' edition of 'Steps to Christ' shall be prepared for presentation to our soldier boys and others.

"(b) A committee, composed of M. E. Kern, W. A. Spieer, and Frederick Griggs, shall prepare a leaflet on 'Living by Prin-

sands of other young men this book that has been the means of leading so many into fellowship with God. It is the universal testimony of religious workers that the soldiers are in a serious frame of mind. One of our workers, who spoke at a meeting in one of the camps, said, "If ever in their lives these boys thought, they are thinking now."

The following incident from the *Morning Star*, reprinted in the *Sunday School Times*, is a forceful illustration of this fact:

"After a recent concert given for the entertainment of a number of soldiers, one of them was asked to propose a vote of thanks. He arose and said: 'We are very grateful for the amusement afforded us tonight, and I appreciate all the musical talent brought for our enjoyment. But we are off to the front tomorrow, and I do not know how to die—I am not prepared to meet God:

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

A YEAR ago, when the price of the REVIEW AND HERALD was increased, it was done only to meet what we hoped would be a temporary emergency. At the present time, however, there is nothing to indicate a decline in the cost of paper or of other materials used in printing the REVIEW.

The present year we have done everything possible to keep costs down and to increase the subscription list, because the larger the list, the cheaper the paper can be published per copy. The list, we are glad to say, has increased by about 3,000 copies, but even with this help the REVIEW this year will show a loss in production.

Not only does there seem to be no hope for cheaper materials, but cost of mailing will be greatly increased in 1918, when the provisions of the new tax law relating to mailing second-class publications becomes effective.

After studying the situation carefully, our board of directors, with the approval of the General Conference and North American Division Conference Committees, has voted to increase the subscription rates of the REVIEW, said rates to become effective Feb. 1, 1918. On and after that date the rates will be:

One year	\$2.50
Six months	1.50
Two years	4.50
Three years	6.00

It is not our intention to increase rates without giving our subscribers due notice. Thus, instead of putting the above rates into effect at once, they will not go into effect until the first

of next February. In the meantime, any one can subscribe or renew his subscription to the REVIEW, no matter when the present subscription may expire, at present rates. Send orders to conference tract societies.

While we regret the necessity for this action, still, when the increased rate becomes effective, it will be but twenty-five per cent higher than the rate of 1916, while the cost of the principal materials which go to make up the REVIEW have increased from fifty per cent to more than one hundred per cent. We also hope to give our subscribers a better paper in 1918 than ever before. The articles on Bible doctrines, the Testimony studies, the mission reports, and the reports from the General Conference, will all help to make next year's REVIEW the most valuable ever published. During these times of trial and difficulties we have faith to believe that our people, who have stood by the REVIEW so faithfully during all the past years, will continue to do so. You can help by renewing your own subscription promptly, and by getting every believer who is not a reader of the REVIEW to subscribe.

L. W. GRAHAM,
Circulation Manager.

NO PLACE FOR SELFISHNESS

THERE is no place in the great plan of God for selfishness. No matter what may be our rights and privileges, we are not to count ourselves better than our fellows, because our standing before the Lord depends not upon the great amount of light we have received, but upon the manner in which we have used that light. There may be many children of God in the great churches around us who are in a far more desirable state in God's sight than are we. The vital question for us to consider is, Are we walking in the light which God has permitted to shine upon our pathway? If not, our condemnation will be in proportion to the light we have rejected.

Consider in relation to this question these words from "The Desire of Ages:"

"Our standing before God depends, not upon the amount of light we have received, but upon the use we make of what we have. Thus even the heathen who choose the right as far as they can distinguish it, are in a more favorable condition than are those who have had great light, and profess to serve God, but who disregard the light, and by their daily life contradict their profession."—Page 239.

WHILE sin takes from a man his healthy taste for what is good and his power to loathe evil, it deludes him with the fancy that he still enjoys them. Temptation, when we yield, is succeeded by self-delusion.—George Adam Smith.

GENERAL ARTICLES

THE PLEDGE OF CONSECRATION

J. L. SHAW

A COMPANY of our educators, assembled at the normal council in August, entered into a solemn pledge of consecration. This pledge, which was published in the October *Educator*, sums up in a brief yet definite manner not only the great unfinished task of carrying the gospel to the multiplied millions beyond the seas, but the spiritual dangers within the church, calling for the concerted action of Missionary Volunteer workers, ministers, church officers, and parents. Reasons for concern regarding the increased difficulty in maintaining Christian standards of life and deportment in our schools, are set forth as follows:

"When we look upon the world at large, only gross darkness regarding things spiritual covers it. When we look upon our churches, we see reason for deep concern. We feel that the spirit of worldliness is pressing hard upon us. We see this manifested in an increasing love of pleasure. Not only our young people, but those who are older, are affected by it. We feel that there is a growing tendency to attend moving picture shows and other objectionable forms of entertainment. It seems to us there is a lack of that primitive simplicity in dress which should characterize those who are looking for their Lord.

"Each year we have found it increasingly difficult to maintain Christian standards of life and deportment in our schools. The pleasure-loving, gain-seeking spirit of the world is sweeping down upon us like a great avalanche, and there must be concerted action on the part of teachers, Missionary Volunteer workers, ministers, church officers, and parents."

Are these real dangers against which we should be on our guard? Are moving picture shows and other objectionable forms of entertainment in a large way leading our people old and young toward the world? Are we departing from our primitive simplicity of dress and seeking after the fashions of the world? Is there a tide of evil sweeping in upon us, tending to weaken the standards of Christian life? These are the questions the above statement puts fairly before us.

It appears to us that the workers at this council at College View took a fair view of the present situation, and were wholly right in looking at the situation as it is, and in banding themselves together in deeper consecration for the finishing of the work.

"We must look our work fairly in the face, and advance as fast as possible in aggressive warfare. . . . The powers of darkness are working with intense energy from beneath, and with stealthy tread Satan is advancing to take those who are now asleep."—"Testimonies for the Church," Vol. VI, p. 22.

It is only to be expected that as the forces of good and evil reach the end of their conflict, the battle will be held in sharp array. "A new life is springing up from beneath and energizing the agencies of evil." The snares of the evil one are being laid for our feet as surely as they were at the brink of Jordan. To be unmindful of the plottings of the enemy and to fail rightly to relate ourselves to God at this time, is to fail as did the children of Israel in the wilderness.

As a people we are looking for the coming of Christ. Signs all about us indicate that the end is upon us. We want to be ready for that event toward which we have been looking for many years. We dare not be off guard now, and let the subtle workings of the enemy overcome us.

"Satan's snares are laid for us as verily as they were laid for the children of Israel just prior to their entrance into the land of Canaan. We are repeating the history of that people. Lightness, vanity, love of ease and pleasure, selfishness, and impurity are increasing among us. There is need now of men who are firm and fearless in declaring the whole counsel of God; men who will not sleep as do others, but watch and be sober."—*Id.*, Vol. V, p. 160.

And yet we need not falter and fail. A new life and power are promised to the people of God in these last days. The inexhaustible riches of heaven await our command. We are abundantly able to go in and possess the land, if we by faith "wholly" follow the Lord, looking unto him continually for living power until the fight of faith shall end. Why not bind ourselves together with a deeper pledge of consecration until the work is done? Christian standards among our people and in our schools need not be broken down. God can lift our feet onto higher ground, and save us from the delusive enticements of the present hour. Absolute and entire surrender to God, giving our wills to him, placing our lives wholly in his service, will prepare the way for the mighty infilling of the Holy Spirit that will give us deliverance and "bring every other blessing in its train."

"A CELEBRATED preacher in Exeter, England, preached one Sunday on Psalm 51:17: 'A broken and a contrite heart.' After the service a man came up to him with a pocketful of stones, and a big one in his hand, and told him tearfully, 'Sir, I came here to hear you this day with a view to break your head, but by the grace of God you have broken my heart.'"

RATIONAL TREATMENT VERSUS DRUG MEDICATION

WELLS ALLEN RUBLE, M. D.

THE art and practice of treating disease has passed through an interesting transformation during the past few decades. In the days of our grandfathers, bleeding for headaches and other continuous pains, leeching, burning the surface of the skin, cupping, and other procedures now out of date, were in common use. Even later than that some of the most deadly diseases were treated in a way that today would be expected to produce fatal results. Tubercular patients were confined in closed rooms, excluded from the air, and fed on meat extracts and other non-nutritious substances. Pneumonia patients were kept in air-tight rooms, superheated and foul with disease germs. The writer recalls the experience of a mother and her only daughter, sick with pneumonia. They were kept in small closed rooms, with window and door cracks and keyhole plugged with cotton, and were treated with hot bean bags packed around them. Quantities of various medicines were used constantly. The result was that the daughter died; the mother very nearly died, but lingered along delirious for many months, finally partially regaining health. The father became insane and took his own life.

One of the greatest changes that have come into the treatment of disease is the attitude toward drug medication. Even in the very recent past, drug preparations, patent medicines, and nostrums had become so numerous that their name was legion. Various schools of medicine, according to the kind of drugs used, had sprung up. Allopathic, homeopathic, eclectic, and other names were applied to these various systems of treatment. Men in the lead in medical matters are getting away from these things today, and are settling down to a few well-tried remedies combined with rational measures which assist nature in restoring the sufferers to health.

There are a few drugs that are quite generally recognized as specifics in certain diseases. Of these are quinine in malaria, mercury and the iodides in syphilis, and a few others. This group could be counted on the fingers of one hand. There is a larger class of drugs that are supposed to meet certain conditions and give relief. These are given interchangeably, according to the prejudices of the doctor. There is a far larger group of drugs and patent medicines that are of no value aside from their being placebos, or drugs that appeal to the minds of impressionable persons. These medicines benefit no one but the firms that produce them, and the buyers who imagine themselves to be helped.

It is very interesting to study the treatment of diseases in the various

books on the subject. I shall quote briefly from but two authors,—authors of national and international medical fame. Roger, in his exhaustive discussion, "Infectious Diseases," in summing up the treatment of fevers, says:

"From the foregoing brief study we may conclude that there are no good antipyretic medicines. . . . Balneotherapy [bathing] alone represents a natural medication, for it simply favors dissipation of heat, which is already increased by disease. The bath is the only true antipyretic that may be presented."

Quoting from Osler's "Practice of Medicine," on the subject of typhoid fever:

"The profession was long in learning that typhoid fever is not a disease to be treated mainly with drugs." "Hydrotherapy may be carried out in several different ways, of which the most satisfactory are by sponging, the wet pack, and the full bath." "In hospital practice, medicines are not often needed. A great majority of my cases do not receive a dose." "Hydrotherapy should be thoroughly and systematically employed."

Speaking of heart complications in pneumonia, the same author says:

"For this our most trusty weapon is hydrotherapy."

In general there are two classes of disease considered from the point of duration; namely, acute and chronic. Most acute diseases are infectious, and are self-limited. These diseases, in nine cases out of ten, will terminate favorably in a certain length of time, determined by the infection, independent of treatment. The body in almost every instance overcomes the infection by its own activities; that is, the disease runs its course, and the body develops a substance that combats and overcomes the disease. The use of medication is necessary in some of the activities of the body against disease, to restrain them and keep them within bounds. For example, a fever is an activity of the body to burn up toxins and poisons and to check germ growth. The tissues overdo the matter sometimes, and produce too high a fever, and this is injurious. Treatment of some kind is necessary to prevent this high temperature. Some drugs do this in a degree, but as the foregoing comment from Roger shows, hydrotherapeutic treatments are best.

As has been said, in a few diseases special drugs are almost a specific, but in a far greater number, yes, in almost all other diseases, simple rational treatment is most effectual; as, fresh air, diet, and rest in tuberculosis; fresh air and hydrotherapy in pneumonia; diet and hydrotherapy in typhoid fever; simple treatments in measles, scarlet fever, and almost all children's diseases; antitoxin in diphtheria, meningitis, and tetanus, together with other rational measures; and sweating treatments, elimination, water drinking, and diet in colds, grip, and croup.

The other great field for rational treatments and methods is in the other of the two classes of disease, namely, chronic ailments. In this field, beyond all others, there is the opportunity for exploiting drug medication, and especially patent medicines. Millions of dollars are spent and thousands of lives sacrificed in following the phantom of faith in patent nostrums. Thus the poor credulous sufferer from tuberculosis or some other chronic ailment, encouraged by glowing advertisements and false and misleading testimonials, squanders his fast-failing forces and fortune on worthless medication. In most of these medicines there are sufficient stimulants or sedatives to make the patient feel better, but they do no real good. In this way he loses much valuable time, and gives the disease a sufficient start to get beyond control, whereas he should have used this time in a wise way in building up his strength. Almost all chronic diseases can be cured only by long persistence in following rational living and treatment, not by medicines. The great majority of people who go to sanitariums do so as the last resort, and even then many get well through rational remedies alone.

Today the leaders in medical practice are accepting and adopting principles of living and of treatment of disease that have been advocated by this denomination for half a century. They are far in advance of our own people in many instances in accepting and living out these principles. Now, as at no previous period is the time to come fully into harmony with right laws of living and treatment, and to teach them to others.

Melrose, Mass.

THE MUCH-NEGLECTED BOOK

D. H. KRESS, M. D.

SOME time ago a woman stepped into the office of Dr. John Balcom Shaw at the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and handed him a neatly wrapped package, asking him if he could make use of it. On opening the package, he found a beautiful gold-embossed, leather-covered family Bible.

He inquired, "Why are you bringing me this?" She answered: "As I came out of the flat this morning on my way to market, I saw something sticking out of the ash can that was awaiting the coming of the garbage car, and I went over and found this book. I rubbed it off as well as I could, and then went back to the janitor and remonstrated with him. He told me that the family on the top floor had moved away yesterday, and had sent down the refuse they did not want to take with them, and in it was the Bible. I wrapped it up and brought it to you, thinking possibly you could make some use of it."

The minister looked it over, and found that the leaves were moldy and

that the pages between the Old and New Testaments, containing the family record, had been cut out. They had kept the family record, but thrown the Bible away!

Some time after this, when about to dedicate a memorial pulpit to a man and his wife who had spent fifty years in Christian service, and whose lives had been a great benediction to that community, Dr. Shaw found that the Bible from the old pulpit did not fit the new; it was too large. He sent for the Bible upstairs, and that did not fit. He then sent for the Bible downstairs, which was also a misfit. Finally he thought of his ash-can Bible. It was brought, and proved to be an exact fit.

When the pulpit was dedicated, Dr. Shaw remarked: "Here is a memorial pulpit to a man and his wife who spent fifty years in this community, living in the light of God's Word beautiful Christian lives, and their lives have been a benediction to the neighborhood; and here," he added, "on the pulpit is a memorial Bible,—a memorial to a family who used their Bible less and less, and when they came to move away, threw it out, as a thing of no account." From the ash can and refuse heap that Book was taken and placed on the pulpit of the greatest church in the city of Chicago.

There are many lessons that can be drawn from this incident, but one especially came to my mind as I read of it. Are there not many homes, professedly Christian, in which the family altar has been broken down, and the Bible and family worship are being neglected, or given a secondary place in the day's program?

Modern life is such that it tends to crowd out prayer, devotion, and the study of the Scriptures. Intensity has taken possession of everything earthly. The times are strenuous. For every reason which presents itself that we should take time for prayer and Bible study, ten will at once appear why we should not.

The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent will have to take it by force. The time for Bible study must be taken from something else that is important,—something that may be *very* important and pressing. But there is nothing of sufficient importance or sufficiently pressing to lead us to neglect a quiet time alone with God and the open Bible each day.

God, in the gift of his Son, has opened heaven and its blessings to us. Prayer opens the heart to receive these blessings, through the open Bible. While we may be pressed for time, and troubled about many things, let us not make the mistake of our life in neglecting the *one* thing needful.

But I hear some one say, "I try to study the Bible, but it seems dry and uninteresting."

There is a reason why this is so. Blessings do not come to us to be retained. They are to be passed on. "I will bless thee; . . . and thou shalt be a blessing," God said to Abraham. We keep that which we give to others, and lose that which we selfishly retain.

THE SABBATH STORY SIMPLY TOLD NUMBER NINE

J. O. CORLISS

INASMUCH as God gave the Sabbath to man in Eden, when he was innocent and therefore needed no crucified Redeemer to cleanse him from sin, it is reasonable to believe that the keeping of the Edenic Sabbath constituted a part of God's eternal purpose concerning the man and his posterity; for had sin never entered earth's fair domain, it is certain that man's redemption from the curse would not have been necessary; death would not have come to prevent him from living forever. Rom. 5:12. In that case the Sabbath must have continued as a perpetual reminder of God's bounty of life transmitted from himself to the created race. Gen. 2:7.

Therefore the conclusion is logical that the slightest change of the Sabbath was not in any way a part of God's design, but was born of man's change from a perfect to an imperfect condition. It must then certainly follow in order, that when man's restoration to God's perfect image takes place, the Sabbath must and will be returned to its original place in the wondrous plan; for we are assured that in due time there is to be a restitution of *all* things. Acts 3:21.

This pledge of certainty has been brought to men in the same way that every other future good has been vouchsafed; namely, by the holy prophets, through divine inspiration. (See again Acts 3:21.) It was through this source also that God told the house of Israel, after their return from Babylonian captivity, that if they would faithfully observe the Sabbath, he would maintain their capital city of Jerusalem forever. But they were also told that if they would not hold sacred the Sabbath memorial of divine power, the glory of their beloved city would be permitted to depart for all time. Jer. 17:24-27.

Through the same agency, that people were instructed that if they would uphold equity and hold strongly to Sabbath maintenance, theirs would be the greatest ultimate blessing. Even if any should not have children by which to perpetuate their names, they were promised an everlasting name, which could never be blotted out. More than that: when members of the Gentile race should seek the ways of God, they too would keep the Sabbath memorial of creative power, and so be brought to the mountain of God, there to enjoy his presence and strength. Isa. 56:2-7.

But were the keeping of the Sabbath of as little importance in God's sight as some now profess to believe, these words of divine counsel could never have been recorded.

There is, however, yet another consideration involved here. The introduction of this chapter confines the application of the promise specifically to the gospel system under Christ's personal direction. As though God anticipated faithfulness from his people toward the Abrahamic covenant, under which the Messiah was to be made known, he says, "My salvation is near to come, and my righteousness to be revealed." In view of this, and its resultant salvation possibilities to Jew and Gentile alike, through God's righteousness made manifest in Christ (Jer. 23:5, 6; 1 Cor. 1:30), the keeping of the Sabbath was to be the test of blessing to the Jewish nation, and to them were to be united the sons of the stranger in the same practice and benediction.

Under this arrangement, abounding delight in the God of power was to be continuously and everlastingly maintained, and union in a common pursuit was to elevate all, making them joint heirs with their Redeemer in the heritage of their father Jacob. Isa. 58:13, 14; Deut. 33:29. This heritage of Jacob means the promised possession of that patriarch, in the pledge of God to his father Abraham. Gen. 28:3, 4. But the divine guaranty to Abraham included the gift of the world as redeemed through the blood of the everlasting covenant. Gen. 17:7, 8; Rom. 4:13; Heb. 13:20.

One of the first assurances contained in the heavenly beatitudes is, "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth." Matt. 5:5. But this covenant promise cannot be fulfilled in the present state of human affairs, where the ungodly prosper, and are compassed about with pride, having more than heart can wish, while their acts savor of violence, so that a full cup is wrung out to the innocent righteous. Ps. 73:6-12. No, not now, amid the turmoils of the present; for such a precious promise can never be fully realized until eyes are undimmed by tears; until sorrow has fled, and death has been banished. Then, and then only, can the righteous hope to inherit all things, and then only because they have been created anew. Rev. 21:3-7.

But now, when adverse worldly conditions have again become widespread, as in the sixteenth century, God again attempts a reform, this time based on the recognition of his creative power. Prophecy prefigured this by an angel flying in the midst of heaven proclaiming the everlasting gospel to every nation and tongue. The keynote of this evangelistic message was, "Give glory" to the God who "made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters." Rev. 14:6, 7.

From this text as from others (Acts 14:15; 17:24), one learns that the proclamation of God as Creator has ever been the root of the gospel. This thought was therefore placed in the law of ten commandments, and the observance of the Sabbath was to be a weekly memorial of such recognition. Evidence of the time when this prophetic message would be due to the world, and the preparation of men to meet its solemn events, is foreshadowed in subsequent statements. Looking for the results of the first angel's proclamation, by which the world is called to honor God as sovereign Creator, another angel is heard upholding a people who have responded to the summons. Of these he says, "Here is the patience of the saints: here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus." Rev. 14:9-12.

But the matter is not left there. Scanning further the movements of these people in connection with their earnest endeavors to present God's demand for weekly recognition of creative power, the angel announces the coming on a cloud of one like the Son of man, who wears a golden crown, and has in his hand a sharp sickle. Suddenly this Being is seen to thrust his sickle among earth dwellers, and reap the long-awaited harvest. Verses 14-17. This is the time spoken of by the Saviour as the "end of the world," when offenders against God's requirements shall be gathered out of the world for final punishment, and the righteous will shine "as the sun" in the kingdom of their Father. Matt. 13:39-43. The victorious "saints" in this predicted conflict are next seen on the "sea of glass," singing the song of both Moses and the Lamb. Rev. 15:2-4.

Another prophet, seeing these redeemed ones in their purchased inheritance, says that he noticed the lame leaping like a hart, and heard the tongue of the dumb uttering notes of song. This was the song of everlasting joy and gladness because sorrow and sighing had passed away. Isa. 55:6, 10. It was the song of delight in the Lord which the same Word affirms that the keeping of the Sabbath brings to souls (Isa. 58:13, 14); and so one is quite justified in believing that the "ransomed of the Lord," in their eternal home, will celebrate in Sabbath song God's memorial of creative power throughout their endless existence.

There can be no question about this, since we have a plain "Thus saith the Lord" for it. We read: "Behold, I create new heavens and a new earth: and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind." Isa. 65:17-19. No weariness nor vain labor of the old sin-cursed earth will there be known, because God their Creator will be the joy of his people, who will long enjoy the condition in which they are found. Set times for divine wor-

ship will there be established; for God says: "As the new heavens and the new earth, which I will make, shall remain before me; saith the Lord, so shall your seed and your name remain. And it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, and from one Sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before me." Isa. 66:22, 23.

Why should not the redeemed observe the Sabbath for a weekly time of worship then, as they would have

done in Eden forever, had no sin entered to divide and distract? But what blessed gatherings those will be when all the untold millions of the ransomed unitedly sing the praises of their eternal Father! The very welkin of heaven will ring with the echo of resounding music, as every knee bows to confess that Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Creator. Phil. 2:10, 11. Who will elect to join that everlasting chorus?

Glendale, Cal.

IN MISSION LANDS

FROM SHANGHAI TO RANGOON

J. E. FULTON

IN accordance with the recommendation of the Asiatic Division Conference, the writer left Shanghai, July 31, for a visit to our missions in South China, Malaysia, Burma, and India. A visit of this nature gives one a view of the greatness of the territory of the Asiatic Division Conference, and brings before one something of the stupendous task that remains to be accomplished in the preaching of the third angel's message to the many millions of these Eastern lands.

The distance covered in making this trip to Rangoon, coming as we did by way of Sumatra, is 4,350 miles; we traveled by Japanese, English, and Dutch steamers. After leaving Shanghai, our first stop was at Hongkong, which is one of the great cities of the Orient, and of wide influence. Our work has but a small hold as yet in this important city, and it should be the effort of our leading brethren to plan wisely on behalf of this strategic point, that our work may be built up and strongly established in this place.

Leaving Hongkong, we were soon skirting the coast of Annam, where important cities such as Saigon are situated. This country is under French rule, and so far nothing has been done to establish our work there. Adjoining Annam is the country of Siam, with its capital at Bangkok. As we crossed the mouth of the Gulf of Siam on our way to Singapore, we wondered how long these countries must wait for workers to enter them. Doors that for centuries were closed to missionary endeavor are now swung wide open, and in this time of peace in the Orient God's people should give liberally of men and means for the establishment of our work in these needy fields. Surely we have come to the time when we should expect great things from God, and pray for the outpouring of his Spirit, that the work in these new fields may not long be neglected.

After a few days' run we arrived at Singapore, a city of about 305,000 people, and another great strategic point in the Orient. It is built on an island of the same name, which has an area of 226 square miles. Representatives of many different races and nations meet and jostle one against another in Singapore, which is perhaps one of the most cosmopolitan cities of the world. Here the West meets the East. Singapore has representatives from at least seven Malay tribes, but the Chinese are the most numerous race, there being about 200,000 on the island. Of the English-speaking people there is a population of 5,000, and as many Eurasians. Singapore is one of the great commercial cities of the world. Its harbors and docks are classed among the world's greatest, and in shipping it ranks next to Liverpool. It is situated at one of the great ocean crossroads, where ships from Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and America meet.

In 1908 the writer made his first visit to Singapore. This mission, and all Malaysia and the Philippines, were then under the supervision of the Australasian Union Conference, and it was at the direction of that conference that the visit was made. Work had been opened up in this great field, and workers supplied from time to time by the Australasian Union. This field was finally turned over to the General Conference to administer, and became a part of the Asiatic Division Mission. In visiting this field again in 1917, it is encouraging to note the progress the work has made during these years. It has been attended by many difficulties, but notwithstanding these, God's cause has moved steadily forward.

A Union Conference has now been formed in Malaysia, embracing missions in Java, Sumatra, the Federated Malay States, and Borneo, with Singapore as headquarters. In some places the work moves slowly, while in other parts it is making more rapid prog-

ress, but in every part the work is being built up with a degree of strength which is very encouraging. Malaysia holds the record among the missions of the Asiatic Division for tithes and offerings. It is a good index of the genuineness of the believers' faith when they are willing to sacrifice for the advancement of the cause. The gifts of Malaysia per capita in tithes and offerings for the year 1916 were \$32. This is certainly very gratifying, and shows what may be done in some of these fields with earnest work and strong leadership.

Speaking of the new languages in which the truth is being preached, there were, nine years ago, but fifty-seven languages employed throughout the world; today the truth is being proclaimed in one hundred and twenty-three different languages. God's work is moving onward. Doors of opportunity have opened wide to us, and God's people have had faith to enter some of them. Others invite us to enter, and were there laborers and means, many new fields in Malaysia could be entered and new languages added to the list of those in which the message is now going. Let us pray constantly to the Lord of the harvest to raise up laborers for the harvest.

God has blessed in the establishment of our work in Singapore, and we have a very neat and commodious chapel and a congregation of considerable numbers. God has blessed the band of workers who are trying to uplift the banner of truth. We were glad to meet the workers and find them in fair health and courage.

Sabbath is a busy day in the Singapore church, and the workers who look after the services find themselves very much occupied in caring for the interests of the different nationalities. It was our privilege to be present at a number of these services, and we are glad to report the interest taken by many of the members. The first meeting of the day is held at eight o'clock in the morning. This is a missionary meeting, attended by old and young. At nine o'clock the signal is given for the commencement of the Sabbath school. This is a very interesting gathering. The Sabbath school in Singapore has a membership of one hundred and twenty-six, and is divided into sixteen classes. The minutes of the Sabbath school were rendered in English, Chinese, and Malay. When the Sabbath school was divided into classes, we found that the lesson was conducted in English, Malay, Tamil, and two dialects of Chinese. After the Sabbath school, the Malay brethren and sisters gathered for a meeting in their language, and then later a sermon was preached in Chinese. In the afternoon other services were conducted in different languages. In the evening at five o'clock all who understood gathered for the English sermon. So it is evident that the Sabbath is a very busy day for our workers in this interesting city.

We were pleased to visit the Singapore Training School, in charge of Brother K. M. Adams. This school has an attendance of one hundred and fifty. There are nine grades taught in English; and besides these there is a training department conducted in Chinese and Malay, in which a number of young men and women are receiving an education for a place in the work of God.

The days spent in Singapore were pleasant ones, and we were glad to have the privilege of meeting our workers and seeing the good work that is being done in this city.

After nearly a week spent most pleasantly with our workers in Singapore, we took passage by a small steamer for Medan, Sumatra. No steamer direct to Burma could be found sailing from Singapore, but learning that the Dutch have a line from Dili, near Medan, we decided not to wait longer in Singapore. We had a pleasant voyage of two nights and a day, and on arriving at Dili were met by Brother W. P. Barto, who took us by train to the mission home in Medan, twenty-five miles distant. Medan is a very pretty modern city of about 35,000 population, situated on the northeast coast of Sumatra, 650 miles from Singapore. It is clean, with wide streets, and has many beautiful homes and substantial business houses. There are many Chinese, Malays, Javanese, and a fair number of Dutch in this place.

At the home of Brother and Sister Barto we also met Brother and Sister O. S. Kime, who live at Pangkalan Brandan, a town with a population of about 8,000 inhabitants, about sixty miles distant from Medan, connected by rail. It was very pleasant to meet these workers, and spend a little time with them. We arrived on Friday and left again on Sunday, so that we had an uninterrupted day on Sabbath. For this we were all thankful.

Our workers are teaching English in both Medan and Brandan. It is expected that permits to teach the Bible and do more direct missionary work will soon be granted, but for the present it is thought wisest to work more quietly. We had the privilege of visiting Brother Barto's school and speaking to his students. They are intelligent-appearing young men, Chinese and Malays. He has about forty pupils, who pay a considerable amount in tuition. We found our workers of good courage. They are more or less isolated at this far-away point, and we were glad to know they are now on one route of travel, which may from time to time bring some of our workers to visit them. May God bless them in pioneering in this new field.

After leaving Medan our steamer called at the northwest end of Sumatra for coal; and then we came by straight course to Rangoon, which we reached on the twenty-third of August, three weeks and three days from the time we left Shanghai.

A MISSIONARY TOUR IN EAST

BENGAL

(Continued)

MRS. L. G. MOOKERJEE

THE next morning villagers and children came to see who had come, and to make the usual inquiries. While we ate, we had to close the door to keep the people out, but even then they watched us through the window until their curiosity was satisfied.

As many days as we remained in this place, between Sabbath-keepers, interested people, and the village people, we were kept busy from 6 A. M. till 11 and 12 P. M. People visited us before breakfast, and after breakfast we went out daily to visit our people and to conduct meetings and hold Bible studies in the villages, walking from three to twelve miles (including the return journey) across the rice fields. On our return about 6 P. M. for dinner, we would find some of our own Sabbath-keepers or interested people waiting for a Bible study or a heart-to-heart talk, which often continued until a late hour.

On March 13 we took an early breakfast and started to a distant village to visit the family of one of our workers. When about half way there, we were invited into the home of a wealthy village landowner. We were very warm and tired, so appreciated both the rest and the coconut water which they offered us to drink. They wanted us to take milk, but we declined to do so. Cholera and typhoid were raging in every village, so we avoided milk throughout our whole trip.

As is the usual custom in the homes of wealthy Hindus, these people had their home temple filled with various gods at the entrance of the house. They were very kind to us, and asked our advice regarding several sick members of the family. One little girl, suffering from typhoid fever, was very ill, and as the women caring for her had not the slightest knowledge of how to take care of a sick person, I doubt if she recovers.

After resting, we proceeded to the home of our brother. It was a very poor home (just as I am writing this, a letter comes to hand telling that a terrible storm has blown the house down), as were practically all the houses we visited,—simply a small room six by nine feet at most, the walls of mud and the roof of thatch. In these houses the family all sleep on the floor. They have a separate little shed for a kitchen. This brother has three or four children besides his wife and himself to support. In our boys' school in Calcutta he has a son, and in the girls' school he has a daughter. His wage is five dollars per month, from which he pays tithe, and sixty-five cents in school fees for his son and daughter. Although he is very poor, yet he is happy. The love of the truth has touched his heart,

and he is an earnest Seventh-day Adventist, doing all in his power to spread the truth among his people.

In the afternoon at half-past four we were called to a near-by village by some Hindus to talk on seventh-day keeping. Accompanied by our brother and two new Sabbath keepers, we went, and found more than a hundred men gathered to listen to my husband's talk. On the raised portion of ground were four houses occupied by four brothers with their families, and a peculiar little house, or shrine, in which was the grave of an old Hindu woman who died thirty years ago. On her grave fresh flowers were kept, also a little stool and a pair of sandals used by this woman before her death. She had always set apart the seventh day for religious duties. She fasted on that day, and conducted religious services with the neighbors who came to her house. At the close of the day she fed the people before sending them home. One by one, before taking their seats on the floor, these one hundred men bowed before this shrine.

My husband talked about the Sabbath as a memorial of creation, how God rested on the seventh day, setting an example for us to follow. He led up to the subject of the difference between God the Creator and false gods. All listened intently, often nodding their heads in approval. At the close of the meeting they thanked us for the instruction received, and invited us to come again. They desired us to stay till evening, when many more men would come (most of these people work during the day in their fields, so evening, or rather night, is their leisure time), but we had been out all day and had before us a walk of several miles back to our temporary home, where appointments had been made to meet other people. We enjoyed the walk home in the cool of the evening, especially when we left the rice fields, and passed through pretty wooded villages.

On the fourteenth we visited in the home of an old Bengali Protestant missionary, who has retired from active service. A son of this man has been troubled regarding the Sabbath question for some time, so he called us to his home (usually we avoid going to the homes of the workers of other denominations unless they give us a special invitation). The whole family gave us a cordial welcome, and are in no way opposed to the young man's joining the ranks of the Adventists.

While visiting there, a number of the Christians called us into their homes. Here we met one family who used to attend our meetings when we were working in Calcutta several years ago. They still take our Bengali *Signs of the Times* and believe all it teaches. They were very happy to meet us again, and appreciated a few tracts we left with them. In one of the homes my husband conducted a

meeting, setting right some of the errors these people had regarding points taught by Seventh-day Adventists. Several people in this village are interested in the truth.

While in this same village, a very poor Christian widow came to us weeping bitterly because she could not support her family. She requested that we take her girl in our mission school. As it is not the rule to take girls free in our school, especially when they are not children of our own people, we did not encourage her to think that we would do so. However, we made inquiries regarding the girl, and made an appointment to see her the following day. We were very favorably impressed with the girl, so after consulting our school board we notified her that she would be admitted.

On a tour like this, many come to us with their griefs. Some we can help; some we cannot help, only try to encourage them. One's heart aches at the pitiful cases appealing for help in ways that it is impossible for us to relieve.

(To be continued)

ENTERING THE TRUE AND LIVING WAY

A. N. ANDERSON

Just outside the city of Hiroshima, Japan, is a quiet spot at a bend in one of the seven branches of the Otagawa River. A little group of people were gathered there one pleasant Sabbath afternoon in early autumn. Across the river several tall cryptomerias and pines partly concealed a Shinto shrine with its characteristic entrance and ancient lanterns of stone. A passing boatman, leisurely poling his sharp-nosed, slender craft, gazed wonderingly at two of the group, who were now standing waist-deep in the water. A moment later those on the bank burst forth in songs of joy as their brother arose from the watery grave to walk in newness of life.

Scarcely heard by the busy world, these melodies were caught up by an invisible choir, mingled with others too exquisite for finite ears, and carried on high to One who delights in the heart's sincere praises. Two infinitely precious souls declared by the simple act of receiving baptism that they had severed all connection with the degrading systems of Oriental philosophy and idolatry. Heaven seemed very near to that quiet spot on the little river, and we knew that two souls had been born into a life of joy and service.

MALAMULO, SOUTH AFRICA

C. ROBINSON

ON Sabbath, June 23, we had a record attendance at the meetings at Malamulo. This was due to the fact that a large number of teachers and

pupils from the outschools were in for a baptismal service. There were four hundred seventy-four in the Sabbath school classes. When all came together again, we held a short service, during which I gave a talk on baptism, and then all went down to the stream, where sixty-seven were baptized. The majority of these were from the outschools, and they are the fruit of much careful sowing of good seed by the native teachers. All of those baptized had been attending the Bible classes for three years, and toward the last they had had some special studies. This large baptism has brought joy to us all, and has filled the teachers with new courage in the work. They seemed to be very happy because they were able to bring in so many of their boys and girls. We expect to have another baptism during Elder U. Bender's contemplated visit in September.

On the following day we celebrated the ordinances of the Lord's Supper. There were one hundred ninety-seven present, and all seemed happy to enjoy the blessed privilege. So even in war time the Lord's work does not stop.

The absence of Brethren G. A. Ellingworth and H. J. Hurlow leaves us very short-handed, but all are taking hold nobly, and we are carrying the work all right. Of course, the village schools cannot be visited now that I am the only man here, but our head teachers have been trained to do that work, so the schools will not suffer very much. The schools are closing for the yearly holiday during July and August, and the teachers will all be here for the summer school.

In a letter under date of October 11, which accompanied an article sent to the REVIEW, Elder H. F. Benson tells of a recent destructive storm in Japan. He says:

"You no doubt have seen the report of the typhoon which swept over Japan October 1. An item from our paper says: 'The most severe typhoon for the past fifty years swept Tokio and vicinity during the early hours of October 1. Thousands of persons were made homeless, while 133 died, 217 are missing, and 166 were injured in this city alone.' This is only one of the first reports, the loss in the city of Tokio alone was up in the millions of yen. We have not heard yet whether there was any damage done at the mission compound."

AFTER spending a short furlough in Texas, Brother U. M. Cooke, who has been chosen to lead out in the book work in Salvador, sailed from New Orleans, October 31. He is accompanied by his wife, née Velma Field, who goes to assist in the work of this new mission. Their return is timely, as word has just been received at the Mission Board office that Brother John L. Brown, the superintendent, has recently been very ill. His life was despaired of at one time. Though better now, he must return to the States on sick furlough as soon as he is able to travel.



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

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.

AFTER SACRIFICE THE SONG

"When the burnt offering began, the song of Jehovah began also." 2 Chron. 29:27.

LAY the offering on the altar;
Let the smoke and flames ascend;
Then let trumpet notes and psaltery
All with human voices blend;
Thus they did in old Judea,—
Custom that continued long,—
Giving us the happy sequence,
After sacrifice the song.

First the offering on the altar,
Body, soul, and spirit given,
Wealth and worship, mind and muscle,
All to Him who rules in heaven,
Then the rapture of contentment,
Heart-enjoyment, deep and strong;
This is God's appointed order,
After sacrifice the song.

Do you wish to hear the music
Of God's angels singing, "Peace,"
Starting vibrant notes within you,
Giving to the soul surcease?
Would you hear life's sweetest anthems
Sounding high and sounding long?
Learn the lesson God has taught us,
After sacrifice the song.

—Baptist Commonwealth.

"IN EVERYTHING GIVE THANKS"

MRS. I. H. EVANS

THANKFULNESS is a habit. Like all other habits, it is "established by repetition;" it is not dependent on outward circumstances, but on the attitude of the mind.

The apostle to the Gentiles seems to have had the habit of thankfulness in a preëminent degree,—Paul-of-the-Thankful-Heart, he might well be called. Thanksgiving breathes forth in all his epistles, as an expression of his own grateful spirit. He "gives thanks" to God for faithful helpers, for liberty in Christ, for the love of believers to one another, upon "every remembrance" of the church at Philippi, for victory over temptation, for friendship, for brotherly solicitude and human kindness, for God's "unspeakable Gift," for "all things." I "cease not to give thanks for you," he wrote to the Ephesian brethren; and again, to those at another place, "We give thanks to God always."

Many of Paul's more touching expressions of thankfulness, and many of his most earnest exhortations to the believers to exercise this grace, were written while he was a prisoner at Rome. Think of it! a man who loved

the open sea, the far-spreading plain, the country highway, the hospitality of the village, the bustle and business of the city, the peaceful quiet of the retreat of learning,—in chains and under guard! Surely the spirit of gratitude that permeates his letters of that period, like rare fragrance, is both an example and an inspiration!

THANKLESSNESS, ingratitude, are unlovely traits of character. We feel no pang more sharp, no thrust more cutting, than that our sacrifice for another is unappreciated. Yet it has often been the lot of the truly unselfish to suffer this reward. Jesus felt it. "Where are the nine?" he inquired when but one of the ten whom he had healed returned to give him thanks. "Will ye also go away?" he asked of the twelve at a time when many of his disciples "went back, and walked no more with him," unappreciative of the heavenly Bread he was offering up his life to secure for them.

EXPRESSIONS of gratitude do not flow naturally from the human heart. How many of the persons whom you have met today, this week, have put into vibrant words their gratitude for some special blessing? How often have you? In how many of the letters which you have received, have you read such heartfelt thanksgiving as Paul put into his? And what of the letters which you have written? Will those who read be led to pause, and praise God for his goodness? Or are they filled with complaints and repining? For it is a fact that —

"... we are too ready with complaint

In this fair world of God's. Had we no hope

Indeed beyond the zenith and the slope
Of yon gray bank of sky, we might be faint

To muse upon eternity's constraint

Round our aspirant souls. But since the scope

Must widen early, is it well to droop

For a few days consumed in loss and taint?

"O pusillanimous heart! be comforted,

And, like a cheerful traveler, take the road,
Singing beside the hedge. What if the bread

Be bitter in thine inn, and thou unshod
To meet the flints? At least it may be said,

Because the way is short, I thank thee,
God."

THE spirit of gratitude must be cultivated. It must be cherished and nourished and watched over, like a rare and lovely flower; won, like the prize at the end of the race, by training and effort; bought, like the priceless gems from the depths of the earth, at a cost of untold suffering and renunciation. And whatever the price, it is worth all the pain; for "it enables one who has learned it to extract the honey of life from its honeycomb." It sweetens life for the one who has it in his heart, and for all who share his life with him.

WE are told to give "thanks always for all things," and again, "In everything give thanks." Nothing is left outside of that command; it is all-inclusive. Life's blessings and its bitterness, its heartache as well as its joy, its gain as well as its loss,—all are to be received with thankfulness by the children of God.

So often we leave the troubles and losses and cares out of our reckoning when we are giving thanks! We look around us, and take stock of our successes, of our material gains; and in the degree to which they approach our desires, we consider that we have cause for thanksgiving. Of all the mistakes we mortals make, there is none more frequent or more foolish than the error of thinking that life consists in the abundance of its material possessions. Yet how often has the very opposite been proved true!

We used to read of the former czar that "he was the richest man in all the world." Now there has been given to the public, from his dreary place of exile at Tobolsk, in Siberia, what he calls the "uncolored truth" concerning his abdication of the throne and his feeling in regard to the position he thus renounced. Before he ever received the title he has now laid down, he said that he would rather be a man in private life, with an income of four thousand dollars a year, than a monarch. His reign itself was one long sorrow, if we may credit his own story of it. His royal relations ostracized his wife; his ministers of state combined to deceive him in regard to the true conditions in his kingdom; treachery on the part of those from whom he had every right to expect loyalty was of daily occurrence. He had no real friends. Those whom he would gladly have helped were taught to hate his name; members of his family were slandered; and uncounted acts of cruelty were performed under the false assumption of carrying out his will.

"Who can blame me," he asks, "when I welcomed the day when I could abdicate from a position which caused me nothing but unspeakable agony, drove my beloved wife to the verge of insanity, and did no good to the people? . . . Once my wife, just before the birth of my son, seriously proposed to me to abdicate, leave Russia, and live in another country.

I now regret that I did not follow her advice, and avoid many sad years in the past and still sadder years in the future."

If the heart-breaking experience of this man, born to an autocrat's crown and the luxury of life that waits upon those in kings' houses, teaches us anything, surely it is that riches and power, even the greatest, can never buy friendship, or loyalty, or love, and so must ever fail to satisfy the human heart.

THE spirit of true thanksgiving is for every day of the year—an everyday virtue. It will color and beautify every relation of life. Almost unbelievable—because so rare—is the story of a family in the "oil country" of the Southwest. Like a green oasis in a desert of bristling derricks, lies a quarter section that is just plain farm,—the group of buildings, the surrounding grove of cottonwood trees, the widespreading fields, grain in the stack, cattle in the pasture. Only one derrick, near the house.

That one well was a "gusher"—it meant immediate, almost fabulous, wealth to the owners of the farm. "We are rich! We can go to Chicago or New York, and live without working!" cried the elder of the two sons.

"Call Duncan," replied the father; and when the younger son was come, he said: "I let the oilmen drill to test our farm because you boys asked it. The result will give us a million without a stroke of work. But it will ruin our quiet home and unfit us for life's real tasks. It has already spoiled scores of our neighbors, as you and mother know right well. I think too much of you boys to let you grow up with money you never really earned. We are healthy, and daily work is a joy. We can't afford to be rich."

"He turned to his wife and said, 'Janet, thank God that we are able to work; and do not want to live without it.' And the wife and the boys bowed their heads while the sturdy old Scotchman prayed.

"The oilmen were frantic at his refusal to sell or lease. They offered fabulous prices. They threatened and tried to scare him into yielding. But the White Farm is still there, and Ross and his wife and sons are working on it happily, surrounded by the forest of ricks and the black stretch of ruined prairie soil."

That man was thankful for what he had—he measured life's material good at its real value, and with a grateful heart for the everyday blessings that no money can buy.

WHEN we "count our blessings" let us look beyond the "basket and store." Be thankful for these, of course, but welcome gratefully "whatever gifts the hours bestow, or great or small."

"Lord, we thank thee; hut or hall,
Mountain height or tossing sea,

Matters little unto him

Who with love keeps company;
Roof of thatch or gilded dome—
'Tis the heart that makes the home.

"Wooden bowl or jeweled brim,
Dainty meats or oaten cakes,
Make a royal spread to him
Who with thankfulness partakes;
North or south, or west or east,
'Tis the spirit makes the feast."

AND what shall we do when our outlook seems dark? when our labor of love seems to fall in ruins around our feet? when, try as we will, we cannot look beyond the present grief and pain?

Try praising. The more we exercise the grace of gratitude, the stronger and more fervent it becomes. A missionary in China had lost the spirit of thankfulness out of his heart. Doubts oppressed him. Even prayer seemed to bring no re-

A PSALM OF THANKSGIVING

MAKE a joyful noise
unto the Lord, all ye
lands. ¶ Serve the Lord
with gladness: come before
his presence with singing.
¶ Know ye that the Lord he
is God: it is he that hath
made us, and not we our-
selves; we are his people, and
the sheep of his pasture.
¶ Enter into his gates with
thanksgiving, and into his
courts with praise: be thank-
ful unto him, and bless his
name. ¶ For the Lord is
good; his mercy is everlast-
ing; and his truth endureth
to all generations."

lief. When his courage was at its lowest ebb, he noticed a motto on the wall of a native chapel—"Try Praise-ing." Praise and gloom can never live in the same heart; and the discouraged worker found that his causes of gratitude multiplied with his expression of praise. Try praise-ing!

Be definite in praise. There is a vagueness in much of our thanksgiving that spreads it out so thin that it really touches nothing. We are admonished, "Forget not all his benefits;" but, as has been well said, "Most of us are sadly in arrears in this matter." The *Sunday School Times* tells of a Christian woman who thanked God for the privilege of greeting friends with a cordial handshake. "She had been a missionary to lepers. Some of her friends have no hands. Others dare not touch the hand of one that is free from leprosy.

Missionaries to the lepers have a keen sense of things to be thankful for. In many ways God is trying to teach us what he means when he tells his children to give thanks *in everything*." Be definite in praise.

Try sharing. The thankful heart will not wait for some appointed day to share its joys with others. Those who need our ministry of sympathy and love, of helpfulness and kindness, that does not stop with words, are with us always. If we can add joy to another heart, we double the joy of our own.

"I counted my little store:
Why was to others given more?
Why were their lips with honey fed,
While mine had labor's hard-earned bread?
A weary, hopeless task seemed living!
I could not bring to God thanksgiving.

"There came a poor man to my door:
I shared with him my scanty store,
When, lo! my sense of want had flown
And rarest riches were my own!
So sweet is love's divided bread,
I seemed with heaven's own manna fed.
What blessed joy there was in living!
I brought to God my glad thanksgiving."

None is so poor that the happiness of sharing is denied him. Try sharing!

So though Thanksgiving Day finds many bowed heads and burdened hearts in this year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventeen,—and we have only begun to know for ourselves the grief that encircles the world,—our causes for thankfulness to God were never greater than they are at this hour. Let us make Paul's admonition our motto for Thanksgiving Day, and for all the days: "*In everything give thanks.*"

SMALL ECONOMIES

MRS. D. A. FITCH

IF more pains were taken to use the ends and edges of towels instead of the middle, the piece would last much longer.

WHEN the hook has broken from a bone crochet hook, the dextrous use of a common file will make another, perhaps as good as the original.

A WIDE-MOUTHED bottle to hold the oil and a swab made by fastening a cloth to the end of a clothespin, is a convenience for oiling baking tins.

DRIED fruits that are to be eaten raw, as dates, figs, and raisins, need thorough washing. They are more healthful as well as more palatable if steamed a few minutes.

HOUSE slippers may be made from ordinary twine, using the pieces that accumulate in every home. Sort them according to coarseness and use like yarn, pressing all knots to the inside of the slipper. They can be washed when soiled.

A BROOM will last much longer if the sewed part is rather more than covered with the leg of an old stocking. A few stitches through and through will hold it in place.

If it is found expensive or otherwise difficult to obtain the ready-made mattress, and excelsior can be obtained, a comfortable bed can be made with this filling.

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THE SENIOR BIBLE YEAR ASSIGNMENT

December 2.	Eph. 1-3: God's eternal purpose.
December 3.	Eph. 4-6: Unity; holiness; love; etc.
December 4.	Philippians: Fruits of righteousness.
December 5.	Colossians: Divine headship of Christ.
December 6.	1 Thessalonians: The second advent.
December 7.	2 Thessalonians: Apostasy; the man of sin; consuming destruction.
December 8.	1 Timothy: Advice to a young minister.

THE EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS

This epistle was written by Paul, A. D. 62, from Rome, to the church at Ephesus, a large and important city in Ionia, the capital of the Roman province of Asia. It was especially celebrated for its magnificent temple dedicated to the heathen goddess Diana, so exceptionally vast and beautiful as to be regarded as one of the wonders of the world. The inhabitants of Ephesus were grossly idolatrous, superstitious, voluptuous, and noted for their practice of magical arts.

This renowned city was visited A. D. 54 by Paul, whose earnest proclamation of the truth resulted in the conversion of numbers to the Christian faith, many of the sorcerers burning their books, fear falling on Jew and Greek alike, the name of the Lord Jesus being magnified, and the word of God mightily growing and prevailing.

Such was the success attending the apostle's zealous, earnest daily labors, that he remained in Ephesus on his second visit two years, when a great tumult arose, owing to the jealousies excited by the votaries of Diana, and Paul narrowly escaped with his life. A Christian church was formed, the members of which were commended for their faith and love; and the apostle addressed this epistle to them from Rome while a prisoner there, and forwarded it by Tychicus, to confirm and strengthen the believers in the faith and hope of the gospel, and to give them some most important teaching in the deepest and sublimest truths of the Christian religion.

After the customary salutation, he proceeds to the enunciation of several important statements of doctrine, accompanied by an earnest prayer for the impartation of wisdom and knowledge. He then proclaims that salvation is of grace through faith, and with architectural beauty describes the spiritual temple, and the exalted privileges of those who compose the same. He next unfolds what is the eternal purpose of God in Christ Jesus, and again prays in a strain of affectionate earnestness that the believers might be strengthened in faith, expanded in knowledge, and rooted in love. The unity of the church is then affirmed with glowing fervor, and affectionate exhortations to tenderness and forbearance, purity and zeal, are given. Certain conjugal and filial duties further claim his attention, in the midst whereof he gives a most beautiful illustration of the union of Christ and his church. The epistle closes with a description of the armor provided for the Christian soldier, and an earnest exhortation to put it on, and constantly

wear the same in connection with unceasing watchfulness and prayer.

The book of Ephesians "shows us the glorious position of the believer in Christ, pardoned, blessed, raised to heavenly places and a heavenly life through God's rich mercy. The second part of the letter shows how the 'new man' ought to walk on earth, and how he ought to serve." The style of this epistle is eloquent, affectionate, and earnest, often glowing with fervor, and at times rising to the sublime, yet withal most practical and plain-spoken.—*Selected.*

PHILIPPIANS

Philippi will be forever famous as the place in which the first church of Europe was organized by Paul in 52 A. D. This city originally belonged to Thrace, but in 358 B. C. it was seized by King Philip (father of Alexander the Great) of Macedon and made the most easterly city of his kingdom. It is conspicuous in Roman history as the place of the defeat (42 B. C.) of Brutus and Cassius by Octavius and Marcus Antonius; by which the cause of the republican oligarchy of Rome died and Augustus (Octavius) was made emperor. In commemoration of this decisive battle the city was given the rank of a Roman colony. It was not itself a center of manufacture or commerce, but, situated on the great Egnatian Way, travelers and traders passed through it eastward and westward from all parts of the Roman world. It was a fit city in which to begin that work of the cross which was to spread over and conquer all Europe.

This letter was written from Rome during Paul's first imprisonment (Acts 28: 30, 31; Phil. 1: 7-13; 4: 22), about 62 A. D. The occasion of the epistle is very plain. The church at Philippi had sent to Paul at Rome a gift by the hands of Epaphroditus, a contribution for his support while imprisoned and unable to earn money for himself. This was not the first time that this church had remembered the necessities of the apostle. Phil. 4: 10-19. Epaphroditus, while at Rome, had entered heartily into Christian work; had been taken sick; had recovered, and was about to return home. Paul takes the opportunity offered to write this letter of thanks to his beloved Philippians. The epistle is valuable not only as showing how Paul could write a letter of thanks for favors received, but for its picture of him in imprisonment; the account of the spread of the gospel in Rome, and the brief yet comprehensive statements of Christian doctrines. It "teaches us that outward circumstances need not affect the joy of Christian experience. As to circumstances, Paul was Nero's prisoner; as to his inner experience, he was the happiest man on earth. The epistle is a shout of joy, of triumph. What happiness does not Paul draw in chapter 2 from lowly service, walking in Jesus' footsteps!"—*Selected.*

COLOSSIANS

The church at Colosse, a city of Phrygia, not far from Laodicea, appears to have been raised up by Epaphras. Philemon and Onesimus lived there. Paul's letter to these believers, written from Rome during his first imprisonment, was especially to warn them against certain errors that were creeping into the organization. "Things above" is the keynote to this book.

"The letter to the Colossians is filled with lessons of highest value to all who are engaged in the service of Christ, lessons which show the singleness of purpose and the loftiness of aim which will be seen in the life of him who rightly represents the Saviour."

OUR YOUNG MEN IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

(Continued from page 2)

were laboring earnestly to prepare themselves for the attainment of some cherished purpose; others from active service in our sanitariums and publishing houses. The disappointment which will naturally come to them, the separation from home, the new associations and environments, the adapting of their plans and purposes to meet changed conditions,—all these things will require of them wisdom and courage. Let us remember them daily at the throne of grace.

We have confidence to believe that the young men of our church, wherever they are called, will prove themselves true men. In their service to their country they will be true and faithful. They will perform their duties, not as men pleasers, but as the servants of Christ who by his prophets and apostles has exhorted us to be subject with all humility to those placed in authority over us. We have confidence to believe also that while they render to their government the service which is required, they will be true to God and to his requirements, recognizing that Heaven's claims upon their lives are paramount to every other consideration.

Let our young men feel that God in his providence has permitted them to be brought into these trying situations for their own highest good. Therefore they should look up and hope in him. It is not for them to bow down their heads in sorrow and disappointment, but with courage and faith and confidence in God find joy in the experiences which he may permit to come upon them. It is their privilege to hold such communion with Heaven that they may become agencies of light and blessing to their associates, sending out from their lives silent influences which will gather with Christ. Christ is as near to our boys in the training camps to-day as he was when they were in their homes or connected with any of our institutions. Let them remember this, and by faith reach out their hands and take hold of him. He will prove a present help in every time of need.

F. M. W.

FIRST AND SECOND THESSALONIANS

Thessalonica, a prosperous and populous seaport city of Macedonia, was anciently called Therma, from the hot springs in its vicinity. Cassander, who rebuilt the city about 315 B. C., renamed it Thessalonica in honor of his wife, the sister of Alexander the Great. It is now known as Saloniki.

In Paul's day the population was made up of Jews, Greeks, and Romans. Because of its favorable location, "on the sea margin of a vast plain, watered by numerous rivers, halfway between the Adriatic and the Hellespont, at the entrance of the pass into the Macedonian plains, with a constant tide of traffic ebbing and flowing,—abroad by sea and inland by the two arms of Roman road,—it was a fit center of evangelization, as from thence 'sounded out the word of the Lord not only in Macedonia and Achaia, but also in every place.'"

With Silas and Timothy, Paul visited Thessalonica on his second missionary journey; and a flourishing church, noted for its ardent hope in the soon return of the Lord Jesus, was raised up. Obligated to flee from the city because of the persecution of the unbelieving Jews, Paul went to Corinth, where he stayed a year and a half. Here, a few months after leaving the new church in Thessalonica, the apostle addressed to them his earliest letter, in A. D. 52. In it he recounted the circumstances of his stay among them, expressed his joy in the good report that had been brought to him by Timothy concerning the believers, and took occasion to clear up in their minds certain truths concerning the state of the dead and the second advent.

Paul's second letter to the Thessalonian believers was written from Corinth not long after the first. Some had failed to understand his teaching in regard to the second coming of Christ, and the excitement and unrest in the church over this question were increasing.

"In his second letter Paul sought to correct their misunderstanding of his teaching, and to set before them his true position. He again expressed his confidence in their integrity, and his gratitude that their faith was strong, and that their love abounded for one another and for the cause of their Master. He told them that he presented them to other churches as an example of the patient, persevering faith that bravely withstand persecution and tribulation; and he carried their minds forward to the time of the second coming of Christ."

Clearly he outlined the history of the mystery of lawlessness, whose evil work of opposition and persecution would continue through long ages before the second advent. "The Thessalonian believers had hoped for immediate deliverance; now they were admonished to take up bravely and in the fear of God the work before them. The apostle charged them not to neglect their duties nor resign themselves to idle waiting. After their glowing anticipations of immediate deliverance, the round of daily life and the opposition that they must meet would appear doubly forbidding. He therefore exhorted them to steadfastness in the faith."

FIELD NOTES

SIXTEEN new believers have been added to the church at Pontiac, northern Illinois.

TWENTY-FOUR new members were taken into the Brooklyn (N. Y.) church on a recent Sabbath.

SIX persons were recently baptized at Clovis, N. Mex.

ELDER N. T. SUTTON reports the baptism of five persons at Encampment, Wyo.

EIGHT new members have united with the church at Hutchinson, Kans., since camp-meeting.

WALLA WALLA COLLEGE has an enrolment in the academic and college grades of 271, the largest in its history.

ELDER O. O. BERNSTEIN on a recent Sabbath baptized ten adults, who were added to the church at Denver, Colo.

C. L. SNODGRASS, of the Inter-Mountain Conference, reports the baptism of eleven persons at Collbran, Colo.

BROTHER FRANK WEEKS reports that at the close of a series of meetings held at Heresford, Tex., twelve adults are keeping the Sabbath of the Lord.

A CHURCH of thirteen adult members has been organized at Greve, Mont., and a church of ten members at Richey. At the latter place there is a new Sabbath school of fourteen.

ELDER ROY MERSHON writes from Borneo: "In a recent trip on the west coast I organized two new Sabbath schools and started two church schools. Three other church schools are already in operation, making five in Borneo at the present time. At one place there were twelve persons desiring baptism who had never heard a sermon or a Bible reading."

News and Miscellany

Notes and clippings from the daily and weekly press

—The shortage of wool in this country and the increased demands for it, owing to army needs, will necessitate radical changes in men's clothing next year. To economize on the amount of cloth used, manufacturers and tailors will be asked to cut down or eliminate altogether certain parts of clothing worn for ornament rather than usefulness. Cuffs on the trousers are tabooed, as are pleated coats with belts and fancy waistcoat lapels. The lapels on coats and flaps on coat pockets will be narrowed considerably. In short, wherever a few inches of cloth can be saved without injuring the garment, it will be done.

—A new tooth-filling material has been developed in the Mellon Institute of the University of Pittsburgh, and after having been tested for more than a year by 1,031 dentists selected at random throughout the United States, "it has been demonstrated to be a complete success. Director Bacon has authorized the manufacture and sale of this new dental material as a product from the Mellon Institute. Dr. C. C. Vogt is the originator of the compound, which is the result of over two years' investigation and experimentation. It is declared to have met the demand of Dean H. E. Friesell, of the School of Dentistry, University of Pittsburgh, for an ideal filling material, which, he said, "would have the plasticity and adhesiveness of cement, the appearance of porcelain, and the durability of gold."

—The Bible in Mandarin Chinese is completed. It has been in preparation since 1888. More than 300,000,000 of China's population understand the Mandarin.

—An edict issued by the Post Office Department states that hereafter no advertisements of saloons, barrooms, buffets, or any places where liquor is sold will be allowed to pass through the mails in "dry" territory. The order does not affect literature which discusses in a general way the liquor question, it is said.

—Seventy-five dry kilns for sweet potatoes will be in operation in Louisiana by the end of the year. These kilns have been erected under the supervision of the State Council of Defense, and will effect great savings to the farmer and business men, as they hold sweet potatoes without decay, assuring better returns to the grower and lower prices to the consumer.

—In order to forestall any possible attempt to wreck the White House and to prevent persons with evil designs from entering it unawares, a cordon of light from huge electric lamps is maintained about the mansion every night, making everything as far as the fringe of bushes that outlines the grounds as plain as day. Besides the regular police force, soldiers are kept posted on all sides.

—Contracts have been awarded for 1,500,000 pairs of boots for the Russian army, at a total cost of \$7,500,000. The awards were made by members of the Russian purchasing commission, advised by the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense. These contracts, with those placed by the War Department for the American armies, make the enormous total of 8,400,000 pairs of footgear which have been placed recently.

—It is reported that contracts have been let by the War Department for the construction of 20,000 airplanes for use in the war against Germany. This is practically the whole number of airplanes for which provision was made in the \$640,000,000 aviation bill. About 5,000 of these will be built abroad. American aviators are today being trained in all the Allied countries as well as in this country, in twenty-four flying schools and in a number of ground schools. Their final training will be on foreign soil.

—President Wilson has issued an executive order which puts into effect practically all the great powers vested in him by the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act, said to be one of the most drastic pieces of legislation that has ever passed an American Congress. Under the regulations set forth the President has complete control of American commerce and trade as regards both exports and imports. Provision is made for the taking over, when deemed advisable, of enemy property in the United States. Enemy-held patents may be used to aid in the winning of the war. A censorship board has been created, with full powers to censor cable, radio, and mail communications. The Exports Administrative Board goes out of existence, and is replaced by the War Trade Board, which will supervise all exports and imports, and issue licenses for trading with "enemy" firms. Foreign insurance companies in the United States will be subject to a licensing system. The Postmaster-General is intrusted with supervision over and licensing of foreign language newspapers.

—How can we stand meatless meals? Well, so eminent a dietitian as Dr. Lusk, of Cornell University, declares that if one takes milk with other foods, meat may be dispensed with; and another eminent authority in diet advocates as ideal a diet consisting of bread, potatoes, fruit, and a pint of milk. Here are two men of the highest standing who have found, as the result of wide experimentation, that meat is not necessary to health or strength. This is as true for working men as for others. This is valuable information, in view of the present prices of good meat.

—The war letter is here. The American soldier will not spend much time writing home. On one side of the official "soldier's letter" are seven sentences. They read: "I am quite well." "I have been admitted into hospital." "I am wounded and am getting along well, and hope to return to duty soon." "I am sick." "I have received your letter, telegram, or parcel." "Letter follows at first opportunity." "I have received no letter from you." On the card are explicit directions to cross out the sentences not required, and the warning, "If anything else is added, the post card will be destroyed." On the other side is space for the address and the censor's stamp. A line which reads, "Soldier's letter on United States service," guarantees expedition of the mail. The stamp on the letter bears the words, "U. S. Army Postal Service," and the date, giving no information as to the location of the soldier.

OBITUARIES

DR. DAVID EMANUEL BLAKE

David Emanuel Blake was born of colored parentage Aug. 24, 1877, in St. James Parish, Jamaica, and died in Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 31, 1917. He was converted to the third angel's message in 1901, under the efforts of Elder W. W. Eastman. Brother Blake attended South Lancaster Academy, and entered ministerial work in Florida in 1905. He was united in marriage to Dr. Lottie C. Isbell at Birmingham, Ala., and after completing the medical course, connected with the Rock City Sanitarium, near Nashville, Tenn., where they both labored until 1912. From 1912 to 1916 the Doctors Blake engaged in self-supporting medical missionary work in the Canal Zone, Panama. His health having failed, he returned to the States and connected with the West Virginia Conference in April of this year, where he fell at his post of duty. Our brother leaves a father, mother, wife, and four children. He rests in hope. T. M. French.

Sparks.—Susan Sparks was born in Berrien County, Mich., Aug. 1, 1832. She was married to John Irwin, July 31, 1851. To this union were born eight children, three of whom died in infancy. Five sons and one brother survive her, her husband having died eleven years ago. At an early age she with her husband united with the Christian church at Buchanan, Mich. In the fall of 1881 they moved to Cleon Township, Manistee Co., Mich. In the winter of 1886-87 she united with the Seventh-day Adventist church in Cleon, Mich., remaining a consistent member till her death, which occurred Oct. 20, 1917. Among her five sons is Elder J. J. Irwin, president of the North Wisconsin Conference. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer at the Evangelical church at Pomona, Mich. J. C. Harris.

Bennett.—Lois Bennett was born at Gravel Ford, Ore., Feb. 10, 1900, and died at Roseburg, Ore., Oct. 10, 1917. She was a member of the Seventh-day Adventist church, and fell asleep in hope of a part in the first resurrection. She was laid to rest beside her brother and sister. T. G. Bunch.

Davis.—Homer Lonnie Davis was born May 9, 1916, in Battle Creek, Mich., and died Aug. 10, 1917, in Louisville, Ky. Just two weeks before his death the parents, Brother and Sister G. A. Davis, moved to Louisville, where Brother Davis is pastor of the church. Little Homer was a bright, lovable child, and the sorrowing parents are sustained by the hope of a soon-coming Saviour.

GEORGE ORLANDO STATES

The subject of this sketch was born near the town of Dansville, Mich., March 19, 1848. His father was George William States, a native of Connecticut. His mother's maiden name was Harriet Lincoln, and she was a native of Vermont. His father was for many years a school-teacher, being a man well informed for his day and time. Later he took up farming.

The deceased received most of his early schooling from his father. Much of his training along religious lines he received from his mother, for she was a woman with very strong religious convictions. She was one of the first converts to the Adventist faith in the State of Michigan, and for many years lived out her convictions alone and brought up her family to be observers of that religious belief.

In 1868 he was married to Miss Carrie L. Gilbert, of Memphis, Mich., and she survives him.

When a young man, he learned broom making, a trade which he followed for many years—in fact, he worked at it mornings and evenings to earn a livelihood for himself and his wife while he attended Battle Creek College. It was in this college that he received an education which, with his mother's training, later led him into the Adventist ministry.

In the year 1883 he became a minister in the Adventist denomination, and was faithful and devout in that calling until the day of his death. He was sincere, and had no doubts regarding the path he had chosen to follow.

In the year 1885 he with his family moved from Michigan to the State of Colorado, settling in Delta County, near the town of Eckert. This has been his home except when called to labor for short periods in other sections of this and other States.

For many years he took a prominent part in an official capacity in church work. Later he had charge of the work in the States of Wyoming, Utah, and Arizona. When his health failed, he was compelled to return to his old home in hopes of regaining his failing strength. His mind and heart to the last were upon religious themes and activities. He was a man widely read, not only in Biblical literature, but secular history, and many well-informed men have marveled at his fund of historical information. He was a Bible scholar, able in his prime to repeat thousands of verses and whole chapters of the Bible, and could quote from memory almost the whole book of Romans.

As a husband and father, he was kind and considerate, loving, true, and generous to a fault. He lived for the good he could do in his own family, to his friends, and to all people within his power to reach.

During the past few years of his life, Elder States was a great sufferer, but he bore all his afflictions with a fortitude and faith almost superhuman. He died suddenly, at his home, Cedaredge, Colo., Oct. 18, 1917. He leaves a wife, one daughter, two sons, and other relatives. The funeral services were conducted by H. E. Lysinger, assisted by Walter Zeigler and the Baptist pastor at Cedaredge.

G. W. States.

Ballard.—Sister Elisabeth Ballard was born at Venice, Ohio, June 12, 1837, and fell asleep in Jesus at the residence of her daughter, in Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1917. Sister Ballard accepted present truth seventeen years ago, and died in the fullness of the Christian's hope. She leaves a daughter and three grandchildren to mourn. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer. S. A. Wellman.

Shipley.—September 2, Doris, the two-year-old daughter of Brother and Sister Elmer Shipley, of Takoma Park, passed away. Doris was a sweet, lovable child. Her death, after a very short illness, caused great grief to all who knew her. Words of comfort were spoken from 1 Cor. 15:42-55, after which we laid her to rest to await the coming of Him who will gather the lambs in his arms. C. M. Sorenson.

Brinton.—Mrs. Clarine J. Brinton, known in early life as Miss Clara J. Woods, fell asleep in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 5, 1917. In 1858 she was married to Edward F. Webb, and to them were born four children. Being left a widow, she was later married to Caleb Brinton. She embraced the third angel's message under the labors of Elder R. H. Martin, and sleeps in the blessed hope of a soon-coming Saviour. R. R. Stevens.

Parke.—H. F. Parke was born in Pennsylvania, June 12, 1844, and died in Tillamook, Ore., Oct. 9, 1917. He was married to Miss Martha E. Smith, of Macomb, Ill., Sept. 14, 1869, and to them were born three children. Under the labors of Elder G. E. Johnson he united with the Seventh-day Adventist church in December, 1915. He sleeps in Jesus. His wife, two daughters, and one son are left to mourn. H. W. Cottrell.

Footo.—Martha A. Footo was born at Brownsdale, Minn., Dec. 5, 1863, and died at the home of her daughter, near Healdsburg, Cal., Oct. 22, 1917. At the age of fourteen she gave her heart to God, uniting with the Christian church. About twenty-seven years ago she accepted the third angel's message, and remained faithful to the end. During her sickness she was ever patient, and was fully resigned to whatever might be God's will for her. Three daughters, three granddaughters, and two sisters are left to mourn. The funeral services were conducted by Elders W. H. Saxby and E. R. Steward, interment taking place at Healdsburg, Cal. S. T. Hare.

Emery.—Hannah Hilton was born in Cornville, Maine, April 27, 1842, and died at Boulder, Colo., Oct. 31, 1917, aged 75 years. In 1866 she was married at Boston to Thomas S. Emery. They made their home at Cornville, Maine, till 1890, when they moved to Battle Creek, Mich., to give their children educational advantages. Later they moved to Montana, and in 1902 to Boulder, Colo., where they have since resided. She accepted the Adventist faith in 1864 as the result of meetings held near her home by Elders J. N. Andrews and M. E. Cornell. Although she never attended any of the meetings, she heard the subjects discussed, and studied the Bible for herself, later accepting the faith. She had ever been a consistent and earnest member of the Seventh-day Adventist church, and died leaving positive assurance that she had fallen asleep with the smiles of her Saviour upon her. She leaves an aged husband, three sons and their families.—Elder W. D. Emery, of Boulder; Dr. Guy C. Emery, of Salt Lake City; and Ralph T. Emery, for the past several years secretary-treasurer of the Colorado Conference. The funeral services were conducted by the writer, assisted by Elder W. A. Gosmer. E. E. Farnsworth.

Amundson.—Hans Peder Amundson was born near Kongsberg, Norway, Feb. 13, 1836. He was married to Maren Olson in June, 1856, and to them were born three daughters. His wife died in 1888, but some time before that the family had come to America and settled in Minnesota. His second wife was Mrs. Barbro Palmer, deceased in 1900,—and seven years later he was united in marriage to Bertha Rennings. He died at his home near Broten, Minn., Sept. 29, 1917. His wife, five children, and four stepchildren survive. Brother Amundson became a member of the Seventh-day Adventist church in 1872, and fell asleep in hope. Emanuel Lovold.

Appointments and Notices

ADDRESSES WANTED

Information concerning the whereabouts of the following persons is desired by the Seventh-day Adventist church at Stockton, Cal.: Erander Spaulding, Langford Spaulding, Mrs. Gertrude Chaney, Mrs. C. Anderson, Mrs. W. N. Thiel, and L. J. Manion. Address Mrs. L. Waldon, 439 W. Fremont St., Stockton, Cal.

PUBLICATIONS WANTED

The persons named below desire late, clean copies of our publications, sent postpaid, for use in missionary work. In sending publications care should be exercised to select only such as are free from soil and disfigurement. We have been credibly informed that some who oppose this movement and the truths which it represents, answer these requests for literature, and are sending to our brethren and sisters in various parts of the country tracts and papers representing their opposition. Our workers should be careful not to confound this literature with our denominational publications, and thus unwittingly become agents in sending out matter not printed in the interests of the cause of truth.

Lura Phillips, 505 Tulip Ave., Takoma Park, D. C., desires Signs and other of our papers for distribution.

The Asheville Missionary Volunteer Society desires papers suitable for missionary work. Address Seventh-day Adventist Parsonage, 238 Haywood St., Asheville, N. C.

REQUEST FOR PRAYER

Though widely separated from one another, the followers of our Lord and Master can meet in spirit daily at the throne of grace. In our devotions let us remember our brethren and sisters who are in affliction. Says the apostle: "Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them; and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body." We ourselves shall share in the blessings we seek for others. "The Lord turned the captivity of Job, when he prayed for his friends." We suggest the noon hour as an appropriate time for remembering these special requests.

A sister in the Central West asks prayer for her daughter, who is just now passing through a severe trial.

FARM FOR SALE

Seventy acres of land, 40 of which are under cultivation, near Daylight, Tenn., one mile from an Adventist church and church school. Small orchard of two acres. Improvements consist of four-room house, barn, corncrib, and granary. Price, \$1,400. Part of the proceeds to go to foreign missions. If interested, write to J. L. Shuler, Room 31, Deaderick Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.

The Review and Herald

Special Club Prices

ALTHOUGH the rates on several of our publications are to be increased with the beginning of the year, the prices of our clubs are based on 1917 rates. Those who take advantage of this offer effect two savings:

1. The special discount for sub-
scribing for three or more journals
2. The discount based on 1917
instead of 1918 prices

BEGINNING Dec. 1, 1917, and continuing to and including Jan. 31, 1918, the following special club prices will be given on periodicals for full-year subscriptions:

Review and Herald	\$2.05	Life and Health .....	.85
Youth's Instructor	1.30	Church Officers' Gazette .....	.50
Sabbath School Worker .....	.50	Liberty .....	.30
Christian Educator .....	.85	Present Truth .....	.15

Three papers constitute a club. All clubs must go to one name and address.

A Library of Denominational Periodicals

“ONE BETTER” than the above periodical clubbing rates is to subscribe for the Review Family Group. In this Group you receive the denominational church organ, a missionary journal, our youth's paper, which is “far in the lead” of other papers for the youth, a practical health journal, an educational journal, a paper devoted to Sabbath school interests, and one to civil and religious liberty.

THE REVIEW FAMILY GROUP

A Library of Denom- inational Periodicals	Review and Herald	\$2.25	Special \$5.50 Price
	Youth's Instructor	1.50	
	Life and Health	1.00	
	Christian Educator	1.00	
	Sabbath School Worker .....	.60
	Liberty .....	.35
	Present Truth .....	.25
		<hr/>	

All to One Address Only. These Prices Will be Advanced Feb. 1, 1918.

LOOK over this list carefully, and select your reading matter for a year. Send orders to your conference tract society. To secure these rates, see that your letter is postmarked not later than Jan. 31, 1918.

The Present is the Time to Act



WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 29, 1917

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ALL communications relating to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, and all manuscripts submitted for publication, should be addressed to EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, Review and Herald, Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C.

H. L. AND MRS. PEDEN, formerly of Washington Missionary College, sailed November 22 from Vancouver for India.

ELDER W. A. SPICER left Washington last week to attend an institute in Porto Rico. He will also meet with some of the churches on the island.

MRS. THEODORA WANGERIN and her two children sailed from Vancouver, November 22. Sister Wangerin returned from Korea about a year ago with her husband, who was very ill. Since then Brother Wangerin has been laid to rest, and she is now going back to her chosen field to labor for the Korean people.

EN route to the autumn council at Minneapolis, it was our privilege to spend a few hours at the sanitarium at Hinsdale, Ill. It is always a pleasure to meet with the earnest family of workers in this institution. The Lord is blessing their work, and the institution was well filled with patients. Since the death of Dr. David Paulson, Dr. Mary Paulson is acting as medical superintendent.

WE have received a sketch of the life of Elder William Covert, who recently passed away at his home in Aurora, Ill., at the age of seventy-six years. Elder Covert's name has been a familiar one in our denominational history for many years. He was an earnest, faithful minister of Christ, laboring devotedly by voice and pen for the advancement of the Master's kingdom. The great sorrow of his life during the last few months has been his inability to put into the work of God his old-time energy. He sleeps, awaiting the call of the Life-giver.

THE *Otterbein Teacher* for December, a monthly journal published in the interests of the Sunday schools of the United Brethren Church, has this good word to say for *Liberty* magazine:

"A recent copy of '*Liberty*, a Magazine for Religious Freedom,' has come to the editor's desk. This is the organ of the Religious Liberty Association, and stands not only for the cardinal doctrines of Christianity, but also for the absolute divorcement of church and state, the inalienable and Constitutional right of free speech, and the abolition of the liquor traffic. Several very able editorials on the question of national prohibition mark this journal as one standing in the forefront of the battle for a saloonless nation. The magazine is published quarterly by the Review and Herald Publishing Association, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C."

THE population of India is 318,000,000. To give the truth to these millions, we have as yet only one hundred European workers, with whom are associated quite a large company of native helpers. To make the task more difficult, there are about twenty different leading languages spoken, and several hundred dialects. Our missionaries must meet the difficulties caused by the caste system, by the custom of keeping the women secluded and in ignorance, and by the practice of child marriage and the practical slavery of widows, besides many of a less vital nature. As one of the workers wrote not long ago: "It would seem, from a human standpoint, an impossibility to finish the work in this generation; but He who is all-powerful, has a way in which to finish the task."

CUBA CALLING FOR COLPORTEURS

THE North American Division Conference Committee has asked the Publishing Department to secure two or three good Spanish-speaking colporteurs for Cuba, in response to an urgent call to the Mission Board from that field. The Cuban brethren are very anxious to get these workers as soon as possible, as the sugar-cane harvest will soon begin, when the people will have plenty of money with which to buy books. This call offers a splendid opportunity for two or three energetic colporteurs. Who will respond? Address the North American Division Conference Publishing Department, Takoma Park, D. C.

THE COMING WEEK OF PRAYER

DECEMBER 8-15 has been set apart as the "week of prayer," to be observed by our people in all our churches in the North American Division Conference. The time is near at hand, and it is important that definite plans be laid for observing this important annual season of devotion.

In previous years the week of prayer has brought incalculable blessings to our people. It has been a season of spiritual revival and reconsecration to not a few who had been losing out in their Christian experience. Many revivals in communities have dated their beginning from this season,—revivals which have resulted in a great ingathering of souls. When properly observed, the week of prayer has never yet failed to bring a church or community of believers into a better spiritual condition.

The times in which we are living are not conducive to spirituality. The supreme attention is centered in the awful world war. For three years and more it has dragged on, drawing into its vortex nearly the whole world, and the end is not in sight. The political, social, and financial conditions tend to deaden our spiritual faculties till we ourselves often seem half stupefied and greatly perplexed concerning our present duty to the church and the cause we represent.

Many of our own brethren in Christ have been called in the selective draft. During this season of prayer, while they will be in training in camps often remote from their homes, their hearts will be with the little companies of believers where they have met and worshiped, and they need a large interest in our petitions.

Then, too, the church faces a strenuous future. It has to answer the question con-

cerning the finishing of God's work on earth. Regardless of all else, notwithstanding the many calls coming to us demanding time and money, the church has to reckon with God concerning his work on earth. We cannot forget that great fields, whitened for the harvest, are awaiting the sickle of the faithful reaper. Not a few of the fields already entered are but feebly manned, and new recruits, if they can be found, must be sent as soon as possible. More and ever more means must be made available for our ever-growing work.

We hope our church officers will plan early and wisely for meetings, that the utmost good may come to the largest number. Not all can follow the same plan in the services, but all should work out for themselves the plan best suited to their needs.

It is important that a good reader be invited to read the articles prepared. The reader should be one who can give the sense of what he reads, who is Spirit-filled, and who wants to help the believers to a new experience. One should not be chosen simply because he can read well, but good reading adds much to the interest when other essentials are not lacking.

To eliminate as much as possible, of the ordinary daily routine for that week, often assists much in the amount of help received. Sometimes this can be done with suitable planning. Perhaps the washing can be dispensed with, the largest part of the cooking and preparation of food might be done beforehand, and other duties might be previously planned for, so that the family can rest a little each day, do some reading themselves, and have time for secret prayer and meditation. If one has to do all his ordinary duties, and then add to them attendance at the extra meetings, the best results can hardly be expected.

The offering should be planned for ahead, so that all may come prepared to give according to their ability. It will be taken up December 15, the last day of the season of prayer.

Let the season of prayer begin before December 8, and be continued throughout the coming year in the lives of all our people.

I. H. EVANS.

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