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# The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald



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No. 19

THE GOSPEL TO ALL NATIONS

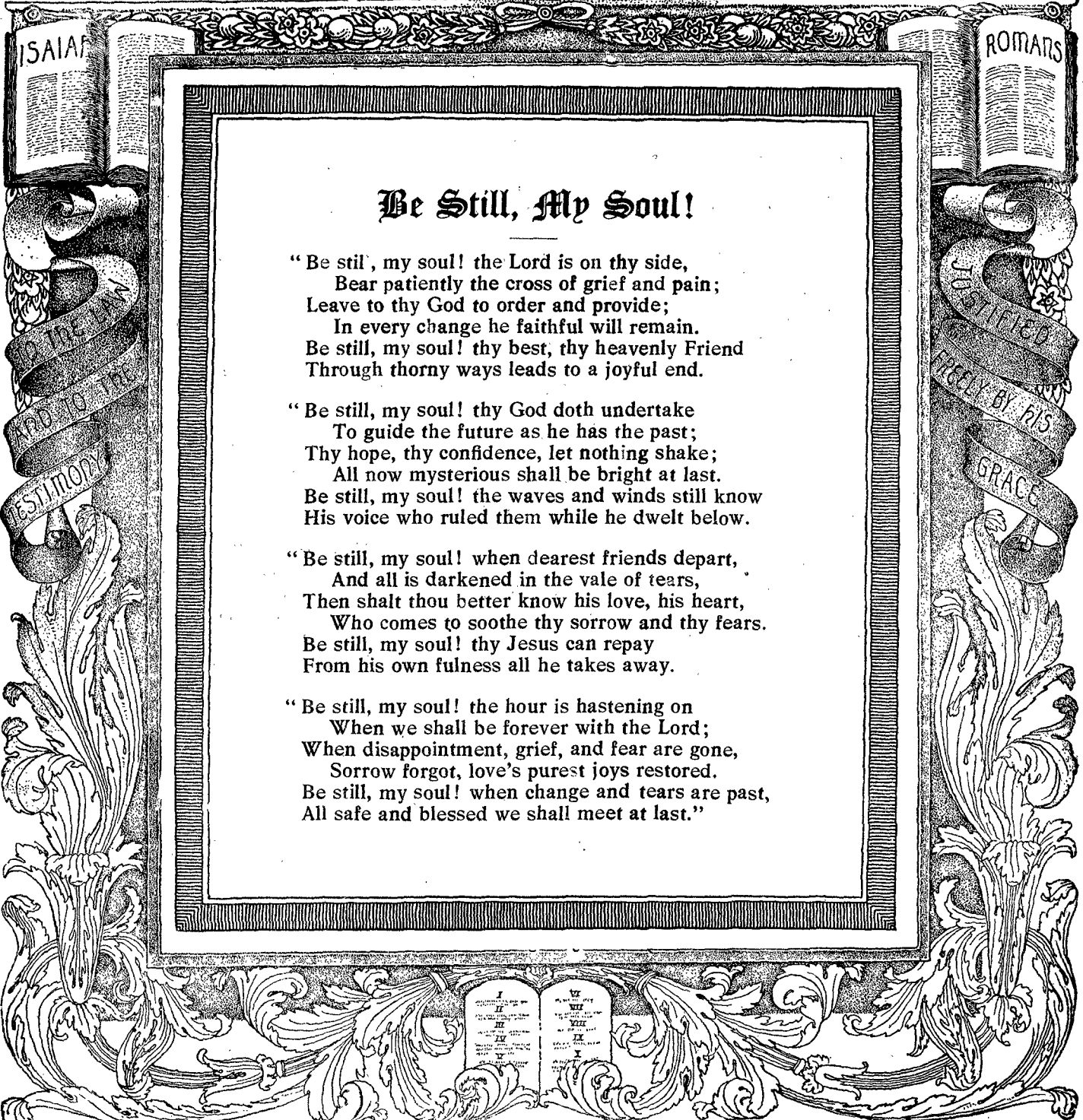
## Be Still, My Soul!

"Be still, my soul! the Lord is on thy side,  
Bear patiently the cross of grief and pain;  
Leave to thy God to order and provide;  
In every change he faithful will remain.  
Be still, my soul! thy best, thy heavenly Friend  
Through thorny ways leads to a joyful end.

"Be still, my soul! thy God doth undertake  
To guide the future as he has the past;  
Thy hope, thy confidence, let nothing shake;  
All now mysterious shall be bright at last.  
Be still, my soul! the waves and winds still know  
His voice who ruled them while he dwelt below.

"Be still, my soul! when dearest friends depart,  
And all is darkened in the vale of tears,  
Then shalt thou better know his love, his heart,  
Who comes to soothe thy sorrow and thy fears.  
Be still, my soul! thy Jesus can repay  
From his own fulness all he takes away.

"Be still, my soul! the hour is hastening on  
When we shall be forever with the Lord;  
When disappointment, grief, and fear are gone,  
Sorrow forgot, love's purest joys restored.  
Be still, my soul! when change and tears are past,  
All safe and blessed we shall meet at last."



### THE PARTING

IN this life we meet and part. Life is a succession of changes and transitions. Like ships on the ocean's broad expanse, we meet on life's great sea, greet one another for a brief moment, and then pass on, each bent on his own particular mission.

Thus has it been with the General Conference gathering. Brethren from the ends of the earth have come together. Friends long separated in time and space have clasped glad hands. Parents have welcomed children, and sisters brothers, or the reverse. Some, alas! have returned from mission lands to find that during their absence the family circle has been broken by death's ruthless stroke.

There is no pleasure of earth so sweet as Christian communion among long-separated friends and brethren. In the interchange of thought, the mutual telling of experiences, there is found both instruction and inspiration. For two full weeks this blessed fellowship was enjoyed. And it was indeed an inspiration to purer thought and nobler living, to higher and holier endeavor.

Who could listen to the reports from the great Orient, of the marvelous transformations being wrought in human life, without crying out to God to exercise the same transforming power in his own heart, subduing his iniquities, and making him an instrument meet for the Master's use in the finishing of the gospel work? Who could listen to the thrilling experiences related by our brethren concerning the work among the Indians of Peru, without realizing that the God of Daniel, of Moses, and of Paul was still at work, making his arm bare in the sight of the heathen in vindication of his holy cause?

Does one long to act a martyr's part, to spend and be spent for Christ? There is still opportunity. Does one long for heroic endeavor? for thrilling adventure? He may find them today, even as did Paul in his labors among those for whose salvation he periled his life. The great harvest field teems with opportunities for earnest, self-sacrificing, heroic endeavor.

Some delegates came to the Conference with serious concern. They wondered what the future had in store for this movement in these days of crisis. This was the first General Conference ever held when the Lord's special messenger to this people was not present, either in person or by letter. Would God still speak to his people? Would his Spirit lead as in the past? Would unity and harmony prevail, and the remnant church pre-

sent a united front to the common foe, or would they lose sight of their great objective,—the speedy carrying of the advent message to all the world,—and become divided in doctrine or organization?

How groundless all these forebodings have proved to be! How clearly was it demonstrated at the Conference that this movement is not dependent upon mere human leadership, but that Christ himself by his Holy Spirit is guiding and leading the hosts of Israel!

Emphatically, as perhaps never before, this was a praying Conference. Sensing their need of divine aid in the trying situation confronting our work throughout the world, the brethren sought earnestly for divine guidance. In this was their strength and safety. God answered prayer. Never have we seen such momentous questions settled with so great a degree of unanimity. Never have we witnessed such a spirit of complete surrender and co-operation. Men and women placed their all upon the altar for service or for sacrifice as the providence of God might indicate. It was a Pentecostal consecration; there came a Pentecostal blessing. A new vision of the future was afforded the believers,—a vision of great opportunities and of great possibilities; a vision of the greater refreshing which God is waiting to bestow upon his thirsty church, of the added power which will accompany this work in coming days. They realized the presence of the Unseen, and knew that he who had commissioned them to carry the gospel message would not leave them alone, nor allow the message to fail of accomplishing its divine purpose.

And then came the parting! From the place of prayer it was necessary to go out to the field of service; from the place of holy communion, to carry to those in darkness the joy of Christian hope. Brethren Evans and Fulton, with their earnest associates, will soon sail for the great heathen lands of the Far East. Brethren Montgomery and Westphal, with other earnest workers, will go back after a few days to the dark lands of Catholic America. Brethren Roberts and Parmele, with their faithful coworkers, will return to cope once more with the difficulties and dangers incident to their island field. Brother Campbell will return as soon as possible to his field in the great war zone of Europe. Others will go to Mexico, to Australia, etc. Our brethren in the homeland will again take up their tasks; the president and the ministers of the several conferences will each return to his own duties; the physician,

to his ministry to the sick; the school man, to the work of instruction. Each will have his own peculiar trials. Each must go back to cope with the same old environment. Each must take back with him the same mortal frame, the same physical body—a body which will continue to feel weariness and wear, nerves which will still feel the strain and tension of strenuous work and living. But he may take back with him a new measure of life, a revived spirit, a brighter hope, a stronger faith. This increased endowment will encircle the old environment with a halo of glory, and in it will be seen new opportunities for splendid service for God and for mankind. May this prove to be the experience of every delegate to the General Conference.

The recent gathering was but an earnest of the gathering soon to take place around the great white throne. To that glad day let us look forward with hope. A few years of labor, a little more toil, then the glad harvest, the eternal rest! The church militant will become the church triumphant. May we all have a part in that great consummation. Then shall we know that our labor in the Lord has not been in vain. With the Saviour we shall see of the travail of our souls—the salvation of those for whom we have spent and been spent—and we shall be satisfied. In their joy our joy will find its fullest and happiest realization.

F. M. W.



### GENERAL CONFERENCE IMPRESSIONS

It is indeed difficult to convey in words the feelings which come to one in attendance at the 1918 session of the General Conference. It would be much the same as an attempt to define the feelings one has when in a pitched battle. Upon returning from the Civil War of the "sixties," I was frequently asked how it seemed to be in battle. My invariable reply was, "I cannot tell." But to this the question would come, "Were you not in any engagements?" "Yes," I would say, "but words cannot tell how such an experience seems. To know how it seems, one must be in one, and get his own personal impressions."

It has been much like this to be in attendance at this Conference. In the first place, to look over the vast audience assembled, thrills one with the thought of how marvelously God has wrought in behalf of his truth in so short a time. Yet with so many delegates present, representing so many nations and tongues, perfect harmony seems to exist. Not a jarring note is

(Continued on page 23)

# The Advent HOLY BIBLE **REMNANT** **HERALD** And Sabbath

"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. 95

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 9, 1918

No. 19

## JOINT SESSION OF THE GENERAL AND NORTH AMERICAN DIVISION CONFERENCES

MARCH 29 TO APRIL 14, 1918

### GOD REVEALED IN MAN\*

I. H. EVANS

**TEXT:** "When it pleased God, who separated me from my mother's womb, and called me by his grace, to reveal his Son in me, that I might preach him among the heathen; immediately I conferred not with flesh and blood." Gal. 1: 15, 16.

#### Purpose of the Gospel

The purpose and object of the gospel is that God through Jesus Christ may be revealed in us, that we may be like his Son. The gospel is not a creed; it is not a system or theory of truth. The gospel is an experience, and it brings to every man who receives it an experience that reveals God to him.

God has in all ages tried to reveal himself to men. He has sometimes appeared to a man, and that man beheld some of his glory. In Isaiah 6: 1, 2, I read the experience the prophet wrote concerning himself:

"In the year that King Uzziah died I saw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up, and his train filled the temple. Above it stood the seraphims: each one had six wings; with twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly."

But you say, No man could ever see God and live. It is true that no man has seen him in all his glory, in all his completeness. The prophet saw the Lord, though not in the fulness of his glory. I suppose it will take a whole eternity for men and even for angels to understand all the greatness and goodness of our God.

When these men say they saw the Lord, they are in much the same position I was when I first came out here to the Coast. I had never seen the Pacific Ocean. As soon as I reached San Francisco and could do so, I took a street car and went out where I could see the ocean. I looked as far as I could to the west and to the north and to the south, and then I said I had seen the Pacific Ocean; but I had seen only a very small part of it. It stretches far beyond the limit of my vision; and yet I can say I saw the

Pacific Ocean. It is something like this when men say they have seen the Lord.

God does not always appear to men in the same way. He appeared to Isaiah in one form, to Moses in another, to Saul in still another. He appeared to Peter in a vision; to Cornelius in a dream of the night, through the ministry of an angel; a voice spoke to Philip, "Go near, and join thyself to this chariot."

Again and again, in different ages, God has revealed himself to men, and in this age God is just as ready to reveal himself as in other days.

God does not speak to all of us in the same way, but his plan and purpose is always the same,—to reveal Jesus Christ in every man, to make himself known to us, to manifest himself to us in such a way that there can never again be a doubt in our hearts but that we know the Lord.

Those men in ancient times, who had these visions, never wandered in doubt. Moses went through great tribulations after that revelation in the wilderness; but he remained true to God. Isaiah went through great hardships, and became one of the greatest prophets of whom we have any record. Paul endured hardship, self-denial, privation, and suffering almost beyond our comprehension. When God reveals himself to a man in this definite way, it is that he may know God, that there may be stamped on his soul and burned into his heart an experience and a faith that he can hold to and build on amid all the trying conditions that may come to him.

When God thus reveals himself to a man, the poor sinner seeking the Lord thinks of his own great need. Almost invariably he cries out, "What shall I do?"

You remember the record of Job. It speaks of Job as a good man, an "upright man; one that feareth God and escheweth evil." By and by the Lord revealed himself to Job in a way he had never done before. Job had argued a long time with his friends, contending most earnestly that he knew the Lord. He had defended himself. But when God had

revealed himself to Job, Job said of himself, "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear: but now mine eye seeth thee." Then he added, "Wherefore I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes." This seems to have been the experience of almost every man to whom God has spoken. When a man comes so near the Lord that he finds him, he cries out, "I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes."

When Isaiah saw the Lord in this revelation of which I have read, he said concerning himself: "Woe is me! for I am undone; because I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips: for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of hosts." Whenever God reveals himself to a man, by that touch the man is humbled, and he would fain hide himself, for he sees weaknesses of the flesh, and he says as did Job, "I abhor myself," or as Isaiah, "Woe is me! . . . I am a man of unclean lips." When Paul, on his way to Damascus, saw the Lord in vision, he exclaimed, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

Thus we see that when God reveals himself to a man, it is not simply to exalt that man, to lift him up, but it is to reveal the man's own character to himself in such a way that he will loathe himself, and cry unto God for salvation and deliverance from sin. And every man and every woman who has ever seen God, whether in this miraculous way of which I have read tonight, or in any other way in which God may choose to reveal himself, the very first thought of the heart is, I am unclean and unworthy, and I want the Lord to wash my heart and make it new. And that is the purpose of this revelation. It is not that men may be lifted up, but that they may forsake their sins, and give themselves to God for holy lives, to serve God as God wills, to do God's bidding wherever God may send them, and to be clean vessels for the Holy Spirit to fill.

#### Getting Acquainted with God

As soon as a man has had such an experience, and finds God in this revelation of himself personally, he will do everything he can to become better, and to become acquainted with God. He will be willing to make every sacrifice that man can make, that he may become better acquainted with God and know the Lord more

\* Sermon delivered at San Francisco, Cal., Friday evening, March 29, 1918.

and more. If he fails to do this, the sound of that voice which spoke to him, that revelation which came to him, will gradually die out of his heart, and he will go back into sin deeper and deeper, and become more and more hardened against the impressions of the Spirit of God.

This wonderful revelation of God to Paul seems to have possessed his soul in such a way that there was nothing in his life that he cared for, save that he might know the Lord Jesus Christ. In recounting his experiences, he writes to a church where he had labored, that as to confidence in the flesh he was a good Jew, circumcised the eighth day, a Pharisee of the Pharisees; "concerning zeal, persecuting the church; touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless." He had great prospects in life. But after he had had this vision of Jesus Christ and saw himself, he wrote:

"What things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ. Yea doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord: for whom I have suffered the loss of all things, and do count them but dung, that I may win Christ, and be found in him, not having mine own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith: that I may know him, and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, being made conformable unto his death."

#### The Experience of Every Christian

Paul has expressed here what I consider to be the experience of every Christian who has once come to know the Lord, and follows on to know him more and more. This world loses its charm. The man of God cannot love the riches of this world as the sinner loves them; nor can he give himself up to seek them as the sinner gives himself up to find riches.

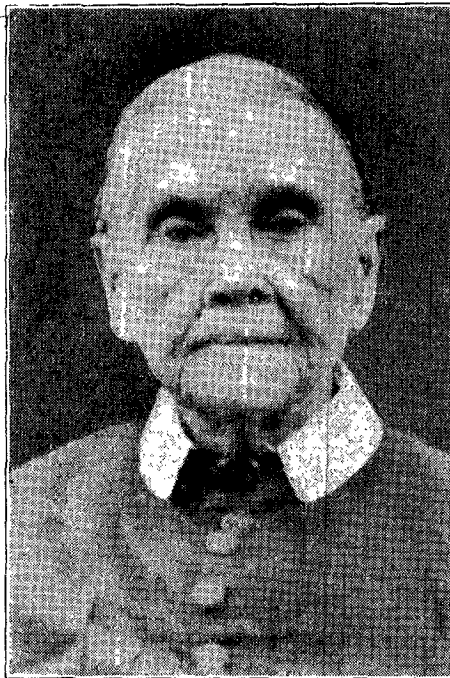
The man of God counts all the things that this world can give as refuse. There is nothing in this life that he prizes. The one supreme passion of every Christian who knows God is that he may know him more, and in his daily life become more and more like him. That becomes his great passion. It absorbs all his ambition. That is the one thing he lives for. Though he may have suffering and sorrow and trial and disappointment, yet there ever remains to the man who has had a revelation of Jesus Christ in his soul, a great supreme desire to know more of God. With Paul, he wants to know the comradeship of his suffering, he wants to be made "conformable unto his death."

When Paul had had this revelation of Jesus Christ to himself, there was nothing pertaining to this world that he did not cheerfully give up for God. And I hold that a man cannot endure what this apostle endured, cannot possibly stay by the work as this apostle stayed, nor give his life so unselfishly and enduringly to the preaching of the gospel, unless he has definitely burning in his heart a great

passion to be more and more like God.

When God has thus revealed himself to a man, that man cannot help but believe in God mightily. The man who has had such an experience as some of these men of whom I have read tonight, is compelled either to abandon all hope of salvation, or else to be a man of great faith in God. All the men of the past whom God was able to use in power, were men of faith, men who believed God, who were willing to suffer and deny themselves and endure for Christ's sake, that Christ might be revealed in them, and that they might be reckoned as sons of God.

Think of Moses. When, near Mt. Horeb, God called him by a wonderful revelation of himself, Moses does not seem to have been much different from



MRS. ELLEN G. WHITE

One of the last pictures taken of Mrs. White. She died July 16, 1915, at St. Helena, Cal.

other men. For forty years he had been in the mountains tending sheep; but from the day God spoke to him, Moses was a different man. God said, I will send you to Pharaoh, king of Egypt, and I will work the deliverance of my people from slavery and bondage. Moses at once became God's man. God took that poor shepherd from his flocks and sent him to the courts of Pharaoh. And Moses, because of his faith in God, never wavered, but lived and toiled and worked, and led Israel out of Egypt. God tried Israel in a wondrous manner, but Moses' faith never faltered after God had once revealed himself to him.

When God led Israel up to the Red Sea, Moses could see a great stretch of water before him. He could see the mountains that shut them in. He knew that the Egyptian army was behind them; he knew that there was no human way of escape. But Moses went out that night and stood like a brave soldier of the cross, looking

across to the farther shore of the Red Sea. He stood still to see what God would do for his people. No murmuring, no complaining, no going backward; there he stood, with three million people behind him crying, wringing their hands in sorrow, mourning and wailing, because they thought they were to be destroyed; and Moses stood there like a solid, adamant rock, knowing that God would work in some manner to save his people.

#### Able to Keep His Word

God revealed himself to Abraham. Abraham believed that God was able to keep his word. That is what God's men will always do.

When God said to Abraham, Take your son Isaac, and go yonder and offer him, I think it was a pretty hard task that God required. The promise of God had been repeated to Abraham on three separate occasions. Abraham loved his son, but God said, "Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah; and offer him there."

It took Abraham three days to make the journey. He had plenty of time for meditation, plenty of time to doubt. But when he got to Mt. Moriah, he gathered stones and built an altar, and then took his son and bound him on the altar as a sacrifice. He even went so far as to raise the knife to slay Isaac, in faith believing that the God who had given him his son by promise, was able, if necessary, to raise him from the dead and fulfil his word.

That is what men of faith can do. All they desire is to know that God wants a thing done, and that he has commissioned them to do it. They do not weigh evidence pro and con, to determine whether it stands to reason or not. If they are assured that God has spoken, they are ready and willing to obey, for they know that God will make good, and that no man can stay his hand.

When Nehemiah knew that the prophecies of the Word for the restoration of Jerusalem were about to be fulfilled, think what he did to fulfil the word of God — what a long journey he took. When he reached Jerusalem, no one was in sympathy with him. His brethren were discouraged, the church was scattered, the temple was laid waste, the walls and gates of Jerusalem were thrown down; and when he had rallied his brethren to rebuild, he met with rebuffs and sneers, and the governors forbade him to work, and sent men to annoy and distract him. But Nehemiah knew that God had spoken, and that the time had come for his word to be fulfilled, so nothing could daunt his courage. He worked by night and by day to fulfil the word of God.

#### Men Who Are Strong

This is what men have done in other days, and this is what God would have

men do in these days in which we live. A man with great faith in God, to whom God has revealed himself, is an irresistible force in this world. A man who knows God, who has taken his stand on the word of God, is the strongest man there is in the world. Kings and rulers and all the armies of the world cannot withstand a man of God who is filled with the Holy Spirit and is walking in obedience to the law of God.

Let me take you back again to Moses. Think of Pharaoh on his throne, with an organized army, with thousands of chariots and horsemen, with every means of warfare known to his day.

A poor peasant, a shepherd, comes into his presence, dressed in humble garb, representing a race of slaves, and speaking in behalf of men who have been in bondage to the Egyptians for four hundred years. And yet that man Moses, with God on his side, with a message from God, was mightier than Pharaoh on his throne. And when he stood before the king with a plain, "Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, Let my people go," proud Pharaoh, with all his armies and all his riches, was without power of successful resistance.

And that man of God went again and again to Pharaoh, and every time that Moses and Pharaoh met, Moses was the stronger man. The day came when that poor shepherd from the wilderness of Arabia brought this proud monarch to his terms. There was no such man on earth as Moses when filled with the Spirit of God.

Think of David before Goliath, the Philistine. There was Saul, with all his army, and over on another hill were the Philistines. David, a lad, came bearing a present from his father to his brothers in Saul's army. When he had hunted them out and delivered his present, this man Goliath came out and showed himself, a great giant, a man of tremendous strength, and all the army of Israel began to quail.

David said, What does this mean? They told him that this man Goliath had challenged any man to single combat, and that nobody in the camp of Israel dared to go and fight him.

Well, said David, I will go and fight him.

Then David's brothers said, Go home to your father and take care of the sheep. What business have you to come out here? You are no soldier. But David said to the king, "Thy servant will go and fight with this Philistine."

Saul said, How can you go and fight that man? you are nothing but a stripling.

But David said, One time I was keeping my father's sheep, and a lion came and took one of the lambs, and I went and caught the lion, and took the lamb out of his mouth. And on another occasion, a bear came out and took my father's sheep, and I went

out and took the bear by the beard and slew him.

Well, said Saul, you haven't any armor. If you want to go and fight him put on my armor. So David girded on the king's armor. But he said, "I cannot go with these; for I have not proved them."

So David, with only his sling and staff, started out to where the giant was. On his way he picked up some pebbles from the brook, and put them in his bag.

Do you remember what Goliath said? He taunted David, and said to him, "Am I a dog, that thou comest to me with staves?"

But David said, "I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied." He put a stone in his



HOMER R. SALISBURY

He met his death on the torpedoed S. S. "Persia" in the Mediterranean Sea, Dec. 30, 1915.

sling, hurled it, and it struck Goliath in the forehead; and all was over. This is what a man can do when God is with him.

The Lord is continually seeking to reveal himself to men, and through them to the world. Then they will go forth to the world and preach Jesus Christ. That is our business here. This great Conference is called here tonight for this purpose. That is why we have come from the East and the West, from the North and the South, to take counsel together, that we may go forth from this meeting backed by the Word of God, knowing that our hearts are knit together as were the hearts of David and Jonathan, to go into this great, dark, sin-cursed, warring world and preach Christ as revealed in the flesh. This is what God wants of us.

#### Our Message

This is our message to the world,—God revealed in our flesh, God dwelling in our hearts, to lift men and

women out of the mire and slime of sin, subduing the surging passions that burn in this flesh. This is your message to the world,—to tell poor sinners how Christ can save the sinner. And before you can preach that message with power, you must experience it. It is not a theory; it is not an argument; it is not a mathematical proposition. It is an experience you preach by the earnestness of your own life, and by drawing from experiences that God has given you.

And this message of God revealed in the flesh, is the message that we must preach to this world in order that men may get ready for translation. All the theory of truth a man may possess, can never make him ready for translation unless it develops into an experience. A man may be with Christ a long time and not know him. A man may listen to the truth for years, and even preach its theory, yet never experience it.

Judas traveled with Christ up and down from Jerusalem to Galilee; he heard all the beautiful lessons that our Saviour taught; he saw the miracles he performed; he saw Christ stretch forth his hand and raise the dead; he saw the leper cleansed, the blind go forth with sight, the dumb speak, the deaf hear. He saw all these things the Master did, and yet his heart was untouched. He had lived with Christ, yet he did not know him. His life was not changed. When the hour of trial came, as come it will to every one of us, it found him ready to sell his soul for a paltry sum.

But not so with men who have received Christ in their hearts. Peter denied his Lord, to be sure; but no sooner had he done so than his heart was ready to burst with sorrow and remorse. There was a great difference between Peter and Judas. Unless a man's heart is changed, unless he has received Christ in his soul, unless he knows the Lord, he never can preach Christ. He may talk about what Christ can do, but he never can say, I know he can do it because he has done it for me.

What this world needs is men and women who can go forth and tell others what Christ has done for them. That is where Judas fell, for he could not do that; he did not have the experience. He had the knowledge, but not the experience.

#### The World Waiting

Over beyond, there are eight hundred million poor perishing heathen who know not Christ. Some one must go and bear to them the message. The call of God is for men and women to whom Christ has made himself known. The most eloquent teaching any man ever did was by his living. You may think that these poor heathen want theory. Nay, what they want is the life of Jesus Christ exemplified in the lives of the missionaries.

As soon as a man has had this revelation of Jesus Christ, he wants God

to send him. He wants to go. He will say that he has no plan to make money. Such a plan satisfies him no longer. He used to think of great opportunities in building up a great profession. He does not now think of that; for when a man finds Christ, he wants to tell the message to some poor lost soul.

Our Saviour in that great commission said:

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature; he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned."

We have a great unfinished work. We have a great work in the homeland, and a still greater work in the vast benighted regions beyond. What God needs in these darkened continents is men who know Christ, who

There are rich fields of toil waiting for the faithful worker. And ministering angels will co-operate with every member of the church who will labor unselfishly for the Master."—*Testimonies for the Church,* Vol. VI, pp. 28, 29.

With a people filled with faith, backed by the Word of God, we are abundantly able to do this work. I do not think we need to say that because we are few in number we can never do God's work. We are not weaker than was Moses before Pharaoh. We are not weaker than was David before Goliath. We are not weaker than was Paul before a heathen world. We have the same God who has lived through all ages to lead us in this conflict, and he will surely bring us through, if only we "follow on to know the Lord." What we need

which will strengthen us, for God cannot finish this work, according to our understanding of the Scripture, until this people as one man rise up in faith, and believe God.

"Faith knows no fear. It trusteth all  
To him whom spheres obey;  
It asks not sight, nor sense, nor call  
Of man to teach it 'Nay.'

"Faith counts not costs. Prompt his command  
Can be and shall be done;  
Though men and kings his word withstand,  
Faith knows the goal as won.

"Faith sees the unseen. Its vision looks  
Beyond the ken of man;  
When sense and reason fail, faith brooks  
No ill, but says, 'It can.'



REPRESENTATIVES FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Top row (left to right): Dr. G. B. Replogle, T. W. Steen, C. E. Knight, F. A. Stahl.  
Lower row: O. Montgomery, Mrs. T. W. Steen, Mrs. C. E. Knight, Mrs. F. A. Stahl, J. W. Westphal.

are ready and willing to go and be spent, and never ask for any satisfaction in this world, only that they may suffer with their Lord.

This is the kind of people whom God will use to finish his work on earth. Spirit-filled men will go forth clothed with the power of God and the Holy Spirit, to preach Jesus Christ and him crucified.

I want to read you a statement that I think ought to arrest the attention of this Conference concerning our obligation to the countries beyond:

"And still our General, who never makes a mistake, says to us, 'Advance. Enter new territory. Lift up the standard in every land. Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee.'"

"Our watchword is to be, Onward, ever onward. The angels of God will go before us to prepare the way. Our burden for the 'regions beyond' can never be laid down until the whole earth shall be lightened with the glory of the Lord.

"The missionary spirit needs to be revived in our churches. Every member of the church should study how to help forward the work of God, both in home missions and in foreign countries. Scarcely a thousandth part of the work is being done that ought to be done in missionary fields. God calls upon his workers to annex new territory for him.

more than anything else is a consecrated life, a living, burning faith in God. Brethren, God can do a mighty work with a very weak man if that man is a humble instrument, and will let God use him. I believe that our aim as a Conference should be to consecrate ourselves fully to this great work; so that we may see eye to eye; so that every man may strengthen the hand of his brother, and so that we may go forth in the name of the Lord to preach his word.

#### A Church of Faith

We must have more faith than we have ever had before. The day has come when this church must be, not simply a church that depends upon material things, but a church that believes that God will work for men today as he worked in other ages for men and women. When we come to learn this lesson of faith, of trust, of complete resignation, of complete consecration, we can go forth, and God can do a mighty work with us. God cannot do much with a man who has no faith. We must believe that God is abundantly able to accomplish what he has promised. We must hold to that, cling to it, and build up our faith by getting hold of experiences

"Faith never doubts. What else men choose,  
It holds the end in view;  
Though suns and worlds their way may lose,  
Faith will its course pursue."

This is the kind of men that God wants today in his work. This is the kind of men, I trust, who have met here for this Conference,—men who bring their all to the altar and say, I am ready for sacrifice, I am ready for service, I am ready to go where God calls me. May the Lord reveal himself to us day by day throughout this Conference, that we may go forth with a new power resting upon us to preach this message to the ends of the world.

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God desires us to live as closely as we can to the life that Jesus Christ lived. That is the broad avenue to perfect happiness. Most of us know by experience that in proportion as we have followed him, we have found happiness. And we know by still larger experience that as we turn away from him the world gets dark, and life ceases to be worth living.—*George Hodges.*

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"LIFE is a bridge; pass over it, but do not try to build upon it."

## General Conference Proceedings

### Thirty-ninth Session

#### SIXTEENTH MEETING

April 10, 8 P. M.

THE sixteenth meeting of the General Conference was convened in the Auditorium at 8 P. M., April 10, with A. G. Daniells in the chair.

Elder J. E. Fulton led the delegates in prayer.

The Committee on Constitution presented a report through its secretary, H. W. Cottrell. After due consideration, the report was adopted. (The

she came to church. The chief came down into the Sabbath school, dragged her outside, and kicked her about and beat her again. He told her if she ever came to the meeting again, he would kill her.

The men buy their wives with cattle, and so consider them as property, and feel that they have a right to do just as they please with them.

This woman then ran away to the Orange Free State, and obtained work. Her husband could not find her. Finally he located her, and asked her to return. She said, "No; I cannot return. I know what God demands of me, and I must keep his commandments." He promised her if she would come back he would allow her to keep the Sabbath and obey the Lord as she saw fit. So she returned. Later on,

#### Steadfast in Trial

E. C. SILSBEE: As our time is very limited, I will relate but one experience, showing what the gospel of Christ can do for the heathen. This experience is one that occurred near Rolo Mission, about one hundred miles south of Emmanuel Mission.

Maria came to work for Mrs. Silsbee at the mission. Every week of their lives she and her husband used to get drunk on kafir beer, and quarrel and fight. When Maria came to help Mrs. Silsbee, the first thing she heard was the gospel. After a number of weeks, Maria determined to keep the Sabbath. Then her husband beat her even more than he had before. But in spite of threats and beatings, she kept right on coming to church, and eventually she was baptized.



DELEGATES FROM AFRICA

Top row (left to right): E. C. Silsbee, V. E. Toppenberg, W. H. Anderson, J. D. Baker, J. R. Campbell.

Lower row: Mrs. E. C. Silsbee, Mrs. J. V. Willson, Mrs. W. H. Anderson, Mrs. J. R. Campbell, Mrs. J. D. Baker and child.

Constitution as adopted will be published later in the REVIEW.)

#### From Africa

A. G. DANIELLS: We have a little time left. We want to give it to brethren from abroad. We will ask Brother J. R. Campbell to take the first. Brother Campbell is an Arizona man. Some years ago we called him and his wife from California to go out to Africa, and we are glad to welcome them here tonight.

J. R. CAMPBELL: I did not expect this privilege tonight, but I assure you I appreciate it. Several have asked me, "Do the native people who accept the truth in Africa stick to it?" I want to say, Yes, they do stick to it.

I have in mind tonight Emmanuel Mission, in Basutoland. Here a little school was established some years ago. At first it was held in a small sod hut. The heathen who lived about came down from Sabbath to Sabbath to hear what we had to say.

Just above the school on the hill lived a chief, whose wife came to the meeting, and her heart began to turn toward God.

The man commanded her not to come to meeting; but she came. For this he beat her unmercifully. Again

his oldest son accepted the truth, and was baptized.

One after another the chief's children came to the little church and gave their hearts to God. One night, before we left, this chief's little child was very sick. In the middle of the night this old chief came down to the mission to find me, but I was gone. He asked my wife if she would not come up and pray for his little child — this old heathen chief, this drunkard! She did so, and in the middle of the night, the Lord answered her prayer. And all there is left now for this chief to do is to give his heart to the Lord. His whole family have stepped into the truth, and now we are praying that he, too, may step in.

Do you believe these people love the truth? Do you think they can stick to it? They stand under persecution such as we seldom know here at home; and if these believers were here tonight, they would say [speaking the message first in the language of the Basutos], "Our brethren over the seas, send us help quickly to finish the work in this generation."

A. G. DANIELLS: Brother E. C. Silsbee will tell us about his work in another part of the great Dark Continent.

Then her trials multiplied. In illness her mother-in-law deserted her, and her husband left her alone. But she was true. She prayed for her husband. She came to me and said, "I wish you would pray for Donovan." And we did,— we prayed until Donovan was converted and baptized.

He also received some of the same persecution, but he remained steadfast, and just before coming to this meeting, I received a letter saying that Donovan and Maria are still faithful to God.

This is the kind of material that we find among these natives in South Africa. You can be assured that the money that is given to uphold this work brings souls to Christ!

#### An African Boy and His Mother

W. H. ANDERSON: I do want to tell you of a little native boy who came to us at the time of the famine in Matabeleland. The little fellow, although seven or eight years old, was so nearly starved that he had to be carried on his mother's back. We took him in. I think I never saw a child of his years that seemed to grasp the doctrines of the gospel quicker than that little fellow did. Day by day you would find him trying to read his

Bible and understand it. After three or four years he wanted to be baptized. He wanted to be "Jesus' boy."

And then it was with him just as it is with the rest of us,—as soon as the truth got into his heart and into his life, he wanted his own people to have the message. His mother lived in a village about fifty miles away. One day my wife was sitting at the table writing a letter home, and the little fellow came up and stood by her.

She said to him, "What do you want?"

"Well," he said, "Missis, I just wondered who you were writing to."

She said she was writing to her mother across the ocean.

Said he, "Was it your mother that sent you here to teach me about Jesus?"

"Well," was the reply, "she had something to do with it."

"Missis," said he, "won't you put this in the letter, and tell your mother that down in that village where my mother lives there is no missionary, nobody to teach my mother about this Jesus you have taught me about? And won't you write and tell your mother to send somebody to my mother, so that she can have the knowledge of this same Jesus?"

Just to satisfy the little fellow, my wife said, "Yes; I will write that in the letter."

A little while after that he wanted to know about how long it would take for his missionary to come. You know those people, in their simplicity, think that about all one needs to do is to ask for somebody. They have heard that there are thousands over here that know all about Jesus, and they cannot understand how anybody should be willing to let anybody else live anywhere in the world and not know anything about him. So he said, "How long will it take for my missionary to come?"

We told him it would take about five months before we could get a letter back. And so the little fellow counted the moons. He had a stick, and every time the moon died, as they say, he would cut a notch in the stick. When he had five of these notches on his stick, he said, "My moons are up—how about my missionary?" And we had to tell him that we had no word about it yet.

Six months, seven months, eight months, he waited, and it was going on toward the ninth month. Then one day he saw some people going through the village, past the mission station. He ran out to see them, and found they had come from his home. Child-like, the first question he asked was, "How is mother?" And the word came back to the little fellow, "Your mother is dead." She had starved to death in the famine that extended all over the country, when the natives were dying by the hundreds.

The little fellow came back into the house, and stood up there with the tears trickling down his cheeks, his

lips quivering, and said, "Teacher, my mother is dead, and the missionary never came. Will I ever see my mother again?"

I want to tell you, brethren and sisters, that was about the hardest question I ever had to answer. O, what can we say when we come up before the judgment bar of God for all those who have gone down to their graves without God and without hope in this world? What will our answer be when we appear in the courts of heaven?

Ambrose, of Fiji

Following these word pictures of Africa, J. E. Fulton related the story of Ambrose, of Fiji, while Elder Daniells added a word about the son of this Fijian believer. These stories we leave to be set forth in some other



HARLAND U. STEVENS

Assistant Secretary for South America, Educational and Missionary Volunteer Departments.

place, possibly in some second Sabbath reading.

The meeting adjourned, with benediction by Elder J. R. Campbell.

A. G. DANIELLS, *Chairman*.

W. A. SPICER, *Secretary*.

#### SEVENTEENTH MEETING

April 11, 11:30 A. M.

THE seventeenth meeting of the General Conference was called at 11:30 A. M., April 11, having been delayed on account of legal meetings which preceded it. Elder A. G. Daniells in the chair.

The Committee on Distribution of Labor submitted a further partial report, which was adopted as read.

(Printed in REVIEW of April 25.)

#### Report on Plans

The Committee on Plans presented a further partial report, as follows:

#### Need of Physicians

Recognizing that there is a great dearth of physicians who are equipped in a satisfactory way, and who are available for the work of our sanitariums and conference enterprises, as evidenced by the fact that there

is much difficulty in securing men for such work;

27. *We recommend*, That as many suitable young persons as possible be encouraged and assisted to enter the medical school at Loma Linda; and further,

Recognizing the great need of women physicians in our work and in the world at large, and the present dearth of available workers of this class, and the almost complete absence of women from our medical classes;

28. *We recommend*, That a special effort be made to make it possible for a much larger number of suitable young women to enter this work.

#### Medical Evangelistic Course

WHEREAS, The Loma Linda college has established a course especially adapted to prepare students for effective service in medical evangelistic work; therefore,

29. *We recommend*, That conference officials, and those selecting candidates for work in foreign mission fields, consider the advisability of arranging plans so that such persons may receive the benefit of said course.

#### Loma Linda Medical College

WHEREAS, Our denominational medical college has always been rated by the American Medical Association as a "C" grade school; and,

WHEREAS, In a most marked and providential manner God has wrought in our behalf to the extent that our medical college has been raised to the "B" grade, which places it on vantage ground for the training of legally qualified physicians; therefore,

30. *Resolved*, That we humbly express our deep and heartfelt gratitude to Almighty God for his tender watchcare over us and over the institutions of his planting; and further,

31. *Resolved, a.* That we redouble our efforts to make the training in our medical school all that God would have it to be, so that the young men and women who come forth from its doors may be loyal to this message; and,

*b.* That we recognize in these providences a call from God to urge many young men and women to consecrate their lives to our medical missionary work.

The report was considered, and was adopted.

#### West Indian Union

The Chairman next called upon the delegates from the West Indian Union Conference to report.

A. J. Haysmer, president of the Union, presented his report, showing the encouraging growth in that field, with its four thousand members.

Following the union report, E. C. Boger, president of the South Caribbean Conference, presented the greetings of the brethren and sisters of that conference, and reported for the field, with its 1,900 members. Many "Amens" greeted the report of splendid fruitage of public meetings, and the report of the work among the Indians of the Guianas, whose earnest calls we have been so long neglecting.

The Conference next listened to the report of G. A. Roberts, president of the Jamaica Conference. The report showed this island conference a busy scene of blessed activity in soul-winning. We listened with interest to the message of greeting sent to the Conference by our aged Sister Harrison, of Kingston, who was present at



the General Conference in 1893, to plead for the first worker to be sent to Jamaica.

Prof. C. B. Hughes made a plea in behalf of the proposed West Indian training school. Multitudes of our young people in that field long for the training which such a school might give. Professor Hughes told of the first effort to establish such a school, of its discontinuance a few years ago, and of his gladness in preparing to go again to the West Indies to re-establish this school work.

(The stirring reports presented will be given place in a later issue of the Review, if possible.)

The meeting adjourned.

A. G. DANIELLS, *Chairman*.  
W. A. SPICER, *Secretary*.

**EIGHTEENTH MEETING**

April 11, 3 P. M.

THE eighteenth meeting of the Conference was called at 3 P. M., April 11, with O. Montgomery in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Elder F. C. Gilbert.

**Field Reports**

The Chairman called upon W. G. Kneeland, president of the West Caribbean Conference, to report for that field. (To appear later.)

Following this report, the Chairman called the delegates from the Northern Latin American Missions to the platform.

R. W. Parmele, superintendent, presented the general report for this great mission field, where our work is only fairly starting.

**Food Conservation**

At this point the regular proceedings were interrupted. The Chairman stated that a representative of the Food Administration would speak to us. Brother L. A. Hansen, who is working in the food conservation service, introduced Mr. Ralph P. Merritt, the California food administrator.

**How All Can Help—the Necessity**

Mr. Merritt outlined the measures taken by the United States Food Administration, under Mr. Hoover's leadership, to rally all the people in the production and self-sacrificing conservation of food products in order to maintain the ability of this country to feed the people of Europe under the present crisis. We would gladly print a full report of Mr. Merritt's speech, did space allow. He said in part:

"It is a matter of congratulation to the people of this country that the needs of Europe up to the present time have been met, and that no request of the Allies for foodstuffs has been made at any time, and no request for delivery at any specific time has been made, but that request has been met, and deliveries have been made in the required amounts. And those deliveries have been made because of the fact that the people of this country have done what they have been asked to do, and voluntarily, gladly.

"Today the people of Europe are being sustained from the amount of food which

you do not eat. Do not forget for a moment that from now until next September the people of England, France, and Italy will not eat any wheat whatever except the wheat that you voluntarily do not eat. Therefore today the food question is more pressing than it has ever been at any time.

"We did not ship one pound of barley until the agreement was made with the Allies that not one pound would be used for brewing purposes, but every pound for food. [Applause.] Every contribution of grain that is going from this country is going into the bread of England, France, and Italy. And I simply want to appeal to you that you not only do what you are asked to do, but that you realize that we have on this side of the water many things to be thankful for, and therefore that we are going to do more than we have been asked to do."

**Resolution—Food Production and Saving**

Following Mr. Merritt's address, a resolution was introduced by L. A.



J. H. McEACHERN  
Assistant Secretary for South America, Field and Home Missionary Departments.

Hansen, in behalf of the Committee on Plans, as follows:

WHEREAS, Because of the scarcity of food in the world, great suffering is being felt by many of our fellow beings, men, women, and children; and,

WHEREAS, The governments of the United States and Canada are, through their food administrations, and by measures of food conservation, endeavoring to give relief to countries in need; therefore,

32. We recommend, That our people in the United States and Canada, and elsewhere, as may be possible, give hearty co-operation in producing and conserving food products to the utmost in this time of need.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote of the delegates and the entire congregation.

**Field Reports**

The Chairman next called for the report from Porto Rico, which was presented by Wm. Steele, superintendent.

The Conference next listened to the report from Mexico, by G. W. Caviness, superintendent. (Publication

of these interesting words from the Spanish fields must be deferred.)

The meeting adjourned, with benediction by Elder A. J. Haysmer.

O. MONTGOMERY, *Chairman*.  
W. A. SPICER, *Secretary*.

**NINETEENTH MEETING**

April 12, 11 A. M.

THE nineteenth meeting of the Conference was called at 11 A. M., April 12, with A. G. Daniells in the chair. Prayer by Elder R. W. Parmele.

**Distribution of Labor**

The Committee on Distribution of Labor submitted a further report, which was adopted.

(Given in the telegraphic reports, which appeared in the Review of April 25.)

The Committee on Plans submitted further resolutions, which by common consent were left over for presentation again and action at the next meeting.

A special committee, which had been studying the matter of school finance, asked permission to submit their report, which follows:

**School Finance**

In view of the pressing need of financial relief for our colleges and academies in this time of high costs; and,

In view of the greater earning power of our people generally;

We recommend, 1. That the tuition in our colleges and junior colleges be raised to \$75 a school year of nine months, payable in five instalments of \$15 each during the first five six-week periods of the student's attendance.

2. That the room rent be \$55 a year, payable on the same basis as in Recommendation 1.

3. That the charges in our academies not connected with a college be placed at approximately fifteen per cent below those of the college.

4. That the boarding rates be made sufficient to cover cost and upkeep, including overhead expenses.

5. That the one cent a week from our general fund set aside for colleges be held intact for improvement of facilities, and be disbursed to our colleges and junior colleges on the ratio of 3 to 2.

6. That funds be raised for the assistance of worthy students on both the scholarship and the loan basis.

7. That each union conference provide from five to thirty tuition scholarships of \$75 each in the college in whose district the union is situated, to be used for the benefit of worthy students and promising workers, as the union executive committee may determine.

8. That a similar plan on a relative basis be carried out for our junior colleges.

9. That the Foreign Department arrange for similar scholarships in our three foreign seminaries, in conferences where their respective constituencies are strong.

10. That each union conference also provide a students' loan fund of from \$2,000 to \$5,000, to be loaned as the union executive committee may determine.

**Discussion**

On motion to adopt, the delegates discussed the report.

W. T. KNOX: The recommendation is that the fund produced by the one cent coming from the Twenty-five Cent a Week Fund shall be conserved for improvements in the college and

the upkeep, and not be used in the regular operating expenses.

**E. W. FARNSWORTH:** Does it allow the payment of debts?

**W. T. KNOX:** It is not designed to. Clearing away the debts is provided for in another way—in the three-cent portion of the Twenty-five Cent a Week Fund.

**E. W. FARNSWORTH:** Do the academies receive any benefit?

**W. T. KNOX:** This deals only with the fourteen- and sixteen-grade schools, with this exception, that the suggestion is made that the tuition and room rent in academies be placed approximately at fifteen per cent less than the rates suggested for the colleges, which in the main would be an advance in their charges in most of the academies.

**E. K. SLADE:** Is the students' loan fund only for the students going to the colleges, or may it be used for students going to the academies?

**W. T. KNOX:** I should think that would be a matter for each board to determine.

**E. E. ANDROSS** (asking question on number 5): Are there three colleges of sixteen grades to two colleges of fourteen grades?

**W. T. KNOX:** No, that is not involved. But here we have a group of colleges and a group of junior colleges. The fund will be disbursed to them, according to their numbers, on the basis of 3 to 2.

**C. B. HAYNES:** I should like to ask what effect this plan will have on students who have won a scholarship by selling magazines and books.

**W. T. KNOX:** They will have to sell that much more in order to meet the increased cost.

**C. A. RUSSELL:** What increase does this make over present tuition rates?

**W. T. KNOX:** I do not know that I can give a very clear answer. There are some colleges now that are charging a tuition of \$65. That would mean an advance of \$10. There are some that are charging somewhat less than that—some as low as \$55.

**W. A. WESTWORTH:** It seems to me that we have not yet had a chance to understand all that these resolutions mean. I move that action be deferred.

The motion was seconded.

**W. T. KNOX:** I should like to suggest some considerations. Every man recognizes that there must be an increase in the income of our schools or a marked lessening of their expenses. Every one recognizes that the teachers' salaries cannot be lessened. Every worker is finding the increased cost of living a serious problem as salaries stand. This offers no chance here to decrease expense. All school supplies are higher. The problem of keeping our schools from going into debt again, after all the effort to wipe out their debts, must be met by increasing the income. This recommendation concerning the advance in tuition and in room rent involves only a slight increase over the prevailing rates. And

when you come to think of the increased earning capacity of our people, as manifested in the marked increase of tithe in every conference, it is evident that the suggested advance in tuition and room rent is reasonable. I am convinced that it is one of the few ways whereby we can in some measure solve the problem that confronts us today. If we turn away from these suggestions, and fail to place in their stead something equally good, we have before us the problem of debts to meet in the next two or three years for our schools.

**W. A. WESTWORTH:** I certainly have no inclination to hold up the matter, but the jump from \$45 to \$75 in tuition for Emmanuel Missionary College is a large jump, and in the matter of room rent it affects us very vitally. I am sure that I agree with Elder Knox that something must be done, and something radical, perhaps. But I do not feel that it is right for us to legislate a certain set of figures simply because we know that something must be done. We can do something without doing exactly that thing. I am very glad to withdraw the motion to defer action, if we can have a little leeway.

**CHAIRMAN:** The motion that we defer action on this until next week is not withdrawn. I will put the motion.

The motion to defer was lost by a vote of 82 for, and 126 against.

Question was then called on the whole report.

**WM. GUTHRIE:** I think we ought to have a little time in which to consider this proposition of an increase, so that we will not be so nearly divided as shown by the vote today.

Question was called and the vote taken.

**CHAIRMAN:** The motion to adopt the report is carried by a very large majority.

#### Further Nominations

Elder Andross stated that the Committee on Nominations was ready to make its final report, and the secretary of the committee, Prof. C. W. Irwin, read the report as printed on the last page of the April 25 REVIEW.

#### Credentials and Licenses

The report of the Committee on Credentials and Licenses was read, as follows, and adopted:

Your Committee on Credentials and Licenses submit the following report:

**For Ministerial Credentials.**—G. I. Butler, A. G. Daniells, S. N. Haskell, I. H. Evans, E. E. Andross, J. E. Fulton, O. Montgomery, M. E. Kern, W. T. Knox, C. C. Lewis, J. N. Loughborough, R. C. Porter, W. W. Prescott, J. L. Shaw, W. A. Spicer, G. B. Thompson, N. Z. Town, W. C. White, J. H. McEachern, C. E. Weaks, R. F. Cottrell, C. P. Bollman, Dr. H. W. Miller, G. G. Roth, F. M. Wilcox, F. C. Gilbert, C. S. Longacre, L. H. Christian, J. T. Boettcher, G. E. Nord, B. E. Beddoe, C. L. Benson, Meade MacGuire, W. H. Green, A. O. Tait, L. E. Froom, M. C. Wilcox, W. W. Eastman, E. R. Palmer, Frederick Griggs, F. W. Paap, P. E. Brodersen, Milan Ostoich, J. H. Smith, A. F. Prieger.

**For Ministerial License.**—T. E. Bowen, L. A. Hansen, Mrs. H. H. Haskell, Steen Rasmussen, L. L. Caviness, C. C. Crisler, S. L. Frost, R. W. Smith, Robert McKeague, H. U. Stevens.

**For Missionary License.**—Miss E. M. Graham, J. J. Ireland, S. E. McNeill, Sara MacEnterfer, Mrs. L. F. Plummer, H. E. Rogers, Rosamond D. Ginther, Matilda Erickson, W. L. Burgan, Mrs. I. H. Evans, Miss Ella Iden, W. H. Williams, H. W. Barrows, H. H. Cobban, C. C. Landis, Mrs. F. D. Chase, L. T. Heaton, Bertha Lofstad, Mrs. L. T. Heaton, Mrs. Mable McKeague, Mrs. R. W. Smith, H. G. Rowland, E. G. Riehl, Mrs. E. G. Riehl, C. R. Webster, Mrs. C. R. Webster.

We recommend a continuation of the present plan of granting credentials to those drawing support from the Sustentation Fund; namely, that such workers receive their credentials from the union conference in which they reside.

That W. A. Ruble, W. E. Howell, and J. F. Simon receive ordination and credentials, leaving the General Conference Committee to arrange the time and place of ordination.

That all other cases be referred to the General Conference Committee.

Following the adoption of the report, Brother Earl A. Rowell, connected with the work of the American Bible Society on the Pacific Coast, spoke for a few moments, stating that Mr. Mell, the director, had desired to express his appreciation of the \$1,315 given to the society by the Conference, but had been called away. Hearty amens greeted the words of the speaker and the Chairman concerning the interest we should take in the circulation of the Bible.

The meeting adjourned.

A. G. DANIELLS, *Chairman.*  
W. A. SPICER, *Secretary.*

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"It is not a question of how long we have been in the truth, but of what the truth has done for us," remarked Elder Charles Thompson in a social meeting one Sabbath afternoon at the General Conference. There is much truth in this observation. It will not avail us to hark back to experiences of the past. We need the consecration which embraces the actual present, fresh and living. We need an experience in God and in the truth which will transform us. There will come a great triumph of the truth in the end, and if we have become identified with it, if the truth has entered into us and become a part of us, the triumph of the truth will be our triumph.

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"I HAVE done my best," said the man whose sincerity was questioned. "Then you can never get an inch farther," said a hearer, "because you're satisfied with your second or third best, and don't know it from the real article!" The man who is advancing is painfully conscious that he fails all the while of what he might attain, but he keeps on.—"Great Thoughts."

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THAT we may not complain of what is, let us see God's hand in all events; and that we may not be afraid of what shall be, let us see all events in God's hands.—*Matthew Henry.*

## TWENTIETH MEETING

April 14, 9 A. M.

THE twentieth meeting opened with prayer by Elder W. M. Healey. A. G. Daniells in the chair.

## Final Report on Plans

The Committee on Plans submitted the following final report, which was adopted:

## Appreciation of San Francisco's Hospitality

33. *Resolved*, That we express our hearty appreciation and thankfulness for the many courtesies extended to this Conference by the city of San Francisco, in the cordial welcome extended to us by its honorable mayor, represented by his secretary, Mr. Rainey; by the San Francisco Convention and Tourists' League; and by the public generally, for the free use of its magnificent and excellently equipped Civic Auditorium.

## Courtesy of Messrs. Kohler &amp; Chase

34. *Resolved*, That we express to the firm of Kohler & Chase our sincere appreciation of the courtesy granted in the free use of the five pianos which they have so kindly loaned to us for use during the Conference session.

## Dr. Morgan's Services at the Organ

35. *Resolved*, That we extend to Dr. Irvin J. Morgan our appreciation and thanks for his services so kindly rendered during this session of the Conference.

## Church Hymnal

WHEREAS, It has been about thirty-five years since the publication of our church hymnal, "Hymns and Tunes;" and,

WHEREAS, Our congregational singing would be much benefited by a revision of our hymnal, eliminating songs which are not used, and introducing hymns which will be helpful to our religious services; therefore,

36. *Resolved*, That the General Conference Committee give this matter study at an early date, and have a revision of "Hymns and Tunes" made under their direction, for use in divine worship in our churches.

## Religious Liberty Department

In view of the coming conflict and crisis relative to religious freedom,

37. *We recommend*, a. That the fourth Sabbath in February be maintained as Religious Liberty Day.

b. That the local conferences retain and utilize the religious liberty fund exclusively for the purpose for which it is given.

c. That each union and local conference appoint a religious liberty secretary when feasible, so that the department work can be made effective when religious legislation and other issues are pending.

d. That a *Liberty* magazine goal be fixed equal to one subscription for each church member, and that the circulation department of the REVIEW AND HERALD and the Home Missionary Department take charge of the campaign among the churches and conferences.

## Jewish Work

WHEREAS, We are told by the Spirit of prophecy, that a large number of the Jewish people will yet accept the third angel's message; and,

WHEREAS, The same authority instructed us many years ago that the best way to reach the Hebrew race is through our publications; and,

WHEREAS, Experience has proved that by proper methods the Jews will purchase our literature; therefore,

38. *Resolved*, That the Publishing Department be requested to take the necessary steps to prepare a literature especially

adapted for the Jewish people, as follows:

a. A magazine in the Yiddish language, to be published quarterly.

b. A series of tracts dealing with the various phases of the message.

c. The General Conference Committee to take under favorable consideration the issuing of a Harvest Ingathering magazine each year, to be one of the issues of the regular Yiddish quarterly.

d. A class of pamphlets or small books similar to the World's Crisis Series.

## Sanitariums and Work Abroad

WHEREAS, Our sanitariums have, under the blessing of God, enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the general public, resulting in financial prosperity to these institutions; and,

WHEREAS, There is urgent need of strengthening medical missionary work in the foreign fields; therefore,

39. *Resolved*, That we invite our sanitarium boards to make liberal donations from the earnings of these institutions for the purpose of assisting in the establishment and maintenance of dispensaries and treatment-rooms, and furthering any other lines of medical missionary work in fields abroad.

## Final Report on Distribution of Labor

A further report of the Committee on Distribution of Labor was submitted and adopted, as given in the telegraphic report printed in the REVIEW of April 25.

## The Scholarship-Canvassing Plan

The secretary of the Publishing Department introduced a recommendation which had been prepared in councils of the educational and publishing representatives:

WHEREAS, The publishing houses appreciate the scholarship plan and the benefits derived from it; and,

WHEREAS, The schools are now carrying the large share of the bonus of fifteen per cent allowed to the student by this plan; therefore,

*We recommend*, That the fifteen per cent allowed to student colporteurs on scholarships be divided as follows:

One half, or seven and one-half per cent, to be borne by the publishing houses; one fourth, or three and three-fourths per cent, to be borne by the tract societies; and one fourth, or three and three-fourths per cent, to be borne by the schools.

## Discussion of Report

R. A. UNDERWOOD: I want to express a conviction, that if the publishing houses will take three fourths and leave the schools entirely free, it will be a great blessing to them and to the colleges. Our schools are carrying a very heavy load. I can speak for Union College, at least. For the last four years, I think the student body has sold \$86,000 worth of books. We have carried on what we might call a normal department in the college for training canvassers and workers. It has cost the college thousands of dollars to do this. We believe the large majority of our colleges are unprepared to carry the load they have been carrying. As far as resources back of them are concerned, our colleges are the weakest of all our institutions. Sanitariums and publishing houses are on a basis that enables them to take care of themselves. I

should like to see this changed so that the publishing houses carry three fourths of this, and relieve the colleges entirely. I assure you that we will do our best to continue to train workers and leaders.

In Union College we have industries that are important to the general interests of the school. When a young man is trained and able to meet the public, he can go out and by canvassing in a few weeks earn his scholarship, or two or three scholarships, for the entire year, when it would take him six months, or the whole three months' vacation, to earn a scholarship making his way in any one line of our industries. As a result, young men leave our departments and go into the canvassing work, or else we have to pay large wages during the summer time, or hire outside help to do our work. We are carrying out the spirit of the Testimonies in supporting these various lines of industries in connection with our training school. We must keep up the training departments. We must train our boys, and girls too, so that they can set type and make up the form of a paper when they get into a foreign field, if it is necessary. I venture to move an amendment to ask the publishing houses to carry three fourths of this amount of the scholarship.

The motion to amend was seconded.

N. Z. TOWN: I will say that this question was considered in joint meeting of school men and publishing house men, and the motion to adopt this plan came from the head of one of our schools, and was seconded by the head of another school. So we thought there was harmony and safety in bringing this in here for adoption by the Conference.

A. F. HARRISON: I want to say a word or two on this question. If I offered \$150 or \$200 in advance to any of our schools, they would be glad to allow a reduction for cash in advance. I can see no reason why the schools should not be glad of the scholarship plan. The Bible plan is that we should hire the Gentiles to come and trim our vineyards and plant our fields; and we ought to be glad when a young man comes to the school and gets an education and goes out to sell the printed page and scatter the third angel's message. That is the object of our schools. That is why we employ the colporteur leader, who gives students the training in this work outside of the regular studies. If the schools need help on the farm, let them hire those who are not so far advanced and are ready to help in these lines.

DR. BOND: Does that include the College of Medical Evangelists? The last year they would not recognize that, and that is the reason why I ask.

N. Z. TOWN: I suppose it includes all colleges.

E. W. FARNSWORTH: I don't know about the action in the committee, but I do believe that the colleges are not

able to carry this load properly. I am very much in favor of Brother Underwood's motion. I can speak intelligently for the Pacific Union College. I do not believe that we ought to put any further burden on that college in this matter.

W. T. KNOX: I think it should be understood this is not placing an additional burden on the schools; it is lessening their burden.

E. W. FARNSWORTH: Then let us lessen it a little more—take it off entirely.

F. M. WILCOX: It seems to me very unfortunate, after this question was threshed out in joint committee and agreed upon by both the publishing boards and the school men, that it should be raised in this closing session, when there is not time to consider it fully. I would say for the publishing houses, that they feel that in this added concession they have gone just as far as they can go, and they would favor the withdrawal of the scholarship plan if required to go any farther in the way of additional percentage. They feel from their standpoint it would be advisable to do that, and it does seem to me, after this has been agreed upon by those most concerned in this, that it should be passed by this house as recommended by the committee.

The motion to amend was put and lost, and the report adopted as read.

**North Latin Reports**

Reports from the North Latin field were presented by Brethren John Brown, for Salvador; E. W. Thurber, for Guatemala; Isaac Baker, for North Honduras (the report was read by R. W. Parmele, as Brother Isaac Baker, the superintendent, could not be present); Henry Brown, for South Honduras; Karl Snow, regarding school work in South Honduras; F. G. Lane, for Cuba; R. W. Parmele read the report from Andrew Roth, superintendent of Haiti, who felt that the demands of his work required him to forego the privilege of attending the Conference.

The brethren from these near-by but most difficult fields touched the hearts of all with their story of experiences and needs.

**Hawaiian Islands**

R. W. SMITH, acting superintendent of the Hawaiian Mission, sent a letter of greeting and courage from the workers there. R. J. McKeague, of Hawaii, who was present, spoke of the work and workers. We were glad to know that Brother and Sister C. R. Webster of Michigan, attending the Conference, expected to sail in a few days to engage in treatment-room work in Honolulu.

**North China**

Following, came the report for the North China Union, presented by O. A. Hall, for himself and F. A. Allum, in charge of the field. The report is a story of providential openings and of progress in the vast areas

of north China, with their swarms of people who do not know of a Saviour. This report, we hope, may come before all in a second Sabbath missionary reading. As the report dealt with some of the needs that had had to be postponed for lack of funds, the Conference rejoiced that the offering of the day before would enable the Mission Board to supply some of the previously deferred calls.

**Prohibition**

F. M. WILCOX: I think it would be unfortunate to allow the Conference to close without an expression regarding the cause of prohibition of the liquor traffic. I therefore move the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we express anew our interest in the principles of Christian temperance. We rejoice in the progress being made by the cause of prohibition throughout the world; and pledge ourselves to continued effort in popular education as to the evils of intemperance and as to its suppression by appropriate legislation.

The resolution was adopted.

**Close of the Thirty-ninth Session**

Announcement was made that the General Conference Committee would continue in session for some days, and all missionaries were asked to remain, in order that the various problems of the fields might be considered as expeditiously as possible, and actions taken.

As to persons appointed to mission fields by recommendation of the Committee on Distribution of Labor, it is understood that none are to disconnect from work where they are until all arrangements have been made.

The Chairman announced that the hour had come for adjournment, and that so far as known the business of the Thirty-Ninth Conference session had been completed.

E. E. ANDROSS: I move that we adjourn *sine die*. The motion was seconded by several, and carried.

The Chairman called upon Elder Geo. I. Butler to pronounce the benediction.

G. I. BUTLER: Our Heavenly Father, we thank thee from our hearts for thy goodness to us during this Conference. O God, we pray that the many good things to which we have listened may be blessed to our profit. We ask thy blessing upon the actions which have been taken. We pray that thou wilt bless and guide thy people in all things as we separate and go to our several destinations. We pray that thy blessing may go with us, and that we may carefully keep in our minds the blessed instruction that we have received at this place. We thank thee for the evidences of thy presence that we have enjoyed at this meeting.

And now, dear Lord, we pray thy blessing may rest upon every brother, every person, who has attended here. Guide us all through life. Help us to be faithful to our blessed Lord, who has done so much for us. Help us to

keep truly and faithfully the blessed truth which we have accepted. We pray that thou wilt help us to carry out its principles. Guide us and save us for Christ's sake. Amen.

Meeting closed at 12:30 p. m.

A. G. DANIELLS, *Chairman*.  
W. A. SPICER, *Secretary*.

**Delayed Reports**

**NORTH AMERICAN DIVISION SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT**

THE Sabbath school work in the division has gone steadily forward during the last five years. Like a great wheel which, in its turning, regulates the speed of many other wheels, the schools in the homeland set the pace of progress, not for themselves only, but for the schools in other lands. Whether we would have it so or not, the eyes of others turn this way.

The growth in number of schools and in membership is very encouraging:

Number of schools, 1912 .....	2,614
Number of schools, 1917 .....	2,950
Increase .....	336
Membership, 1912 .....	68,324
Membership, 1917 .....	91,001
Increase .....	22,677

**Membership and Attendance**

One of the most encouraging features of our work has been the increasing interest of members in securing a perfect Sabbath school record. Beginning with Rally Day, held June 3, 1916, an earnest effort has been made to press home to every believer his duty to attend the Sabbath school regularly, and his further duty to avoid marring the opening exercises by a tardy arrival. A Perfect Attendance Card was provided for those who attend the Sabbath school and are not tardy for one quarter. Four of these cards received in consecutive order entitle the member to a bookmark. Visitors' cards are also provided to enable a member to preserve his record while visiting another than his home school. The records show that each quarter more than 8,000 members have been neither tardy nor absent. The number is growing larger all the time; but with more than ninety thousand members in the division, there is still much room for improvement.

**Spiritual Growth**

A heavy burden has rested upon our hearts to see our Sabbath schools take their rightful place—the place accorded them by the Spirit of prophecy—as “one of the greatest instrumentalities, and the most effectual, in bringing souls to Christ.” We well know that machinery creates no power, yet the smallest cog in a watch may stop the wheels as quickly as if the mainspring itself was broken. If effective, soul-winning work is done in our schools, it is by the efforts of consecrated men and women who have clear vision of the work to which they are called. The organization and promotion of our work must be with a definite, clear-cut end in view, else the buzzing wheels will whirl in vain. The Word of God is the active agent in the conversion of sinners and the development of Christians, and the study of that Word is the center, the very heart, of all Sabbath school effort. The flower of our flock is in the Sabbath school. In every possible way we have tried to send strong currents of influence into every school, that the flock which has been given us, that beau-

tiful flock, may be made ready for the Master at his coming.

In many places earnest efforts have been made by officers and teachers to bring the unconverted among us to a decision to serve the Lord. Consecration services have been held, many prayers have been offered, and much faithful work done. "Personal work for every pupil" has been urged as the ideal to be cherished in the heart of every teacher. We can never outgrow it, for the need is continuous.

**The Training Course**

For some time we have addressed ourselves very seriously to the problem of how to secure for our Sabbath school teachers a training that will enable them to do more effective work. A real danger lies in the fact that the Sabbath school work is so old and so well established that it may fail to be progressive. A teacher should have additional qualifications besides "goodness." Personal piety is an absolute essential, but if one would *teach*, one must know how. The work of the skilful, tactful, trained day school teacher in presenting in an attractive way even dry and uninteresting subjects, is in direct contrast to that of the untrained, unprepared Sabbath school teacher. The very obvious result is that the pupil regards the Bible as a dry, dull, uninteresting book. We have believed that if the work of the teacher could be improved, a mighty impulse would be given to the Sabbath school work, and the entire force of workers stirred to greater zeal, to more effective service.

We have urged very persistently that the Sabbath School Workers' Training Course be made prominent in every conference, thus encouraging teachers to study carefully the selected books on methods of teaching, books that are inspirational and educational.

The following have been used in recent years:

In 1914, "The Teacher's Pedagogy;" number used, 1,500.

In 1916, "The Seven Laws of Teaching;" number used, 2,200.

In 1917, "Learning to Teach from the Master Teacher;" number used, 2,600.

The course for the present year is of unusual value. Two books serve as the text,—"Thoroughly Furnished," by H. T. J. Coleman, and "Talks with the Training Class," by Margaret Slattery. In addition, the *Sabbath School Worker* provides a supplementary Training Course article and outlines of study. Present indications are that more than three thousand of each of these books will be required this year.

When it is remembered that we do not study such books to learn Bible doctrines, but that we may learn the best method of teaching the truths of God's Word, we are able to pass over with indifference an occasional paragraph which does not harmonize with our belief.

Very direct blessing has come to those who have carefully followed the studies. The benefit is not merely general and uplifting, but specific help is received, which brings tangible results as the new and better methods are given trial.

**The "Sabbath School Worker"**

The *Sabbath School Worker* has received liberal support from all English-speaking fields during the last five years. In 1913 this periodical contained twenty pages; the subscription price was 50 cents—35 cents in clubs,—and the subscription list was 9,705. The paper now contains twenty-four pages, the price is 60 cents,—45 cents the club rate,—and the subscription list is 12,220, an increase of 26 per cent in subscribers. It is a very cheering omen of progress that the *Sabbath School Worker*

has entrenched itself so generally in the hearts of Sabbath school officers and teachers.

**Picture Rolls and Memory Verse Cards**

Being a firm believer in the educating influence of good pictures, I have for many years coveted for our own dear children some of the great wealth of choice Bible pictures in attractive colors, which are provided so bountifully for the little people of the Sunday schools. Those that we could make and supply at reasonable prices seemed very poor and meager by comparison. The great longing we had to supply our children with the very best was unexpectedly gratified at the beginning of 1915, when we were able to make satisfactory arrangements with one of the large Sunday School publishing houses to use their pictures, and ourselves supply the printed matter to go with each picture. Each quarter we are permitted to select from their large stock those pictures which will best illustrate our lessons, and they print on the cards our own lesson titles, Scripture references, and memory verses. By this arrangement we have the best, and at lower prices than we could furnish even very inferior pictures.

At the present time 16,500 sets of Memory Verse Cards are used; that makes 198,000 of these choice cards in the hands of our children each quarter. Seven hundred of the Picture Rolls are used per quarter.

**Ten Commandment Number Cards**

Another help that has been very popular is the Ten Commandment Number Cards. They have given a new inspiration to our children to memorize the law of God. There is great advantage in memorizing the com-

	No. schools	Membership	Offerings	Thirteenth Sabbath Offering
1913	2,614	70,154	\$ 222,179.67	\$ 53,579.75
1914	2,804	77,962	274,366.14	70,899.89
1915	2,905	84,925	331,927.21	82,561.35
1916	2,882	86,240	366,597.80	92,585.15
1917	2,912	91,251	452,052.15	131,564.67

Totals ..... \$1,647,122.97      \$431,190.81

mandments by using the cards, as the commandment and its proper number are associated in the mind. The number of sets already used is astonishingly large—30,000 in all.

**Camp-Meeting Lessons**

The camp-meeting season has come to be a precious opportunity for work for the children of the denomination. No camp-meeting is considered complete without its "children's tent," and in the daily program the children's meetings are always given a place.

Plans for the children's meetings have greatly improved in recent years. Lessons are provided, illustrations suggested, and general instruction given, so that every camp may be a place of deep spiritual benefit to the children. Last year the Sabbath School Department made its first attempt to supply a series of kindergarten lessons and busy work for the children of the kindergarten age. The effort was so greatly appreciated that we have again arranged for the same helps for the coming season. This department also supplies the daily lessons for the children up to twelve years of age.

In the olden days, when loving mothers brought the little ones to Jesus, the disciples would have hindered them. "But when Jesus saw it, he was much displeased," and spoke those words that have been the rallying cry for childhood in all the days since then, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." So it is with great joy and gladness that we urge that in the convocations of his people, proper provision be made for the feeding of the lambs of the flock.

**Sabbath School Lessons in Other Languages**

The Foreign Department of the division conference has taken an advanced step in publishing quarterlies containing the Sabbath school lessons in other languages for the benefit of the foreign believers among us. These churches are composed of loyal members, sincere lovers of the message. They are liberal in their offerings, and greatly appreciate the Sabbath school lessons in their own tongue. The Foreign Department now prints the lessons in the Bohemian, French, German, Italian, Rumanian, Russian, and Serbian languages. The lessons for the Danish-Norwegian and Swedish believers are printed in their church papers.

**Offerings to Missions**

About forty-three years ago Sister Ellen G. White called attention to the custom of ancient Israel in dropping a piece of money into the treasury when they came into the Lord's house. She said, "It would be well for our people to do the same thing." With the intent of carrying out that instruction, it was voted to ask both teachers and pupils to contribute one penny or more each Sabbath. An old *Review* advertises Sabbath school "penny boxes" for sale, and the box is described as "a neat brown tin safe, to be fastened by screws upon the wall near the door." "Tall oaks from little acorns grow." And that growth well illustrates the development of the Sabbath school offerings from "penny boxes" to "Dollar Day."

The continued increase in the number of schools, membership, and the amount of offerings during the last five years is here shown:

	No. schools	Membership	Offerings	Thirteenth Sabbath Offering
1913	2,614	70,154	\$ 222,179.67	\$ 53,579.75
1914	2,804	77,962	274,366.14	70,899.89
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1916	2,882	86,240	366,597.80	92,585.15
1917	2,912	91,251	452,052.15	131,564.67
Totals	.....	.....	\$1,647,122.97	\$431,190.81

During 1917 the Sabbath schools of the division gave 44½ per cent of the entire amount given to missions from this field.

Perhaps a glimpse at the record of each union will "provoke unto love and good works." These figures are taken from reports for the last quarter of 1917.

**Record of Unions**

Union	No. schools	S. S. Membership (Church Membership)	Per Capita
Atlantic	218	7,168 (7,802)	\$.15
Central	365	10,736 (9,971)	.09
Columbia	277	9,364 (9,605)	.12
E. Canadian	57	1,421 (1,351)	.12
Lake	453	14,417 (13,190)	.11
Northern	363	9,718 (7,925)	.12
North Pacific	340	10,165 (10,118)	.11
Pacific	261	11,045 (13,054)	.11
Southeastern	163	3,888 (3,961)	.09
Southern	110	2,959 (3,257)	.08
Southwestern	199	6,147 (4,485)	.11
Western Canadian	144	3,275 (2,503)	.19

The following-named conferences have given fifteen cents a week, or more, via the

Sabbath school envelope during the last quarter of 1917:

Saskatchewan .....	\$ .32
Hawaii .....	.26
Newfoundland .....	.18
Greater New York .....	.17
West Pennsylvania .....	.17
South Texas .....	.16
Alberta .....	.15
Southern Illinois .....	.15
Bahamas .....	.27
Western New York .....	.21
Bermuda .....	.17
Maine .....	.17
Nevada .....	.16
S. New England .....	.15
Manitoba .....	.15
Ohio .....	.15

Thirty-eight other conferences have given ten cents, or more, per capita, but have not reached the 15-cent mark.

The per capita for the division as a whole runs as follows for each quarter of last year:

1917	
First quarter .....	\$ .089
Second quarter .....	.10
Third quarter .....	.12
Fourth quarter .....	.12

#### The Thirteenth Sabbath Offering

The Thirteenth Sabbath Offering plan maintains its popularity in this country. On December 29 we were permitted to give to the publishing work in the Asiatic field. To this work \$30,000 had been appropriated, and we were expected to gather it in on that day. However, being given the assurance that all the overflow would also go to the needy publishing work, the schools responded more liberally than ever before. The reports already in give a total of \$42,600, thus making a Christmas present of \$12,600 to the publishing work in the Asiatic field. This overflow will be substantially increased when all the reports from the foreign fields are in. We greatly rejoice that the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering plan has been strengthened by permitting the overflow to go to the field to which we are giving, as an additional help beyond the appropriation called for.

Our hearts are made glad for what our schools have been able to do toward carrying the gospel message to the ends of the earth. We would come far short of our duty if we contented ourselves with teaching the Word of God in our schools, and said nothing about our obligation to carry forward that Word beyond the seas. In this country which God ordained to be the home of the message, the spirit of liberality and sacrifice must be cherished. It is a solemn responsibility, and a tremendous charge, to have in our possession the dollars required for finishing this work. The question is not, How much of my money shall I give to God? but, How much of God's money shall I keep for myself? We are answering that by our gifts from Sabbath to Sabbath.

#### Birthday Offerings

Once upon a time some one, somewhere, gave a birthday offering to missions. The idea seemed such a happy one that it spread, and now the members in hundreds of our Sabbath schools celebrate their birthdays by a special offering. One who has never visited the children's division at a time when the candle exercise is given in honor of a small child's birthday, has missed a treat. Equally impressive is it when old age gives thanks for yet another completed yearly cycle. In one school a brother walked to the front, praised the Lord for the stretch of years behind him, and while the superintendent held the birthday box, the yet steady hand of this saint of God dropped eighty-three pennies into it, one at a time, the children counting as they fell.

By many dollars this little plan has swelled the offerings to missions. As a reminder of the privilege we have of making such offerings, we have provided a birthday envelope, which has been widely distributed. The envelope bears this message:

"For each year that you are spared to live  
A penny at least you ought to give;  
But if your age you would rather not tell,  
Put in a dollar,—it will do as well."

#### Things That Should be Considered

1. I would urge very earnestly that a greater effort be made in every conference to gather into the Sabbath school the entire membership of the church. There are a few more than ten thousand primary and kindergarten children in the North American Division Sabbath schools. Few, if any, of these are church members. The Sabbath school membership should be at least ten thousand more than the church membership. There should be greater alertness on the part of every worker that such a goal may be reached. Every conference officer, every minister, might well note whether his interest has been as active and sympathetic, and his example as potent, as he could make them.

2. We should plan, somehow, to deepen the spiritual life of our schools. A higher standard of study, a deeper heart experience, are imperative. Every Sabbath school is rightfully a recruiting station where volunteers are enlisted in the army of the Lord. The officers and teachers are commissioned and detailed to solicit and enlist recruits, and to train them for service. Any school not doing this is failing in its mission.

3. The Sabbath School Workers' Training Course needs your indorsement, and your support in the field. What the Ministerial Reading Course is to the ministers of this denomination, the Training Course may become to Sabbath school teachers, with your help and encouragement.

4. The Sabbath school departmental organization in this division needs strengthening. Its efficiency has been lessened by a lack of field workers. We have considered it a very precious privilege to maintain direct contact with conference Sabbath school secretaries, and this seems an advantageous arrangement from a correspondence standpoint. If, without disturbing this contact, field workers might be provided, either union or general, the organization of this department would be greatly strengthened. With a constantly changing corps of conference secretaries to train and develop, with no one in the field to lead out in departmental work at union conference meetings or in response to special calls, the wonder is that we as Sabbath school workers have held together and pulled together in all parts of the field as well as we have. Your secretary has learned two things by the experience—the value of a letter, and that "eternal vigilance" is the price of other things than liberty. We are greatly desirous that this Conference shall decide upon the best way to strengthen this weak link in the chain of our organization.

5. I have no hesitation in urging that the policy be established of having each union conference hold a Sabbath school convention at least as often as once in two years, at which time all the conference Sabbath school secretaries in the union may come together for counsel. Such a plan would yield rich results in better and more effective work. It is these workers who should exert the strongest possible influence in behalf of our own boys and girls. My own personal interest in missions is too well known to be questioned when I ask, Why spend thousands of dollars in labor for the native youth of heathen lands, and refuse hundreds in developing the work that touches our dearest inter-

ests at home? Surely the expenditure of a little means for such a purpose will pay in souls saved, and pay in dollars and cents.

6. What shall be the future financial goal for the schools in the division? Shall we continue to ask for fifteen cents per week from each church member as the Sabbath school share of the twenty-five-cent-a-week goal? Or shall a definite sum be set as the goal for a quarter or for the year, regardless of per capita?

#### Closing Words

Our Sabbath schools everywhere feel the thrill that comes from the prospect of speedily finishing this work. May this be a time when such careful and wise planning will be done that each school may be led to greater attainment toward higher achievement in the work of the Lord.

MRS. L. FLORA PLUMMER, *Secretary.*



#### REPORT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN DIVISION PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT, 1913-1917

"Give ear, O ye heavens, and I will speak; and hear, O earth, the words of my mouth. My doctrine shall drop as the rain, my speech shall distil as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass: because I will publish the name of the Lord: ascribe ye greatness unto our God." Deut. 32:1-3.

As Jesus said to the people of his day concerning the prophecy pointing to that time, so we say to the people of our time, "This day is this prophecy fulfilled in your ears." This ancient prophecy, given through Moses, the servant of God, points to a time when the doctrine of God would drop as the rain and distil as the dew, because the Lord's name would be published. The prophecy exhorts us to ascribe greatness unto our God. This we shall endeavor to do in presenting a brief report of the publishing department of the North American Division for the past five years.

#### Time Covered by the Report

It will be remembered that the North American Division Conference was not organized till near the middle of 1913. Your publishing department secretary did not enter upon his duties as such until July of that same year. But for the sake of convenience, we include in this report all of the year 1913, and close with 1917, thus covering a period of five years.

#### Conventions and Institutes Held and Schools Visited

During this time I have visited every union conference in the North American Division territory, and either passed through or visited nearly every local conference in the United States and Canada, including a trip to Newfoundland. Two union conference field missionary conventions have been held in each of the twelve union conferences, and two general publishers' conventions have been held in the respective territories of each of the three publishing houses. Each year one or more colporteur institutes have been held, I think, in each local conference. As far as possible I have attended these local institutes, and have visited practically all our colleges and academies in the interests of the publishing work.

#### What Has Been Done

What has been accomplished cannot be shown in figures alone; only the day of God will reveal the results. Of necessity the work of this department is largely seed sowing, leaving it to time and the Holy Spirit to ripen the harvest and to reap the fruits.

In its present organization the Publishing Department represents the production and circulation of our literature. Our publishing houses represent the manufacturing part, not only of subscription books, but of all other classes of our literature; and our conferences act as agents in the circulation of the literature. The following figures will indicate to you the total amount of literature produced and circulated in the North American Division Conference territory from 1913-17. The five previous years, 1908-12, are given also for comparison. Here are the figures:

**Report of Literature Sales**

Year	Amount
1908	\$ 797,714.08
1909	901,963.36
1910	1,010,292.04
1911	1,087,215.96
1912	1,175,558.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,972,743.69</b>
1913	\$1,176,890.80
1914	1,370,903.00
1915	1,379,433.09
1916	1,413,158.84
1917	2,041,275.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,381,661.48</b>

You will observe that the total amount of literature distributed in the division for the last five years is \$7,381,661.48, which is a gain over the five previous years of \$2,408,917.79, or 48 per cent. The sales for this period almost equal the total amount distributed by the denomination from 1845-1904, or for the first sixty years of our existence as a denomination.

**Literature Sales for 1917**

During 1917 our sales passed our highest expectation. They were made up as follows:

Pacific Press Pub. Assn.	\$ 751,931.94
Review and Herald Pub. Assn.	729,505.18
Southern Publishing Assn.	521,682.96
Miscellaneous sales	38,155.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,041,275.75</b>

This is a gain over 1916 of more than \$628,000, and is nearly five times the amount distributed by the whole denomination during the first forty years of our work. It nearly equals the total sales of all our literature up to 1890, or for the first fifty-five years of our history, which includes the first eight years of our subscription-book business.

In this connection I wish to quote a few paragraphs from Volume VII of "Testimonies for the Church," pages 138-140:

"Our publishing work was established by the direction of God and under his special supervision."

"These institutions are to stand as witnesses for God, teachers of righteousness to the people."

"The publications sent forth from our printing houses are to prepare a people to meet God. Throughout the world they are to do the same work that was done by John the Baptist for the Jewish nation."

"Let it never be forgotten that these institutions are to co-operate with the ministry of the delegates of heaven. They are among the agencies represented by the angel flying 'in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come.' Rev. 14: 6, 7.

"From them is to go forth the terrible denunciation, 'Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication.' Rev. 14: 8.

"They are represented by the third angel that followed, 'saying with a loud voice, If

any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God.' Rev. 14: 9, 10.

"And in a large degree through our publishing houses is to be accomplished the work of that other angel who comes down from heaven with great power, and who lightens the earth with his glory."

It is evident from these quotations that through the printed page our publishing houses are not only to help give the three-fold message as outlined in Revelation 14: 6-12, the same as the living preacher, but also in a large degree the loud cry mentioned in Revelation 18: 1-3. When we consider the large sales of our denominational literature, are we not justified in the conclusion that we have reached the time when the mighty angel from heaven has descended, and has at least begun his work?

During the period represented by this report, our publishing houses have entered a field in book making heretofore unentered by us as a denomination. Among these new books are "The Ministry of the Spirit," "Soul-Winning," "In His Name," and "Alone With God." In the past we have relied chiefly on other publishers for this class of books, and have largely contented ourselves with such books as dealt with the peculiar doctrines of our message. We believe that providing this class of books is a step in the right direction. Not only will books of this character prove a spiritual blessing to our own people, but through their ministry many will be led to accept the truth we love.

The World's Crisis and Current Events Series, small twenty-five-cent books, which have been brought out since the outbreak of the Great War, have met with a favorable reception on the part of the public beyond the expectation of the most optimistic. These small books have already passed the million-and-a-half mark.

The revival of the periodical *Present Truth* in a cheap form should not be overlooked. This little sheet and the small World's Crisis Series, bearing directly upon the doctrines of our message and world events as related to prophecy, have been brought into existence simultaneously with the organization of the Home Missionary Department. Through the activities of our people, led by the Home Missionary Department, in addition to the sales of our colporteurs, this literature is being circulated by the millions of copies.

The circulation of our monthly magazines, the *Signs of the Times* and the *Watchman*; of our missionary paper, the weekly *Signs of the Times*; and of our church paper, the *REVIEW AND HERALD*, has been greatly increased.

**Evangelistic Canvassing, or Colporteur Work**

This report would indeed be incomplete were we not to mention the work of "the intelligent, God-fearing, truth-loving canvasser;" for of him it is said that "he occupies a position equal to that of the gospel minister." Let it never be forgotten that the first instruction concerning this work came to us through the Spirit of prophecy. Well may we consider such expressions as the following:

"The canvassing work, properly conducted, is missionary work of the highest order, and it is as good and successful a method as can be employed for placing before the people the important truths for this time."

"God has ordained the canvassing work as a means of presenting before the people the light contained in our books."

"This is the very work the Lord would have his people do at this time."—*Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. VI, p. 313.

"Our books should be handled by consecrated workers, whom the Holy Spirit can

use as his instrumentalities."—*Id.*, p. 319. "The canvassing work is more important than many have regarded it."—*Id.*, Vol. V, p. 405.

"In all parts of the field canvassers should be selected, not from the floating element in society, not from among men and women who are good for nothing else and have made a success of nothing, but from among those who have good address, tact, keen foresight, and ability."—*Id.*, Vol. IV, p. 389.

"As much care and wisdom must be used in selecting the workers as in selecting men for the ministry."

It is a sad fact that in the past this instruction has been too much neglected, and as a result reproach has been brought not only on this heaven-appointed work, but also in many instances upon the cause of God itself.

Have we not been long enough in the experimental stage of this work to demonstrate its feasibility and practicability as a self-supporting, evangelizing agency, and to justify our conferences in giving more careful and thoughtful attention to the selection and training of this class of workers? We rejoice greatly that a change for the better has already taken place in many of our conferences. In every conference where the president has taken a personal interest in the work, advising and counseling with his field secretary and assisting in the institute work, instead of leaving it entirely with others, the end has more than justified the means, and the results have been marvelous.

Can any one give a sane reason why conference officers should attend the meetings of all other classes of workers, and excuse themselves from attending their yearly gospel colporteur or evangelistic canvassers' institute, on the ground that they are "too busy" and have "more important matters" that demand their attention?

When we consider the solemn fact that in many instances the manner in which these workers approach individuals decides the eternal destiny of those whom they would reach, we are forced to conclude that this work needs not only every possible encouragement, but also careful supervision on the part of those upon whom God has placed the burden of leadership, and whom he holds responsible for the success of every department in their respective conferences.

The value of this work to the general cause can hardly be overestimated. It takes the raw material from the rank and file of our church membership, and gives a training in the service of God. Doubtless a large per cent of the delegates in this Conference, representing all classes of workers, were called out from the farm, the shop, the factory, and from other vocations, to receive their first training in the canvassing field. And few, if any, realized at the time that through this agency God was calling them to greater responsibilities.

The colporteur work provides an immediate opening for the recently converted soul, who in the fervor of his first love longs to do something for Jesus. It provides training and work for the converted students in our schools, regardless of what they may plan to make their life's occupation, and at the same time provides means with which to obtain an education. And we have found that the students who spend their summers in evangelistic canvassing, and thus earn their way through school, are as a rule better prepared to enter upon their future work than those who have not had this experience. That there is a demand for the services of those who have gained an experience in this work is proved by the fact that the Publishing Department is constantly drawn upon for ministers, teachers, and departmental secretaries. For this and other rea-

sons set forth in this report we earnestly solicit the co-operation and assistance of our conference officers in the selection and training of these workers, upon whom the future of our work so much depends.

The following figures give the retail value of orders secured by our colporteurs in the division conference, year by year, for the past five years. To show the growth made we also give the value of orders taken during the five previous years:

1908	\$ 392,355.47
1909	451,724.93
1910	459,671.50
1911	536,157.57
1912	573,758.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,413,667.55</b>
1913	\$ 599,041.15
1914	672,572.17
1915	676,692.36
1916	830,803.54
1917	1,154,943.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,934,052.64</b>

Gain of last five years over previous five years, \$1,520,385.09, or nearly 63 per cent.

You will notice that the total sales of our colporteurs during the last five years amount to more than half of the \$7,381,661.48 represented in our total literature sales, and that the gain over the five previous years is 63 per cent, while the gain in total literature sales was but 48 per cent.

Another item of interest is the gradual increase in the average yearly sales by the individual colporteur for the North American Division, as shown by these figures:

Year	No. Col.	Total sales	Sales per capita
1913	805	\$ 599,041.15	\$ 744.15
1914	885	672,572.17	759.97
1915	839	676,692.36	806.55
1916	851	830,803.54	964.51
1917	788	1,154,943.42	1,465.65

This shows that beginning with 1913 we had 805 colporteurs, and that the average yearly sale for each one was but \$744.15, while for 1917 the number of colporteurs had decreased to 788, but the average sales increased to \$1,465.65. This proves beyond a doubt that our slogan, "Careful selection and thorough training," while perhaps reducing the number of workers, increases the sales. It is the Gideon army principle, and in harmony with the instruction given us through the Spirit of prophecy.

The year 1917 has been the year of all years for our colporteurs. Never in our history have such sales been made or such records attained by individuals and conferences. One young man in a week of eighty hours' work took orders for "Daniel and the Revelation," including helps, to the value of \$853. This young man delivered \$3,600 worth of books during the year.

Conferences which have in the past been selling from \$12,000 to \$15,000 worth of literature have advanced their sales past the \$20,000 mark, and even the \$30,000 mark. Several of our unions have passed the \$100,000 mark in colporteur sales alone. All our union field secretaries have put forth untiring efforts to build up the work in their respective unions, and our local field secretaries have put their necks to the yoke, and like Jacob with Laban's cattle, have stayed with their men in the frost of winter and the heat of summer.

It is because of the earnest, faithful efforts of these men directly connected with the work, and the co-operation and support given them by our conferences and publishing houses, with the blessing of God resting upon the efforts of all, that we are able to present the report we give you today. And to God we ascribe all the praise.

W. W. EASTMAN, Secretary

### REPORT OF THE N. A. DIVISION MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT

#### Supplying the Spiritual Needs of Youth

"It has often cost the public two hundred thousand dollars cash to land a man safely strapped in the electric chair—and perhaps two dollars and ten kind words at the right time could have saved the large sum and the use of electric current."

It has often cost thousands of dollars, sleepless nights, and broken hearts, in a belated and fruitless effort to save a young man or woman from eternal ruin, when a Christian home, wholesome comradeship of parents, intelligent interest on the part of church officers, and a wide-awake young people's society for spiritual, intellectual, and social self-expression, would have saved the soul and given a worker to the cause of God.

We must not lose sight of the fact that there is a decisive time in life, a deciding time. "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them." Eccl. 12: 1. This is the period of human life which is fraught with the greatest possibilities for good or evil.

The church has acted wisely in providing organized church activity for its youth, something which appeals to unfolding manhood and womanhood. Activity counts for more with young people than abstract theories or didactic instruction. Every appeal to the emotions should be supplemented by a challenge to action. Properly directed activity probably does more to fix the ideals of our boys and girls and to form their habits in life than all our good instruction without such activity.

The whole philosophy of this young people's movement is well expressed in this paragraph from the Spirit of prophecy: "When the youth give their hearts to God, your care for them should not cease." It is not enough, then, to persuade young people to surrender their lives to God. What next?—"Lay some responsibility upon them. Make them feel that they are expected to do something. . . . Teach them to labor in a quiet, unpretending way, for their young companions." Here is a special field for youthful effort. "Let different branches of the missionary work be laid out systematically [this means good organization], and let instruction and help be given, so that the young may learn to act a part." And, in conclusion, the great object of all this is set forth: "Thus they will grow up to be workers for God."

Greater in value than what the young people do (and that is not small, as our reports will show) is the character developed and the training received as a result of this spiritual effort. President Wilson expressed this thought very clearly in his proclamation to the school children in regard to the Junior Red Cross. He recognized the fact that a great deal of actual help to the cause of relief would be given through this organization, but he also realized that the greatest good would come to the children themselves. He said:

"And best of all, more perfectly than through any of your other school lessons you will learn by doing those kind things under your teachers' direction to be the future good citizens of this great country which we all love."

I am more and more convinced that God directed our leaders in the organization of our Missionary Volunteer Department. While we have doubtless fallen far short of the Master's ideal, both in planning for and carrying forward this work, it is very

evident that this organization in its various features is well adapted to meet the needs of our youth.

We shall not soon forget the flood of testimonials to this fact, which came to our office at the time of our decennial, both from young people and from conference officers.

One young woman wrote:

"I feel so grateful to God for the Missionary Volunteer movement. Reading the Bible through has not only shown me how little I knew of God's Word, but it has also given me a greater desire to know my Lord more perfectly. The Morning Watch is a channel for daily blessings. Committing these texts of Scripture to memory keeps the mind keen, enriches the soul, gives one confidence in God, and prepares one for each day's service. I owe so much to the Reading Course. It pulled me over the tide from story reading to Bible study. It awakened in me an interest in missions and in nature; and my one aim is to be of some use wherever I am. May God bless the Missionary Volunteer movement, and may it continue to encourage and arouse our young people as long as there is work to do."

A young man who is now a Missionary Volunteer secretary wrote:

"The Missionary Volunteer Society has thrown its parental arms around me in times of severe storms in my soul. The prayers of others in the society have always been a source of great encouragement to me. The systematic plans of work for others have inspired me to greater Christian activity. The society has bound me more closely to other Christian young people. Becoming interested in the Christian activities of the society closes the door of temptation."

A church school teacher said:

"I owe my Christian experience and my love for the message today to the Missionary Volunteer Society. Through it I found my Saviour. The training I received while taking part in the meetings and while serving in the different offices, helped me to find my place in the work. It has planted in my heart a real desire to be a soul-winner. I shall ever thank God for this organization."

Still another gave expression to these words of appreciation:

"Every day I realize more fully what the Missionary Volunteer Society has meant to me. In my life there came a time when I looked beyond the atmosphere of Christian surroundings into the seemingly brilliant world, and longed for some of its pleasures. Each week I seemed to drift, and each week the Spirit of God, in the Volunteer 'praise and consecration' service, seemed to woo me back and plant a new hope within me. This hope grew, and I decided definitely for right, and came to school. I have now just finished my term of office as Missionary Volunteer leader, and I feel that God has been with me and my society. The experience which I gained in this will be of lifelong benefit to me. May God pour heaven's blessing upon our dear Missionary Volunteer Societies everywhere."

#### Partial Report for Quadrennial Period

Soon after the organization of the North American Division, the work of both the General and Division Missionary Volunteer Departments was placed under one secretary, because of Miss Erickson's ill health. This, with the sickness of other members of our working staff, has made the work difficult and perplexing at times. But in spite of it all, the Lord has greatly blessed the work of this department. Reference to the foregoing testimonials from young people reminds us of the utter insufficiency of statistics to tell the story of advancement and blessings that come from a spiritual movement.



The quarterly summaries of our work have been published in the *Instructor* from time to time. I present a partial report of the work done year by year for the four and one half years from July 1, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1917, as follows:

During the four and one half years since the division was organized, the young people have reported \$188,123.25 for home and foreign missions outside their Sabbath school offerings, and we are still painfully aware of the fact that not all that is done is

his local conference Missionary Volunteer secretaries for counsel at least once each year. The meetings of this kind which I have attended, have been very helpful.

We have also made some effort to build up the Missionary Volunteer work among

Report for four and one-half years, from July 1, 1913, to Dec. 1, 1917

	Last half 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	Total
Number societies .....	584	667	696	825	1068	1068
Membership .....	11689	12962	13141	15767	20015	20015
Missionary letters .....	21561	62356	60441	64559	77762	287279
Missionary visits .....	32390	183285	102563	104189	123248	545673
Bible readings and cottage meetings .....	9993	25235	24436	22866	28004	110534
Papers distributed .....	16763	51751	66197	749616	1008090	3414715
Books distributed .....	449338	762597	539235	53941	115097	308749
Tracts distributed .....	211942	681146	763921	526339	352383	2629892
Hours of Christian help work .....	40131	98027	119558	105445	136671	499832
Conversions of young people reported .....	426	1814	2264	2115	3276	9895
Reading Course certificates issued .....	.....	1913	1709	2333	3810	9765
Standard of Attainment certificates issued .....	.....	676	958	839	1003	3476
Reading the Bible through .....	.....	.....	1048	2004	1372	4425
Reporting members .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11930	11930
Offerings to home missions .....	\$3033.24	\$8063.25	\$8910.14	\$9573.28	\$14465.49	\$22354.90
Offerings to foreign missions .....	\$6562.72	\$19639.88	\$33739.48	\$41073.68	\$64752.59	\$165768.35

The largest number of societies reporting in this North American Division territory before the organization of the division, was 473, with a membership of 9,766. The largest offering for foreign missions in any one quarter was \$1,217.93. The largest number of societies reporting in any one quarter in the last four and one half years was 1,068, with a membership of 20,016. And the largest quarterly gift to missions was \$37,874.11. You will notice that our young people in North America during this period have made more than 545,000 missionary visits, besides conducting over 110,000 meetings. Nearly 2,630,000 tracts have been distributed, and the equivalent of over 208 years spent in Christian help work.

The large increase in our work year by year is doubtless partly due to the plan adopted in 1914 of selecting a few leading features, and setting goals to be reached. First, we had four goals,—“Young people converted and added to the church,” “Standard of Attainment certificates issued,” “Reading Course certificates issued,” and “Offerings for missions.” Then we added the “Bible Year,” and for 1917, “Reporting members.” This last is a very important item. We must not feel satisfied until all the members of our societies are reporting members. This year we are making a special effort to raise the *Instructor* list. This, of course, will not be a permanent feature of our goal.

Christian Stewardship

It was not in our plans ten years ago, when this department was organized, to make finances a special feature of our work. We recognize the fact that more and more the denomination has tended to make its gifts to missions through the Sabbath school. It has seemed natural, however, for the Missionary Volunteer Society, the aim of which is to encourage the young people in all lines of church activity, to promote faithfulness in Christian stewardship. Societies, conferences, and unions have set goals and asked for special enterprises to support. So the division department set a financial goal for missions in 1914.

The results have been encouraging. Not desiring to detract in the least from the young people's gifts through the Sabbath school, we have set the goals at a low figure, comparatively. Every year except the first we have gone far beyond the goal set. The young people's societies of the North American Division territory gave \$64,752.59 to missions in 1917, as compared with \$11,704.94 in 1913. The per capita gifts in 1917 were nearly four times what they were in 1913. And not less has been given through other channels.

reported. The gifts of the North American young people to missions last year outside their Sabbath school gifts amounted to \$34,000 more than the whole denomination gave to foreign missions in 1891, the year that the Young People's Department of the General Conference was organized.

But of far more value than the money given are the habits of thrift, economy, and liberality, and the study of missions, which result from this effort. Definite missionary workers and enterprises are assigned to the various union conferences, and information is furnished the young people in regard to them. Thus they become acquainted with the greatest and most important business in the world,—the business of giving the advent message to the world.

Departmental Councils

One of the large influences in building up the Missionary Volunteer work in this field in the last four and one half years was the educational and Missionary Volunteer council held at St. Helena, Cal., in June, 1915. This was our first general Missionary Volunteer meeting, except departmental meetings at General Conference time, since the Mount Vernon (Ohio) convention in 1907, when the department was organized. The keynote of this council was “Deeper consecration and greater efficiency.” The same spirit of earnestness and consecration was manifest in the series of conventions in the various college districts which followed. These meetings, and the annual department committee meetings which are now held, have had a great influence in unifying and building up the work.

Administrative Changes

Until 1915 the Missionary Volunteer Department dealt directly with the local conferences in all administrative matters. As the work grew, it became evident that the union conferences must become administrative units. This change has been made. While we still try to keep in touch with the local conferences to some extent, and send out helpful items of interest and suggestions from time to time, we look to the union secretary to gather reports and oversee the local conference work.

This change has been helpful; but it is evident that if we maintain a high grade of efficiency, the large union conferences will have to appoint a man to give his whole time to Missionary Volunteer interests. Some unions are already laying plans to this end. The possibilities in this work are limited only by the time and ability of the worker.

It is now planned that the union Missionary Volunteer secretary shall call together

the foreign-speaking peoples. Advisory secretaries have been appointed, and Reading Courses arranged, and an earnest effort has been made to develop other features of the work. The results have been gratifying.

Co-operation of Colleges

Another advance move worthy of mention is the closer co-operation between our colleges and the Missionary Volunteer Department. It is evident that these schools, which contain the very best of our youth, and whose business it is to train workers for all branches of the work, are the greatest factor in the development of the Missionary Volunteer movement. If the school has a model Missionary Volunteer Society, and gives close attention to all departmental plans, the students will go out from the school filled with the spirit of service and a desire to help the young people in the local churches.

Years ago the question was asked, “Who of our youth will give themselves to God for the purpose of laboring for the salvation of other youth?” Nobody is better prepared to answer this call than the young men and women who enjoy the privileges of our colleges. They can help the young people in their society work, and can interest them in education, as perhaps no other class can.

At St. Helena this question was thoroughly discussed, and the Missionary Volunteer leaders and school men agreed upon a plan of close co-operation. The college Missionary Volunteer Society is to be the center of the missionary activities of the school, the foreign missionary band and other bands being parts of the general society. In most of these schools, too, a Missionary Volunteer training band is maintained, for the benefit of those who desire to prepare for the young people's work.

The working out of these plans, we believe, has been a blessing to the students, to the Missionary Volunteer Department, and to the schools. A number of strong young people have already gone from the colleges into the Missionary Volunteer work at home and abroad. We believe there are still greater possibilities for the development of a well-educated and efficient corps of Missionary Volunteer secretaries to lead the hosts of our young people into active service where they are, into Christian schools, and into the work.

Leadership

Our greatest problem is still the problem of leadership. And from the educational standpoint alone, we must recognize that until we secure the attendance of at least half of the children and young people of Seventh-day Adventists in our Christian

schools, the big end of our educational problem is the field end.

Our last General Conference passed the following resolution in regard to leadership:

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

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

Conference officers have endeavored to carry out this resolution. The success which has attended the work for our young people has been due to the earnest efforts of our conferences to carry it forward. How much the magnitude and importance of this work are realized and acted upon, is shown by these words from a young minister who took up the Missionary Volunteer work in one of the conferences:

"As I have visited our churches in this field, I have been greatly stirred when I have seen the true condition that our young people are in. It certainly is high time that we put forth a decided effort in behalf of the youth in this field. At our last committee meeting it was decided that I devote the greater part of my time to this part of the work this summer, putting forth a strong effort in the different churches where there are young people, and trying to get them to see the need of putting their whole service to the Master's use."

#### The Census

Another plan which we have been working out, but which is still incomplete, is the taking of a census of all our children and young people between the ages of six and twenty-five. Since we began this work the nation has enrolled all its young men, and drawn hundreds of thousands for service in the Great War. Surely it is time that the denomination enroll its young people, and endeavor to train them for the Lord's work.

This word from a school president shows how the school men appreciate this census plan:

"I desire to express my appreciation of one of the plans adopted by your department, namely, the Information Card system. . . . It has certainly proved to be a blessing and help to all our schools. . . . The South Wisconsin Conference Missionary Volunteer secretary had his file fairly complete, and at camp-meeting he invited all of us school men to go into his neat little apartment and make what use we desired of these files. They were the best I have ever seen. In a few minutes I obtained more reliable information than would have been possible in many days of hard work without this aid."

#### Junior Work

More attention has been given to the Junior work during this period than before. This is a very important part of the work, for, as one of the teachers said at St. Helena, "The stream of influence that determines the flow of life's current is given its direction in early youth."

It is considered a part of the regular work of the church school teacher to conduct a Junior society, and we recommend the organization of church Junior societies where the conditions and possibilities of leadership warrant it.

Studies in Junior methods are to be included in the normal courses, and also in the teachers' summer school curriculum. The department is preparing outlines for these studies.

There is great need that something more be done for our Juniors on the camp-grounds

than has been done. To many of our children the camp-meeting is the great event of the year, and the lessons and impressions obtained there, whether good or bad, are lasting. Aside from their meetings they should be organized for helpful service on the grounds, and supervised recreation should be provided. A beginning has been made in this line, with excellent results. The children have been organized into such groups as the Keep-camp-clean Band, Recruits, and Minutemen, each with its appropriate badge.

#### Missionary Volunteer Literature

The Conference will be pleased to know that we have the manuscript for a Missionary Volunteer manual almost completed. This manual has come out of the experience of these ten years, and ought to be a great help to our societies. The manuscript is in our exhibit. We solicit criticisms and suggestions.

We have recently published a little book on the Bible Year, also two Standard of Attainment manuals, to which, with other Missionary Volunteer literature, we invite your attention.

For a long time we have been working to secure some good mission books of our own for our Missionary Volunteer Reading Courses. I am glad to say that there are two or three in sight. We have a great work in progress in mission lands, and we must encourage our missionaries who have ability to write, to prepare books for our young people. If other publishers can afford to make revisions and print new editions for us, surely we can afford to prepare young people's literature of our own.

#### Work for Soldiers

For ten months we have been confronted by an entirely new situation in the United States. As a noncombatant denomination we face the question of the conscription of our young men for service in the army. That our young men are not lacking in loyalty and courage is shown from the fact that they have offered themselves willingly for any service where they could be true to their conscience. Some have refused promotion because they saw that it would mean compromise of principle. Others have been thankful beyond measure for transfers from combatant units to the ambulance corps, a place of great danger.

Realizing that we faced a serious situation, and that the present mobilization of American young manhood presented unparalleled opportunities for helpful service, the autumn council of the North American Division, at Minneapolis, asked the Missionary Volunteer Department to lead out in an effort to instruct and help our young men who face this crisis, and to contribute as far as possible to the spiritual uplift of the hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the great training camps.

Most of our union secretaries, already loaded down with other work, have labored earnestly for our young men and others. Some unions have provided more camp pastors than suggested at Minneapolis, and others fewer. I believe that every one appointed to this work has realized its great possibilities, and has worked faithfully. An effort has been made to list all the young men who have been or will be called into the service. Visits have been made to homes and camps, and instruction and help given. Literature has been provided. A fund has been opened in the REVIEW AND HERALD for soldiers' literature, and a few union conferences have raised funds for this same purpose. A thin paper edition of "Steps to Christ," bound in khaki, has been published, and is universally appreciated by our own and other soldiers.

This great struggle has caused thousands of young men to think soberly of eternal things. They are eager for a living message from Jesus Christ. As I have visited a few of the great training camps, and have seen thousands of these fine young men, I have felt that what we have done is not a drop in the bucket compared to what we ought to do. Why the needs of our own young men caught in this great maelstrom of war, and the needs of these other thousands, hungry for the living bread, has not appealed to us more strongly, I cannot explain. We ought to give more and do more.

The president of one union in which are two big cantonments, writes:

"This work for our boys in the cantonments is assuming larger and larger proportions. There is, in fact, no limit to the work that we may do. We have two men who give practically all their time to it. It seems as if we could use four. When these men begin to tell their experiences, they can talk for hours, and still have only begun to tell some of the things our boys have gone through. . . . I do think we should plan to send a man to England, and another one to France, to work for our soldiers."

The outcome of all these difficulties is well expressed in this one sentence from one of our camp pastors: "God certainly has worked for every one of our young men who has taken a decided stand for his truth." As a rule, superior officers come to recognize the qualities of these conscientious young men, and respect their principles.

One thing I wish to emphasize: While the camp work is important, the time to work for our young men is before they go to camp. It is a pity that all our boys have not been instructed as to their obligations, their duties, and their rights, before they have gone into camp.

#### Our Greatest Need

In carrying forward the work of this department, we have endeavored to maintain high spiritual ideals and lay chief emphasis on soul-winning work for and by our young people. There is nothing our Missionary Volunteer workers need so much as extraordinary spiritual power in this extraordinary time. While new life and light and power are descending on God's people who are putting away their sins, there seems to be a diabolical influence springing up from beneath to sweep to eternal destruction those who are not vigilant and watchful. A field secretary writes:

"The situation is a very deplorable one. Worldly associations, along with the nickel theater, are making their inroads on church life, and we shall have to put forth a very earnest effort in order to turn the tide."

The leader of a large society in connection with one of our institutions writes that few of the members are even converted. Another worker of experience writes that the conditions he finds among the young people are deplorable; irreverence, worldliness, and immorality prevail. And he adds:

"Personally, I believe a great revival of mighty prayer and intercession would stem the tide, but I have little faith that anything else will. I feel constrained to pray that God will bring us as a people into circumstances that will open our eyes to the real situation."

There is no question but that we are in the greatest spiritual conflict of the ages. One of our camp pastors writes that all the Adventist young men of his camp are proving faithful and becoming stronger because of tests they have endured; but that the young men who were once Adventists and have given up, are in most instances becoming worldly with a rapidity that must be surprising even to themselves.

Surely the present conditions in the world, and the conditions of our people, present the loudest and most insistent call to intercession which has ever come to this people. If there ever was a time when we should make strenuous efforts to save and train our youth, it is now. To do this we need leaders who are men and women of power, and we need good organization, and wise plans.

M. E. KERN, *Secretary.*



## REPORT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN DIVISION MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

THE medical branch of this great movement has been, and will be to a still greater extent, a contributing factor in man's redemption. Although facing great obstacles, it has steadily grown, and its principles have extended across the seas and to the most remote lands. Wherever a missionary representing this movement has taken up his abode, there have been found planted the great principles of health and temperance, and their teachings have been adapted to the lifting up of the native to the higher plane of Christian living.

While for many years it was my privilege to observe the results of medical missionary effort in mission fields, I shall confine this report to the conditions of our medical missionary work in the North American Division Conference.

The chief objects to be attained through medical missionary effort may be summarized as follows: 1. To surround men and women with an environment safe for their physical and mental well-being and development. Such an atmosphere contributes to spiritual attainment. This people should begin to breathe the heavenly atmosphere of health in order to stand amid the epidemics and pestilences raging today.

2. To promote the great principles of reform in diet, dress, and physical development; to provide for the care of the sick and invalids of those classes whose diseases are the result of failure to heed nature's laws, and to create in them a respect for fixed laws for the proper regulation of their beings.

3. To educate physicians, nurses, cooks, and other workers in the skilful care of the sick in harmony with nature's laws and the inspired principles committed to us as a people. These workers will go into the homes of the natives in heathen lands, where gross ignorance prevails regarding the care of the body, and will create a respect for nature's laws; they will teach the principles of healthful cookery, give simple remedies for acute illnesses, uphold the laws of hygiene and sanitation, and seek to make the suffering and sick comfortable.

We have established sanitariums, treatment-rooms, dispensaries, food factories, cafeterias, etc., not only as memorials of these principles, but also that we may actually do Good Samaritan work for those who make no profession, and help our sick laborers and church members to regain health and strength. A person who has learned to practice reform in diet, dress, and in his manner of living, and who recognizes that returning health is the result of conforming to nature's laws, has traveled a long way toward the recognition of God's claims upon him for obedience to his moral law. Such should be the object of true health reform.

Further: medical missionary work makes possible the advance of missions into unhealthy climates and unsanitary places. It makes possible missionary effort in many districts otherwise fatal to the lives of those

unfortified by the knowledge of the laws and principles of health. And, perhaps most important to every Seventh-day Adventist, we are told that this medical missionary work is a preparatory movement to fit a people to escape the great epidemics and pestilences of the last days.

While we have many evidences of the rapid culmination of this great closing movement, one of the leading indications is the great advance of the medical missionary work among us as a people, and the dissemination of its principles throughout the world, and particularly in the respect we have gained of scientific men, as also of the laity, for the kind of medical missionary work we are doing.

In reporting the growth of our medical work during the last five years, there are several standards by which we may measure it. Viewed from the increased number of patients and the total receipts, the record is a most encouraging one. The total receipts from patients during the year 1913 amounted to \$655,268, whereas the total receipts for 1917 reached the large sum of \$1,057,814, showing a gain in patronage of sixty per cent. Our sanitariums have all made a gain in 1917 over 1913, ranging from 4 per cent to 126 per cent.

Estimated by years, we note that there has been a more marked increase in patronage the past three years than there was during the first two years of this five-year period. We naturally attribute a part of this increased patronage of our sanitariums to the times in which we are living. However, increased efficiency has doubtless contributed much toward the confidence of the public in sanitarium methods. In a number of our larger institutions the situation regarding the accommodations for patients has become distressing, as several continually have a waiting list. Rooms are filled as quickly as they are vacated, and the sanitarium receipts are all that they possibly can be with present facilities. A number of the sanitariums have increased their facilities; and six institutions have made additions, increasing their patient capacity from 20 to 90 per cent.

The total number of patients cared for in 1917 was 11,808, which shows a great increase over previous years. The patients each stayed an average of three weeks. They represented the higher class, many of whom were leading officials. These patients trust their lives in our hands, pay for our attention, learn of our faith, and not a few accept it.

The heaven-born principles committed to this denomination are the principles which underlie this medical missionary movement. These are certainly most successfully carried out through and under the direction of this church. It has been demonstrated to this people that the success of the medical missionary propaganda is measured by the loyalty of its workers to the principles of this truth; and when alienated from this movement, its power as a reforming agency is greatly hindered.

During the past five years, 605 nurses have been graduated from our sanitariums, and the greater number of these are today found in connection with our churches, in mission fields, and in institutions, assisting in forwarding our work. Aside from these, we at present have 492 nurses in training in our institutions, most of them young women of mature age, of academic education, who are receiving a training technically as efficient as that given in the hospitals, and in addition are being taught those principles of denominational work and doctrinal truths that will prepare them to be representatives of this cause.

One general and three local medical conventions have been conducted during the interval since the last General Conference. Very careful and thorough study has been given to our training-school work, which has resulted in a uniform curriculum of theoretical and practical work, and in the improvement of our general methods of procedure, standardization of our equipment and our system of keeping reports. A manual on sanitarium methods and training-school work has been issued by the Medical Department.

Twelve of our fifteen nurses' training schools are registered. Through this arrangement our nurses receive, on examination, State recognition as trained nurses. Sanitarium-trained nurses are today everywhere in demand; and it is a fact most encouraging that every year we find a larger percentage of our nurses connecting with our organized movement.

The Seventh-day Adventist Church has the distinction of having more trained physicians and nurses holding salaried positions in connection with its missionary operations than any other denomination; and the fact that they are willing to devote their time and energies on the same sacrificing basis as those called to purely evangelistic lines of work, is a matter of satisfaction. When it is remembered that the medical profession today contains the highest per cent of atheists of any class, then truly this denomination has reason for gratitude for a message that holds its professional workers, trained in a lucrative vocation, on the same broad missionary principles as pertain to any other branch of its work. Our sanitarium work today is organized on the same basis as all other departments of our message, and is endeavoring to contribute its quota for the finishing of the proclamation of the gospel in the most difficult lands.

Our sanitariums, treatment-rooms, and cafeterias draw their operating resources almost entirely from outside the denomination. From the resources thus secured, we educate our nurses, train many of our workers, gain many adherents to the message, treat the sick and suffering ones who knock at our doors, create a confidence among public men in our work, reform men and women in their manner of living, and are paying off considerable of the incurred indebtedness of former years.

It is also only fair to the management of our various institutions to state that at the present time practically every institution is showing some gain in its operation, and some of our larger sanitariums are making a large operating gain; whereas, on the other hand, practically all other medical institutions in our land are requiring heavy endowments, and many have to be subsidized by municipal and State aid in order to carry forward their work.

At this meeting it becomes a great privilege to report the very prosperous state of our medical education as represented in the work of the College of Medical Evangelists. We have noted that through the very arduous and energetic efforts of Dr. N. G. Evans and Dr. P. T. Magan, together with their collaborators, a good rating has been obtained for this school. This recognition was secured solely upon the merits of the school. Prejudice, unfair advantages taken of the school, were overcome by the splendid record of the product of the college, and the secretary takes pleasure in reporting that at the capital of our nation, which is one of the most difficult cities in which to obtain recognition, one of the graduates of the Loma Linda medical school had the honor of receiving the highest grade of any applicant at any examination during the entire year.

While this enterprise has been a matter of much perplexity, and has required the expenditure of considerable sums of money, the results obtained have been at comparatively small cost in comparison with what other medical schools and universities are paying for like results. Surely, if the same loyalty and devotion to the principles of this cause which have characterized the faculty of this school in the past, are continued,—as we hope they will be,—this college will prove a great factor in the forwarding of a world-wide medical missionary movement in connection with this message.

Two publications are issued in behalf of our medical missionary work. The oldest, *Life and Health*, has continued to live and keep up a splendid circulation as compared with other health magazines, even during war times, and should be found in the homes of all Seventh-day Adventists. *Life and Health* has put out some of the best material on food conservation and health suggestions found in any magazine, and its active circulation should be planned for throughout all English-speaking countries.

At the time of the last General Conference a health magazine, known as the *Sanitarium Quarterly*, was established by an independent organization of our doctors. This journal was subsequently connected with the Medical Missionary Department as its denominational medium, and is being contributed to by our doctors and nurses, and has, we believe, been a help in promoting the interests of our medical work.

This health and temperance movement, which has been repeatedly referred to in our publications as our most successful means of reaching men and women in these latter days, and a line of work that will live when all other work by the church has ceased, has not reached its pinnacle of attainment, for we are just entering the day of its opportunity. The very conditions of our times bespeak for it continued success. These influences are already being strongly felt in connection with our institutions. The difficulties of travel give us the care of a large class of patients who formerly traveled to distant resorts. War removes from homes the strong, the able bodied, those upon whom the weaker members of the race depend mostly, thus leaving heavy burdens and great strain upon the weaker members of the community, increasing sickness. These conditions create a greater need of institutional care for the invalid classes. Again, the worry and perplexity, sorrow and confusion, ever present during war times, tend to break the most robust, resulting in an era of physical decadence and invalidism.

Such times become an urgent call to this people to do Good Samaritan work. Seventh-day Adventists are already on record as being most active along these lines, and more and more will these conditions prevail and the needs exist.

Our needs will later be set forth before this Conference in the form of recommendations; but permit me, in closing, to refer to one or two needs essential to our growth:

1. Our Conference leaders should more and more recognize that our trained, skillful, conscientious nurses, now so eagerly sought for to fill lucrative positions, would many of them make splendid laborers in city efforts as Bible workers, with only a little additional field training.

2. We need to extend more and more the influence of our institutions in our conferences and churches, and secure a more widespread practice of the principles of health and temperance on the part of the entire church, that as a people we may stand before heaven's tribunal without spot or blemish.

H. W. MILLER, M. D., *Secretary.*

### COLPORTEURS' SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY, 1918

ATLANTIC	Agents	Hours	BOOKS			PERIODICALS		
			Value 1918	Value 1917	No. copies	Value 1918	Value 1917	
E. New York	8	628	\$654.80	\$465.25	1072	\$160.80	\$ 70.10	
Greater New York	4	140	808.30	675.81	4090	613.50	238.50	
Maine	.....	.....	.....	921.00	610	91.50	88.80	
Massachusetts	11	663	1210.35	1013.90	1225	183.75	500.20	
N. New England	4	181	283.15	110.65	630	94.50	222.20	
S. New England	12	857	1084.00	870.35	1526	228.90	145.40	
W. New York	5	41	477.36	998.04	1345	201.75	242.90	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2510</b>	<b>4517.96</b>	<b>5055.00</b>	<b>10498</b>	<b>1574.70</b>	<b>1508.10</b>	
<b>CENTRAL</b>								
Colorado	6	178	160.20	949.75	718	107.70	96.70	
Kansas	10	1203	1895.50	2955.00	613	91.95	118.30	
Missouri	10	665	1235.90	1653.25	775	116.25	107.10	
Nebraska	5	452	862.95	653.25	440	66.00	66.80	
Wyoming	3	308	578.80	332.00	15	2.25	48.50	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2806</b>	<b>4733.35</b>	<b>6543.25</b>	<b>2561</b>	<b>384.15</b>	<b>437.40</b>	
<b>COLUMBIA</b>								
Chesapeake	6	237	655.90	318.05	1995	299.25	53.20	
Dist. of Columbia	5	360	1629.76	793.94	300	45.00	95.80	
E. Pennsylvania	15	472	1141.75	625.20	2077	311.55	307.30	
New Jersey	2	170	300.00	.....	2206	330.90	182.10	
Ohio	16	1069	2115.70	2030.22	3685	552.75	179.60	
Virginia	12	431	1228.15	922.10	295	44.25	80.10	
W. Pennsylvania	16	1236	1705.15	1404.60	633	94.95	186.50	
W. Virginia	8	465	1454.97	1851.04	1365	204.75	33.70	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>4440</b>	<b>10231.38</b>	<b>7945.15</b>	<b>12556</b>	<b>1883.40</b>	<b>1118.30</b>	
<b>EASTERN CANADIAN</b>								
Maritime	3	64	321.00	.....	800	120.00	30.00	
Ontario	4	158	257.85	136.35	1122	168.30	203.60	
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	7.50	9.00	
Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>578.85</b>	<b>136.35</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>295.80</b>	<b>242.60</b>	
<b>LAKE</b>								
East Michigan	12	1096	2030.10	588.00	225	33.75	130.60	
Indiana	20	1572	1962.78	978.81	125	18.75	116.50	
N. Illinois	3	159	228.55	321.88	3262	489.30	235.00	
N. Michigan	9	711	743.30	629.60	480	72.00	7.90	
N. Wisconsin	3	137	528.55	168.25	564	84.60	79.70	
S. Illinois	10	950	1498.48	1945.10	588	88.20	421.60	
S. Wisconsin	13	816	1274.00	627.25	825	123.75	200.70	
W. Michigan	14	688	820.80	418.55	659	98.85	28.30	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>6129</b>	<b>9086.56</b>	<b>5677.44</b>	<b>6728</b>	<b>1009.20</b>	<b>1220.30</b>	
<b>NORTHERN</b>								
Iowa	3	275	377.75	353.55	2905	435.75	474.10	
Minnesota	6	655	867.70	1269.90	1741	261.15	486.70	
North Dakota	3	.....	151.50	.....	818	122.70	64.60	
South Dakota	3	38	146.75	.....	2110	316.50	66.10	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1543.70</b>	<b>1623.45</b>	<b>7574</b>	<b>1136.10</b>	<b>1091.50</b>	
<b>NORTH PACIFIC*</b>								
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	860	129.00	115.10	
S. Idaho	4	526	938.50	535.55	108	16.20	63.50	
S. Oregon	2	267	214.00	.....	9	1.35	22.70	
Upper Columbia	3	98	144.50	.....	700	105.00	167.10	
W. Oregon	7	1146	1283.65	145.00	1425	213.75	62.00	
W. Washington	7	1019	1184.93	254.60	1987	298.05	112.50	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3056</b>	<b>3765.58</b>	<b>935.15</b>	<b>5089</b>	<b>763.35</b>	<b>542.90</b>	
<b>PACIFIC UNION</b>								
Arizona	5	104	185.60	275.50	225	33.75	5.50	
California	4	.....	262.75	73.75	4050	607.50	270.50	
Central California	5	185	187.35	32.10	570	85.50	39.20	
Inter-Mountain	5	477	1364.15	210.75	40	6.00	12.00	
N. California-Nevada	5	338	342.10	303.30	833	124.95	199.10	
N. W. California	1	57	63.15	118.00	.....	.....	12.00	
S. California	2	87	69.50	242.95	1400	210.00	351.60	
S. E. California	1	112	154.40	531.85	210	31.50	39.10	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1410</b>	<b>2629.00</b>	<b>1788.20</b>	<b>7328</b>	<b>1099.20</b>	<b>929.00</b>	
<b>SOUTHEASTERN</b>								
Cumberland	6	716	1195.85	423.00	2775	416.25	230.70	
Florida	9	553	667.50	1783.25	1610	241.50	247.30	
Georgia	13	1543	3870.95	846.00	2671	400.65	161.20	
North Carolina	8	1050	1765.50	1664.35	1090	163.50	85.60	
South Carolina	10	765	1970.30	261.60	33	4.95	42.60	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4627</b>	<b>9470.10</b>	<b>4978.20</b>	<b>8179</b>	<b>1226.85</b>	<b>767.40</b>	

SOUTHERN							
Alabama	13	839	\$1592.15	\$ 742.80	387	\$ 58.05	\$ 56.70
Kentucky	14	1136	2199.20	1759.10	1615	242.25	86.30
Louisiana	6	317	669.55	184.00	420	63.00	198.70
Mississippi	5	500	1500.00	979.95	241	36.15	14.50
Tennessee River	6	583	540.80	385.15	551	82.65	10.50
<b>Totals</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3375</b>	<b>6501.70</b>	<b>4051.00</b>	<b>3214</b>	<b>482.10</b>	<b>366.70</b>
SOUTHWESTERN							
Arkansas	7	215	688.70	1713.75	541	81.15	66.20
North Texas	14	935	2140.75	1013.95	398	59.70	219.80
Oklahoma	8	228	1372.20	1021.85	1495	224.25	118.60
South Texas	7	485	1170.60	2178.75	1032	154.80	170.40
Texico	1	10	127.75	101.95	775	116.25	126.70
<b>Totals</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1873</b>	<b>5500.00</b>	<b>6030.25</b>	<b>4241</b>	<b>636.15</b>	<b>701.70</b>
WESTERN CANADIAN							
Alberta	.....	.....	.....	224.00	405	60.75	12.00
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	78.00	460	69.00	25.00
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	305.65	968	145.20	65.00
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	862	129.30	80.00
<b>Totals</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>607.65</b>	<b>2695</b>	<b>404.25</b>	<b>182.00</b>
Foreign and Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	9499	1424.85	862.10
Mailing lists	.....	.....	.....	.....	52063	7809.45	2989.10
FOREIGN UNION CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS							
Australasian	.....	.....	.....	11689.37	.....	.....	598.39
British	12	811	772.24	1163.28	76573	2637.05	2157.33
West German	.....	.....	.....	4430.75	.....	.....	1953.27
East German	.....	.....	.....	2822.42	.....	.....	2551.45
Danube	.....	.....	.....	491.40	.....	.....	.....
Central European	.....	.....	.....	3295.98	.....	.....	889.87
Latin	11	1060	1562.97	637.96	9641	303.54	155.22
S. African	.....	.....	.....	3800.36	.....	.....	39.34
India	.....	.....	.....	335.70	.....	.....	261.38
Japan	.....	.....	123.21	.....	1952	97.60	.....
Korean	16	1414	19.78	57.77	78345	180.70	78.55
Malaysian	7	700	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippine	.....	.....	.....	358.32	.....	.....	365.25
Cuban	15	498	1478.70	1385.90	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rican	12	413	1540.70	863.25	.....	.....	.....
Hawaiian	1	56	196.75	475.15	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala	.....	.....	.....	267.50	.....	.....	.....
S. Honduras	.....	.....	.....	671.00	.....	.....	.....
N. Honduras	.....	.....	.....	58.35	.....	.....	31.85
Jamaica	8	291	341.00	.....	1000	40.00	.....
West Caribbean	5	298	811.50	31.50	885	117.50	.....
S. Caribbean	1	89	97.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazilian	42	6456	3483.73	2331.45	.....	.....	.....
Austral	32	2620	4774.24	1808.39	.....	128.51	106.13
<b>Foreign totals</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>14706</b>	<b>\$16002.32</b>	<b>\$36975.80</b>	<b>168396</b>	<b>\$ 3504.90</b>	<b>\$ 9188.03</b>
<b>N. A. D. totals</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>31416</b>	<b>58558.18</b>	<b>45371.09</b>	<b>134197</b>	<b>20129.55</b>	<b>12959.10</b>
<b>Grand totals</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>\$46122</b>	<b>\$74560.50</b>	<b>\$82346.89</b>	<b>302593</b>	<b>\$23634.45</b>	<b>\$22147.13</b>

\* For two months.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF AMERICAN PERIODICALS

	1916	1917	1918		1916	1917	1918
January †	177107	104517	137723	July	151297	202270	
February	222470	129591	134197	August	153309	237711	
March	154019	107703		September	111833	164438	
April	98217	201556		October	101997	122138	
May	117917	140580		November	97439	136271	
June	154701	141169		December	98488	63219	
<b>Totals</b>					<b>1673894</b>	<b>1751163</b>	

COMPARATIVE BOOK SUMMARY

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
January	\$64262.88	\$59697.52	\$46778.58	\$60418.25	\$66045.00	\$68276.77
February	62813.12	67149.45	47943.61	74298.80	82346.89	74560.50
March	66640.42	75962.31	72414.23	92431.51	100551.86	
April	73520.45	85685.35	78974.96	94066.35	103042.73	
May	101640.01	87024.10	107987.69	106602.30	136453.74	
June	137373.06	153480.96	151199.10	174415.86	237914.24	
July	140576.24	199116.62	170546.02	192033.15	265004.54	
August	111660.64	105391.65	119773.18	143185.26	200310.57	
September	73732.14	74359.96	78364.70	96001.38	172855.15	
October	84015.90	60357.25	76102.53	85128.41	113540.61	
November	73949.60	57388.95	69660.16	86248.56	107545.23	
December	59749.92	57496.17	69145.88	71060.56	87121.50	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1049943.46</b>	<b>\$1083110.29</b>	<b>\$1088890.64</b>	<b>\$1275890.39</b>	<b>\$1672732.06</b>	

† Multiply number of magazines in any month by fifteen cents to get value.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF FOREIGN PERIODICALS

JANUARY, 1917, 320,416 copies, value \$9,368.55; January, 1918, 105,978 copies, value \$6,313.15.  
February, 1917, 320,992 copies, value \$9,188.03; February, 1918, 168,396 copies, value \$3,504.90.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY DEPARTMENT MEETINGS

The Religious Liberty Department meetings were held in the West Hall of the Civic Auditorium, from 5:15 to 6:15 P. M. A splendid interest was manifested from the first meeting to the very last. They were the most largely attended of any of the department meetings, which shows that the interest of our people concerning the principles of religious freedom and the free exercise of conscientious convictions has not died out.

The topics discussed were real, living issues and problems, which we are facing every day. The papers written possessed unusual merit, and the discussions which followed were by no means lifeless and tame. While the opinions expressed were not always unanimous, yet the most kindly spirit characterized all the discussions.

Many requests were made by the audience for a full publication of the papers written on the various subjects, as well as a complete stenographic report of the discussions which followed. Some of these papers will be published in the REVIEW AND HERALD, and others in the Liberty magazine, from time to time.

At one time the chairman said he wished some one would give a donation large enough to enable him to send the Liberty magazine to the reading-rooms and libraries of all the universities, colleges, and State schools, and towns in the United States. Immediately one arose and said, "Give us a chance. I will give fifty dollars toward it." In a few minutes seven persons responded, each giving fifty dollars; others gave ten, five, and one dollar bills, until more than five hundred dollars was raised for this purpose. This will enable us to send more than two thousand yearly subscriptions for the Liberty magazine to the public institutions, where each copy will be accessible to thousands of students and readers.

Many expressed the opinion that the department meetings had been a great spiritual feast, and a genuine revival of the old-time interest and spirit in the religious liberty cause and principles. An experienced Bible and history teacher in one of our colleges said:

"These department meetings have stirred my soul, revived my spirit, and brightened my hope, and I shall go back to inspire my students with a new interest in religious liberty principles, and teach these principles with a greater vigor than ever before, as I unfold the Bible and history."

Certainly it is high time to arouse when we realize that during the last five years twenty Sunday bills have been introduced into Congress, and five hundred forty-seven similar bills into the legislatures of the various States of the Union.

When the hostilities of the present war cease, we expect our legislative bodies will be flooded with religious reform bills of every character. Now is our time and opportunity to educate the public mind if we are going to retain our liberties a little longer. Our motto must ever be: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

For the benefit of those who would like to know the topics and speakers on the program during the department meetings, we insert the program, as follows:

**Program of Topics for Daily Meetings**

Sunday, March 31: "What Does Prophecy Say Will Immediately Follow This Tragic War? What Preparation Should We Make for Such a Time?" Paper by H. W. Cottrell; discussion by E. T. Russell and H. G. Thurston.

Monday, April 1: "What is Our Duty to Our Government and People, as Christians and as Citizens?" Paper by W. F. Martin; discussion by R. A. Underwood and P. C. Hayward.

Tuesday, April 2: "Should We as a Denomination Work, Principally or Wholly, Along Defensive Lines, Endeavoring to Prevent Religious Legislation, or Should We Endeavor Also to Have Existing Religious Laws Repealed?" Paper by W. M. Healey; discussion by Charles Thompson and Allen Moon.

Wednesday, April 3, "What Course Should We Take in Defending Our Brethren in Sunday-Law Prosecutions Before the Lower and Superior Courts in the Various States? How Should the Court Record Stand in Order to Make an Appeal to a Superior Court to Obtain a Favorable Decision in Defense of Religious Freedom?" Paper by Judge Cyrus Simmons; discussion by J. G. Lamson and Varner Johns.

Thursday, April 4: "What Place Will the Papacy Fill in International Diplomacy in the Future? What is the Present International Status of the Pope?" Paper by Dr. P. T. Magan; discussion by M. H. St. John and C. T. Everson.

Friday, April 5: "What Constitutes the Image of the Beast? Will the Image be Formed and a National Sunday Law Enacted During or After This Great Conflict?" Paper by K. C. Russell; discussion by A. R. Bell and F. D. Wagner.

Sunday, April 7: "When Do the People of God Face the Gravest Danger,—During This Time of War, or During the Period Following the War, Should There be a Short Time of Peace?" Paper by J. W. Christian; discussion by C. W. Flaiz and C. N. Sanders.

Monday, April 8: "How Can the Religious Liberty Secretaries Magnify Their Office? How Can We Increase the Circulation of the Liberty Magazine? What Should Liberty's Subscription Goal Be?" Paper by L. W. Graham; discussion by Frank A. Coffin and R. J. Bryant.

Tuesday, April 9: "Should We Second or Make Any Effort to Secure Exemption Enactments Protecting Our Rights in States Where Drastic Sunday Laws Exist, and Where Our People are Being Persecuted?" Paper by C. P. Bollman; discussion by G. W. Wells and A. M. Dart.

Wednesday, April 10: "How Can We Improve the Character of Our Religious Liberty Literature? How Should Sunday Law Crusades be Met?" Paper by J. O. Corliss; discussion by A. O. Tait and D. E. Huffman.

Thursday, April 11: "The Merits of Petition Work and Legislative Hearings When Sunday Bills are Pending Before Lawmaking Bodies." Paper by S. B. Horton; discussion by P. F. Bicknell and J. E. Jayne.

Friday, April 12: "How Should We Relate Ourselves as a People to the Temperance and Prohibition Organizations in the Fight for National Prohibition? What Will be the Future Platform of These Organizations?" Paper by A. J. Clark; discussion by A. T. Robinson and L. H. Christian.

# Missionary Volunteer Department

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MATILDA ERICKSON		
ELLA IDEN	}	Assistant Secretaries
MRS. I. H. EVANS		
MEADE MACGUIRE	}	Office Secretary
C. L. BENSON		
J. F. SIMON	}	Field Secretaries

## SOLDIERS' LITERATURE FUND

Amount previously reported	\$1,475.04
H. M. Whalen	5.00
Mrs. E. R. Marr	1.00
May Stebbins	1.00
W. T. Lane	3.00
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Mrs. M. H. Dunmead	7.36
A friend	2.50
Marie C. Hamer	2.00
Mrs. M. C. Chaney	1.50
Porterville (Cal.) church	11.05
Atlantic Union	7.00
	\$246.26
Total to date	\$1,721.30

## WHY YOU SHOULD READ THE TESTIMONIES

### The Testimonies Enlighten the Mind

To read and study the Testimonies gives one renewed assurance in the great second advent message. The true ring in them inspires the reader, and brings to his mind the thought that God has wonderfully and signally blessed his people with instruction which, if heeded, will lead them into the city of the eternal King. The Testimonies enlighten the mind, and bring peace, joy, and satisfaction to the life. They also help very considerably in grasping the rich and hidden truths of the Bible, and a blessing comes to those who heed them.

W. L. BURGAN.

### My Greatest Regret

If there is one thing more than another that my reading of the Testimonies has done for me, it has been the enlarging of my conception of the privileges, opportunities, and responsibilities of the Christian life.

It is nearly thirty years since I adopted the principles taught by the Testimonies, and very often I recognize my indebtedness to them in the knowledge I have of what is right and best. My greatest regret is that I have not devoted more time to an intimate study of the instruction found in these writings, and given more heed to the carrying out of that instruction in my life.

L. A. HANSEN.

### The Testimonies as a Safeguard

A faithful study of the Testimonies will lead our people to engage with all their powers against sin in every form. If our young people will prize and study the Testimonies as God designs they should, they will come into possession of a power that will qualify them to stand in the forefront of the closing struggle between good and evil. They will find that which will safeguard them against following any false colors. Prosperity and good success will surely attend those who cling to these precious volumes of divine instruction.

F. W. PAAP.

### The Spirit of Prophecy in the Church

The pioneers of this movement met with many obstacles in turning back to the plain teachings of the Bible. As they changed their faith, withdrew from other organizations, and set up a new church, differing so essentially from other Protestant denominations in its rules of discipline and tenets of faith, the development of a strong organization amid the many opposing influences would have been an impossibility without the Spirit of prophecy in the church.

Starting in weakness and with limited ideas of the message and its proclamation in all lands, this denomination, under the guidance and instruction of the Spirit of prophecy, has arisen to undertake to carry the message of present truth to all parts of the world. The establishment of schools, publishing houses, sanitariums, and other institutions, with the departments of work which have grown out of each, has been made possible by following the instruction given to our people through the medium of the Spirit of prophecy. We are certain the measure of success thus far attained, the safety for the present, and the assurance of growing strength and power in coming days, lie in following with humble and contrite hearts the faithful instruction granted to the church through this blessed gift.

J. L. SHAW.

### Bear Their Own Divine Credentials

My reading of the writings of the Spirit of prophecy began before I became a Seventh-day Adventist. They had been in my home from childhood to young manhood, but I had paid no attention to them. Finally I was converted, and then I wanted to learn how to live the Christian life. The REVIEW AND HERALD was on our table, with those marvelous first-page articles from the pen of Mrs. E. G. White. I began to read them, and was delighted with them. Nothing outside of the Bible gave me so much help in learning how to be a Christian. One Sunday the Methodist pastor was called away, and I was asked to read something in place of the regular sermon. I selected one of these first-page articles and read it, giving no hint as to its source. All thought it was splendid and helpful, and it was.

From that day to this I have read the Testimonies with increasing confidence and benefit. I have never been troubled with doubts about them any more than about the Bible. There may be some things in them I cannot harmonize or understand; there are in the Bible. I just leave such matters for time to work out, as I do some things in the Bible.

They bear their own divine credentials. They speak to my heart and my reason, and give me the things my soul longs for, as does the Bible. I commend their reading and study to our young people everywhere, being convinced that those who neglect or ignore or reject them will find leanness of soul, and that those who follow them will grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

C. C. LEWIS.

**The Testimonies Invaluable**

From a boy I have had implicit faith in the manifestation among us as a people of the gift of the Spirit of prophecy. The fruitage of the study of the Testimonies, as observed in the lives of others and experienced in my own, has convinced me that God foresaw in his infinite wisdom that this gift was necessary for the church down here amid the perils of the end, to fit a people to stand before the Son of man at his coming. As a young man, I know I was preserved amid severe temptations by a careful and prayerful private study of the Bible and the Testimonies. Nothing so turns the light upon, and hence exposes, the carefully planned plots of the devil to ensnare the young—and all of us for that matter—as the study of the Testimonies. No wonder Satan hates the gift. Through the Testimonies one beholds in the Word gems of truth he most likely would not have discovered without the aid of these powerful magnifying lenses. It is like beholding in the heavens celestial orbs not seen with the naked eye. To me the Testimonies are invaluable. **T. E. BOWEN.**

**GENERAL CONFERENCE IMPRESSIONS**

*(Continued from page 2)*

heard, no "wire pulling" seen, in the whole Conference.

The devotional meetings are most refreshing. Elder S. N. Haskell's early morning studies show so clearly the relationship existing between the Bible and the Testimonies of the Spirit, that they must be of great benefit to all who hear them. The nine o'clock meetings conducted by Elder R. D. Quinn and his associates are decidedly uplifting.

Following a consecration discourse on Friday evening, April 5, nearly the entire audience arose and tried to press its way to the front. There, with barely standing room, more than a thousand persons, with upturned faces and raised hands, gave their united testimony to a wish for full consecration. It was a strangely thrilling sight; for not only were laymen seen thus pleading for cleaner lives, but many ministers were also in the company of seekers after God.

This is written when the Conference is only well under way, so that final results of the meeting cannot even be guessed at. All are, however, hoping for still greater blessings before the final adjournment of the session. God grant that no one may be disappointed in this, but that each one may return to his work in the power and demonstration of the Spirit, as did the early apostles following the endowment of Pentecost. **J. O. CORLISS.**



It makes the mind very free when we give up wishing, and think only of bearing what is laid upon us and doing what is given us to do.—George Elliot.

**Appointments and Notices**

**CAMP-MEETINGS FOR 1918**

**Columbia Union Conference**

Virginia .....	May 24 to June 2
West Virginia .....	June 6-16
Eastern Pennsylvania .....	June 13-22
West Pennsylvania .....	June 20-30
New Jersey .....	June 27 to July 7
Ohio .....	Aug. 15-25
Chesapeake .....	Sept. 7-17
District of Columbia .....	Sept. 13-21

**North Pacific Union Conference**

Western Oregon -- Portland, May 28 to June 9

**Western Canadian Union Conference**

British Columbia .....	June 6-10
Manitoba .....	June 20-30
Saskatchewan .....	July 4-14
Alberta .....	July 11-21



**EAST MICHIGAN CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION**

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the East Michigan Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the camp-meeting and conference at Holly, Mich., June 6-16, 1918. The first meeting will be held Tuesday, June 11, at 9 A. M. Officers will be elected for the year, and such other business transacted as should properly come before the constituency.

**A. J. Clark, President.**  
**W. E. Ferrin, Secretary.**



**CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION**

The Central California Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will hold its sixth annual meeting in connection with the camp-meeting at Recreation Park, Fresno, Cal., May 30 to June 9, 1918, for the election of a board of trustees and the transacting of such other business as may come before the conference. The first meeting of the association is called for June 3, at 10 A. M.

**N. P. Neilsen, President.**  
**G. A. Wheeler, Secretary.**



**WESTERN WASHINGTON CONFERENCE**

The first biennial session of the Western Washington Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will convene on the Manitou camp-ground, Tacoma, Wash., for the election of officers and the transacting of such other business as may come before the conference. The first session will be held Friday, June 14, 1918, at 9:30 A. M.

Each church is entitled to one delegate, irrespective of membership, and to one delegate for each fifteen of its members.

**J. F. Piper, President.**  
**T. L. Copeland, Secretary.**



**WESTERN WASHINGTON CORPORATION OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS**

A meeting of the Western Washington Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists is called to meet on the camp-ground at Manitou Park, Tacoma, Wash., June 17, 1918, at 10 A. M., for the election of sixteen members of the constituency whose term expires at this session, and for the transacting of any other business that may properly come before the corporation.

**J. F. Piper, President.**  
**T. L. Copeland, Secretary.**



**WESTERN OREGON CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS**

The Western Oregon Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists, a legal organization, will hold its sixteenth annual session, the Lord willing, in Portland, Ore., in connection with the conference and camp-meeting, May 28 to June 9, 1918, inclusive, to elect a board of trustees, and to transact such other business as the constituency may elect. The first meeting is hereby called to be held Friday, May 31, 1918, at 10 A. M.

**H. W. Cottrell, President.**  
**C. E. Olcott, Secretary.**

**ADELPHIAN ACADEMY ASSOCIATION**

Notice is hereby given that the Adelpian Academy Association will hold its annual meeting at Holly, Mich., June 6-16, 1918. The first meeting will convene Wednesday, June 12, at 9 A. M. Officers will be elected, and such other business transacted as should properly come before the constituency.

**A. J. Clark, President.**  
**T. W. Steen, Secretary.**



**SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SOUTHERN OREGON CONFERENCE**

Notice is hereby given that a special session of the Southern Oregon Conference is called to meet in connection with the annual camp-meeting at Roseburg, Ore., May 28 to June 2. At this meeting plans will be considered for the establishment of a conference twelve-grade school, and any other business that may properly come up at this time will be transacted.

**J. A. Rippey, President.**  
**E. C. Stiles, Secretary.**



**REQUESTS 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.

An Idaho sister asks us to pray for her healing.

A sister in Ohio asks prayer for healing from a nervous affliction.

A Nebraska sister asks prayer for her son, who is becoming interested in Spiritualism.

From England a sister sends this word: "Will you please unite in prayer for the conversion of my brother?"

Writing from Alabama, a sister requests prayer for restoration to health, that she may take an active part in this closing work.

"Will you not pray for my brother-in-law, who must undergo a severe operation in Philadelphia?" writes a sister in Pennsylvania.

A sorrowing mother in the far West asks us to join with her in prayer for the reconversion of her daughter, who was once a believer in the third angel's message.



**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.

**Mrs. C. A. Scott, 215 West South St., Clinton, Ill.** Continual supply of Review, Liberty, tracts, etc.

**Elder B. H. Palmer, Blackduck, Minn.** Missionary literature of all kinds in German and Scandinavian as well as English.

**Arthur T. Carnig, Base Hospital, Camp Meade, Md.** Unlimited supply of our late magazines and small books.

**Mr. R. H. Cooke, 198 Cornhill St., Moncton, New Brunswick.** Signs, Watchman, Instructor, and Life and Health.

**Mrs. Almon Alderman, R. F. D. 3, Youngstown, Ohio.** Especially publications suitable for distribution among Jews.

**William Henry Martin, Castries, St. Lucia, British West Indies.** Continuous supply of English and French literature.



**ADDRESS WANTED**

**Arthur Robenson, Route A, Box 92, Redlands, Cal.,** desires information concerning the whereabouts of L. F. Sparkawk.



WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 9, 1918

EDITOR FRANCIS MCLELLAN WILCOX  
 ASSOCIATE EDITORS  
 W. A. SPICER G. B. THOMPSON L. L. CAVINESS  
 SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS: A. G. DANIELLS L. R. CONRADI  
 I. H. EVANS W. W. PRESCOTT

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.

### THE DEVOTIONAL HOUR

THE devotional services conducted at 9: 15 A. M. daily, increased in interest to the close of the Conference. The large West Hall was filled to overflowing each morning. Stirring messages came from the Word and the Testimonies in regard to the demands of the hour. God's presence was realized, and a deep conviction came upon nearly all that the day of God is at hand. We felt the great need of a heart preparation for the troublous times before us, for service, and for a home in God's kingdom.

As we sought God earnestly for divine grace and the aid of his Holy Spirit, we were not disappointed. God graciously visited his people; liberty came to many a captive, and the opening of the prison to many who were bound. Our bedrooms became "upper chambers," where brethren met together, brother helping brother to lay hold of the promised blessing. Sins were confessed and put away. The promise, "Ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence," was kept continually before us, and the heart preparation necessary for it.

On Sabbath morning, April 13, Elder G. I. Butler gave a talk. It seemed that special grace was given him for the hour. The testimony of Elders Haskell and Butler, who have so long been connected with this movement and who are acquainted with the hardships and experiences of the pioneer workers, have been of great value. For years these aged servants of God have been looking forward to this time. With us they rejoice that the time for God to visit his people has come.

The spiritual and devotional meetings culminated in the outpouring of God's Spirit on the last Sabbath morning after an inspiring sermon by Elder A. G. Daniells. The needs of the work throughout the world were presented, after which an opportunity was granted those present to manifest their desire to aid in quickly finishing the work committed to this people. There was a hearty response. Men, women, and children brought their offerings and laid them down at the feet of those conducting the meetings.

This is what we must expect. It is the result which follows the outpouring of God's Spirit. The time has come to cut loose from the world, and place our treasures where moths cannot corrupt nor "thieves break through and steal." Where we place our treasures, our hearts will be. Every tendril that is still entwined around the world is now to be disentangled and firmly entwined around the throne of grace. This should be the beginning of a movement that

will spread throughout the world. God's people will be willing in the day of his power. We have reached the day of his power.

May the work continue until we shall receive of Christ's fulness, and he shall have the joy of seeing his own image fully reflected in his purchased possession.

D. H. KRESS.

### PENTECOSTAL SHOWERS

THE recent General Conference has been a history maker. Only a mind touched by the Spirit of God can comprehend what God has wrought in this meeting. It has been no ordinary or commonplace gathering. The tremendous stress in world events, and the unparalleled strides the cause has been making in all departments in both the home and foreign lands, and especially the marked evidence of God's leadership in preparing the hearts of the unconverted and of those in darkest heathendom to receive the truth for this time, all appealed to the delegates and others in attendance for a consecration never before experienced by any people in any age. It is as if the Eternal One had had his eye fixed upon this time, with the light of all the centuries focused on this people and their work.

The devotional meetings sounded the keynote which must have met a sympathetic chord in all hearts. There was no ecstatic demonstration, but a deep searching for that hidden sin, however small it might be, that would shut out God's Pentecost for his church. It was realized that only an individual work of sanctification and consecration would meet the demand of the hour.

God honored the faith of those who led in the devotional services, by giving them a straightforward, soul-searching message which reached the hearts of thousands. What a benediction to hear the clear, ringing testimonies of Brethren Butler, Haskell, and Loughborough! God has remarkably preserved these pioneers. Their words would convince the most skeptical that the third angel's message is God's own message for this time.

The Spirit of intercession was quite general. All felt that this was an individual matter, and none could think of returning to their homes without God's special blessing. Those who engaged in earnest prayer were not disappointed. Different ones awakened in the early hours of the morning, and were led to pray for definite results, which could be realized only as the Holy Spirit did its office work on all hearts. God was not unmindful of these earnest appeals. He honored his people who were unselfishly seeking for the precious blessing.

The Pentecostal blessings came. Sabbath, April 13, was a time when God manifested himself in a special manner in human hearts and in human acts. The whole day was blessed. Beginning with the sermon Sabbath evening, on the text, "There is nothing impossible with God," and continuing through the farewell social service Sabbath afternoon, there was a clear revelation that God was leading his own work.

On Sabbath, when Elder Daniells led out in the morning service, it was very evident that the Lord was making a mighty appeal

to all hearts to give to the cause of missions. There was no mistaking this appeal. There was no begging, no auctioneering, in pleading for means. The gifts and pledges came faster than a dozen men could receive and count them. Ushers were stationed in different parts of the building, and the offerings ran all the way from a few cents to thousands of dollars, and much jewelry—gold watches, rings, etc.—was given, until the amount swelled to the sum of \$132,000. Counting what had been given before at this Conference by the conferences and the Sabbath school, with a check for \$20,000 previously received, and some verbal pledges not included in the stenographic list, it was estimated that the total amount of \$237,000 would be realized. This spontaneous movement on the part of the entire congregation has never been equaled in the history of this movement.

This quiet yet mighty demonstration should awaken our people to a serious realization of the tremendous responsibility God is laying upon them to give this closing message to the world before the overwhelming spirit of Armageddon sweeps down upon us. While it is true that many gave of their bank stock, yet many gave at real sacrifice. Others, who had not the money, laid the most precious gifts they had—their children—upon the altar, and dedicated them anew to the service of God.

To all who would receive it, this was a real Pentecost. There were no cloven tongues of fire, for, as one said, there was no need of them; but God's Spirit spoke to the heart as definitely as ever he did in apostolic times, and God made the hearts of his people willing to respond to the Spirit's invitation.

L. A. HOOPES.

THE spring campaign for the *Signs* weekly began in the Pacific Union Conference April 27, at the Mountain View church. Fifteen hundred yearly subscriptions were arranged for. We have never found such willingness on the part of the lay members to help finish the work quickly as is now manifested in the churches we have been visiting.

J. A. STEVENS, *Union Miss. Sec.*HUBERT THOMPSON, *Miss. Sec. Cal. Conf.*

## The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

GENERAL CHURCH PAPER OF  
THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

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

Issued Each Thursday by the  
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