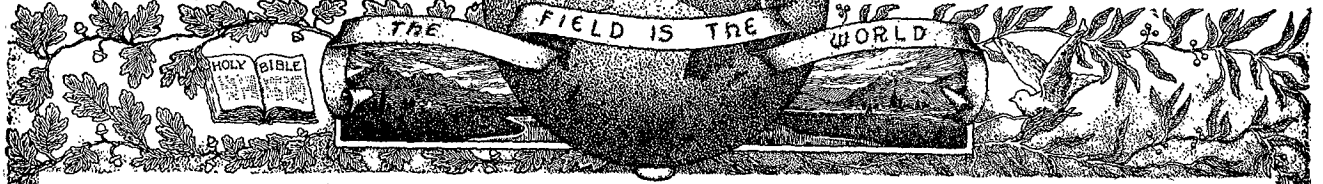


# The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald



Vol. 96

Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., Thursday, November 13, 1919

No. 46

THE GOSPEL TO ALL NATIONS



# The Industrial Situation in America

At this writing (October 31), we find ourselves here in the United States facing the most tremendous struggle between capital and labor that has ever been launched in this country. The papers characterize it as more than a strike, as a veritable industrial revolution.

The situation is complex as well as dangerous. The outstanding points are as follows:

The United Mine Workers entered into a wage agreement with mine operators which was to run during the continuation of the war, or until April 1, 1920. The leaders of the miners' union hold that this agreement has expired, since the country is practically no longer at war. But both Congress and the courts hold that the war did not end with the armistice, that it will not end until the Peace Treaty is ratified by the United States Senate. Until then all war emergency statutes are still in force. The mine operators contend that the same rule must apply to their war-emergency contract with the mine workers.

In view of the industrial paralysis and actual suffering that the cutting off of soft-coal production would mean, the Federal Government has exerted every effort to bring about negotiation and arbitration between the operators and the miners. It seems clear, as seen in statements by soft-coal union officials, that when November 1 was set as the date for the beginning of a general strike of soft-coal miners, it was anticipated that the United States Senate would by that time have ratified the treaty of peace, so that the war would be at an end *de jure* as well as *de facto*. But the war is not yet ended, and the Government is still invested with war-time powers of drastic import. These powers the President proposes to use, to the limit if necessary, to safeguard public interest.

Under these circumstances, in a statement issued Saturday night, October 25, President Wilson characterized the impending coal strike as "not only unjustifiable," but "unlawful." This statement, issued with the full approval of his Cabinet, reads in part as follows:

"It is proposed to abrogate an agreement as to wages which was made with the sanction of the United States Fuel Administration, and which was to run during the continuance of the war, but not beyond April 1, 1920. This strike is proposed at a time when the Government is making the most earnest effort to reduce the cost of living and has appealed with success to other classes of workers to postpone similar disputes until a reasonable opportunity has been afforded for dealing with the cost of living.

"It is recognized that the strike would practically shut off the country's supply of its principal fuel at a time when interference with that supply is calculated to create a disastrous fuel famine. All interests would be affected alike by a strike of this character, and its victims would not be the rich only, but the poor and the needy as well—those least able to provide in advance a fuel supply for domestic use.

"It would involve the shutting down of countless industries and the throwing out of employment of a large number of the workers of the country. It would involve stopping the operation of railroads, electric light and gas plants, street railway lines, and other public utilities, and the shipping to and from this country, thus preventing our giving aid to the Allied countries with supplies which they so seriously need.

"The country is confronted with this prospect at a time when the war itself is still a fact, when the world is still in suspense as to negotiations for peace, when our troops are still being transported, and when their means of transport is in urgent need of fuel.

"From whatever angle the subject may be viewed, it is apparent that such a strike in such circumstances would be the most far-reaching plan ever presented in this country to limit the facilities of production and distribution of a necessity of life and thus indirectly to restrict the production and distribu-

tion of all the necessities of life. A strike under these circumstances is not only unjustifiable; it is unlawful. . . .

"In these circumstances I solemnly request both the national and the local officers and also the individual members of the United Mine Workers of America to recall all orders looking to a strike on November 1, and to take whatever steps may be necessary to prevent any stoppage of work.

"It is time for plain speaking. These matters with which we now deal, touch not only the welfare of a class, but vitally concern the well-being, the comfort, and the very life of all the people.

"I feel it is my duty in the public interest to declare that any attempt to carry out the purpose of this strike and thus to paralyze the industry of the country with the consequent suffering and distress of all our people, must be considered a grave moral and legal wrong against the government and the people of the United States.

"I can do nothing else than to say that the law will be enforced, and the means will be found to protect the interests of the nation in any emergency that may arise out of this unhappy business.

"I express no opinion on the merits of the controversy. I have already suggested a plan by which a settlement may be reached, and I hold myself in readiness at the request of either or both sides to appoint at once a tribunal to investigate all the facts with a view to aiding in the earliest possible orderly settlement of the questions at issue between the coal operators and the coal miners, to the end that the just rights, not only of those interests, but also of the general public, may be fully protected."

After every effort of the Government through Secretary of Labor Wilson had failed, and the officials of the United Mine Workers in executive session at Indianapolis had pronounced the strike inevitable, it became necessary for means to be taken to enforce the Food and Fuel Control Act. As it is the duty of the Department of Justice to enforce this statute, Attorney-General Palmer issued a statement Wednesday night, October 29, setting forth the Government's position, as follows:

"There can be no doubt that the Government has the power in the public interest, under the law, to deal with the projected strike of the bituminous coal miners without infringing upon the recognized right of men in any line of industry to work when they please and quit work when they please. The illegality of this strike can and will be established without in any way impairing the general right to strike, and the general right to strike is not an issue in any sense whatever in the present situation. . . .

"The proposed strike was ordered in a manner, for a purpose, and with a necessary effect, which taken together put it outside the pale of the law. After the war began, the production of

(Continued on page 19)

## The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

THE GENERAL CHURCH PAPER OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

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

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# The Advent REVIEW And Sabbath HERALD

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

VOL. 96

TAKOMA PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 13, 1919

No. 46

## Autumn Council of General Conference Committee

*Boulder, Colo., October 8 - 18, 1919*

### The Biennial Council for 1919

ARTHUR GROSVENOR DANIELLS

*President General Conference*

WE have just closed the Biennial Council for 1919 — one of the most encouraging in the history of Seventh-day Adventists in the manifestation of the presence of the Holy Spirit, leading to the laying of broader plans for the proclamation of the glorious message God has intrusted to us, and to a fuller consecration of our denominational resources of men and money to the finishing of this great work.

According to the plan which we are following, all members of the General Conference Committee who can consistently get together are to meet for counsel regarding the advancement of the cause between the time of the General Conference sessions. Formerly it was our custom to hold the General Conference sessions biennially, but now the Biennial Council of the General Conference Committee, as it is designated, is held midway between the regular quadrennial sessions of the General Conference to take the place of the session omitted.

During the war but few members of the General Conference Committee outside of those living in the United States and Canada found it possible to meet in the Biennial Councils. But at the recent Biennial we were especially fortunate and happy to have with us Elder M. N. Campbell, president of the British

Union; Elder J. C. Raft, president of the Scandinavian Union; Elder L. P. Tieche, president of the Latin Union; and Elder Guy Dail, secretary of the European Division section.

With a keen realization of the progress of our foreign mission enterprise, and knowing that the requests from the fields would be so large that it would be necessary to make more adequate provision to meet the needs of the growing work in all parts of the world, we felt it best to invite the presidents of local conferences in the United States and Canada to meet with us in council. These local presidents come directly in contact with our people, and they must have a clear understanding of the work to be done beyond their borders in order that they may encourage our loyal brethren and sisters in giving of themselves and their substance to carry the message of truth to those who sit in the darkness of heathendom.

From the first a deep interest was taken in the questions which were brought before the Council for consideration. The brethren were conscious of the great responsibilities resting upon us at this time. And in view of the great need for workers and means it was felt that much time should be spent in earnest prayer and supplication to the Lord of the harvest for help. And I am happy to report that during the entire Council we had the assurance that the Lord heard our prayers and came to our assistance.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

Taken at San Francisco in May, 1917

Many times it was expressed by the brethren present that the Lord was fulfilling the prediction in the Psalms which says: "Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power."

We had a wonderful experience the day that the budget, which called for nearly \$2,300,000, came before the Council. It seemed to those who had been studying the matter that these figures would be appalling to the brethren. But instead, when the budget was presented, the faith and the courage of those assembled rose to meet the calls from the fields, and it was passed. This meant the doubling of our weekly offering to missions, which was agreed to most cheerfully by the Council. I believe the brethren are undertaking this, realizing fully the tremendousness of the task, but realizing just as fully the almighty power of God to accomplish the work.

Another important feature of the Council was the measure adopted for the providing of workers for the mission fields. It will require about one hundred fifty families each year to meet the calls that are coming in. To supply this need the Council voted a new plan, requesting each local conference in the United States and Canada to train and pass on to the Mission Board for use in the foreign fields two families each year.

Again I will say that it was a wonderful Council. We were given courage to attempt great things for God and to expect great things from God. This is the only program that will meet the present situation. And as we saw the hearty response from those who are bearing the heavy responsibilities in the work we were made to realize as never before that this work of God will surely be finished in this generation.

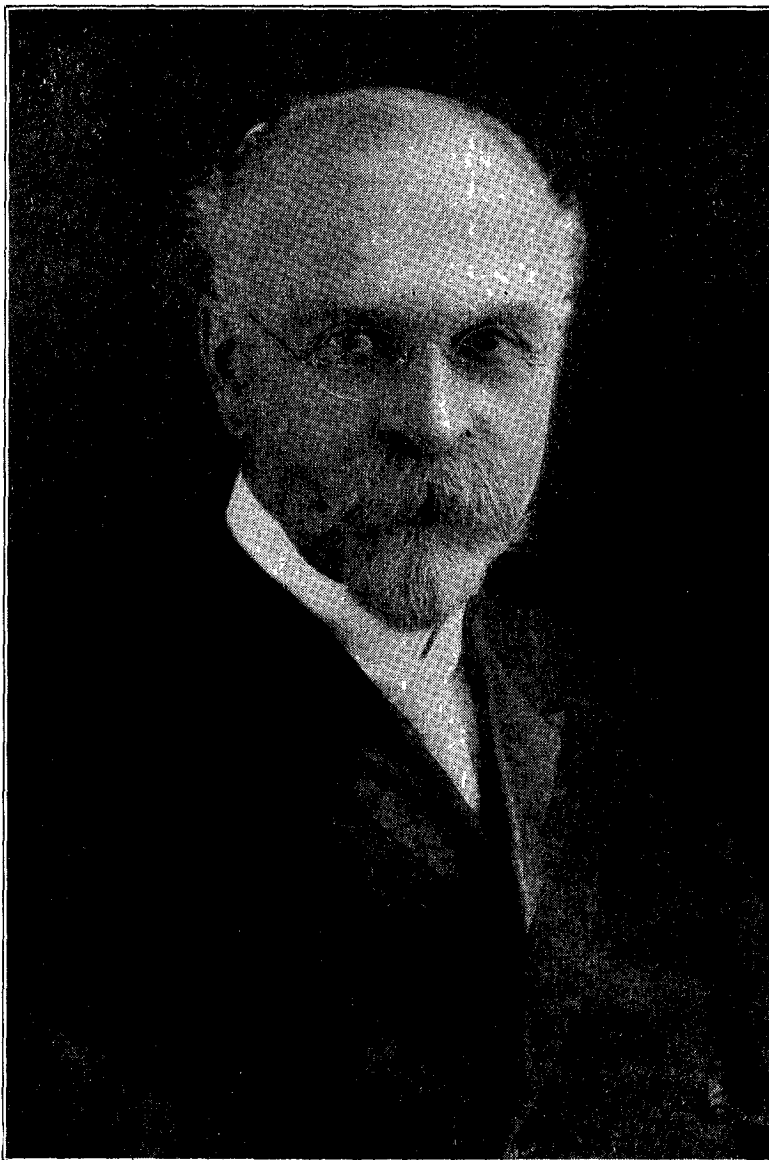
And now we earnestly solicit the hearty co-operation of all our people, and we feel confident we shall have it. Surely we must awake and arise as one man to give the light of the gospel of salvation to the people who are sitting in darkness, that they may quickly find their way to the Saviour. Thus the work will be finished, and then God's people will be gathered home to himself. For this grand objective let us live and labor.

## The Call of the Fields

THE experiences of the last year have been a great inspiration to me. I have seen the heathen in endless procession bowing before their gods of wood and stone. I have looked into the faces of thousands in China, in Malaysia, in India, and in Africa, without being able to discover one single ray of the hope that lights up the countenance and cheers the heart of the child of God. I have visited many of our mission stations established among the multiplied millions who silently suffer in hopeless bondage, and it has

been my great joy to see the marvelous work of transformation wrought for some of these very people. I have heard the hopeless wail of the mourners, and have seen them receive "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified." I have listened to the earnest, the passionate, appeal of many upon whom the light of life had but faintly dawned, for some one to be sent to them to teach them more perfectly the way of the Lord, and was compelled to tell them they must wait a little longer, till help could be sent to them.

Everywhere one goes in these dark lands one beholds the wonderful workings of divine Providence in opening long-closed doors; one sees the evident



ARTHUR GROSVENOR DANIELLS, PRESIDENT GENERAL CONFERENCE  
Presiding Officer at the Council

preparation of heart on the part of many for the reception of this last gospel message; everywhere it is apparent that the forces of evil are being held by an unseen hand, and we know that it is because of the heavenly messengers sent to hold the winds till the servants of God among all nations are sealed.

How these piteous appeals, coming from the hearts of those who are struggling for deliverance from the abject bondage of the grossest forms of heathenism, but who must perish without the assistance that it is our blessed privilege to extend to them,—how they grip our hearts as we are brought face to face with them! How these pleas from the dying reach the depths of our souls, and we resolve never to rest till help has been sent to them!



Coming as I did direct from these fields to the Autumn Council at Boulder, with all these scenes vividly in mind, with the cry for help from those seeking complete deliverance, and also from our toil-worn missionaries, still ringing in my ears, my joy was full as from day to day I saw the time of the Council almost wholly occupied in the earnest study of these great missionary problems. It was an earnest of better days when a budget three quarters of a million dollars in excess of the largest budget in our history, was unanimously approved, and more than \$100,000 flowed into the mission treasury from the surplus tithe of our conferences. Later, when the proposition to raise our mission quota from twenty-five to fifty cents a week per member was ratified by a hearty vote of the entire Council, it really seemed as if the heavens were opened and the showers of the latter rain were falling as an endorsement of the faith and consecration of the leaders upon whom the responsibility must primarily rest of carrying into successful operation this great program.

Having committed ourselves to the plan of raising more than \$2,250,000 for missions for 1920, the necessity of devising some more effective plan for the securing of laborers to fill the ever-increasing calls to foreign service, was apparent. Again the delegates rose to the occasion, by agreeing to take the young people from the schools and train them for practical service by giving them an experience in the various branches of conference work, and then to open every door and invite the Mission Board to select freely workers from the conference and institutional forces for service wherever most needed.

This looks as if the experiences of Pentecost were returning, and that the mission fields were at last to share in common with the home fields in the supply of men and means. The pillar of cloud is lifting; henceforth the watchword in all the world must be "Onward, ever onward!" till the whole earth has heard the glad tidings of the return of our blessed Redeemer, and from all nations a people are prepared to welcome his return with joy.

E. E. ANDROSS.

\* \* \*

"It is the greatest of all mistakes to do nothing because you can only do little. Do what you can."

## Answering the Calls for Workers

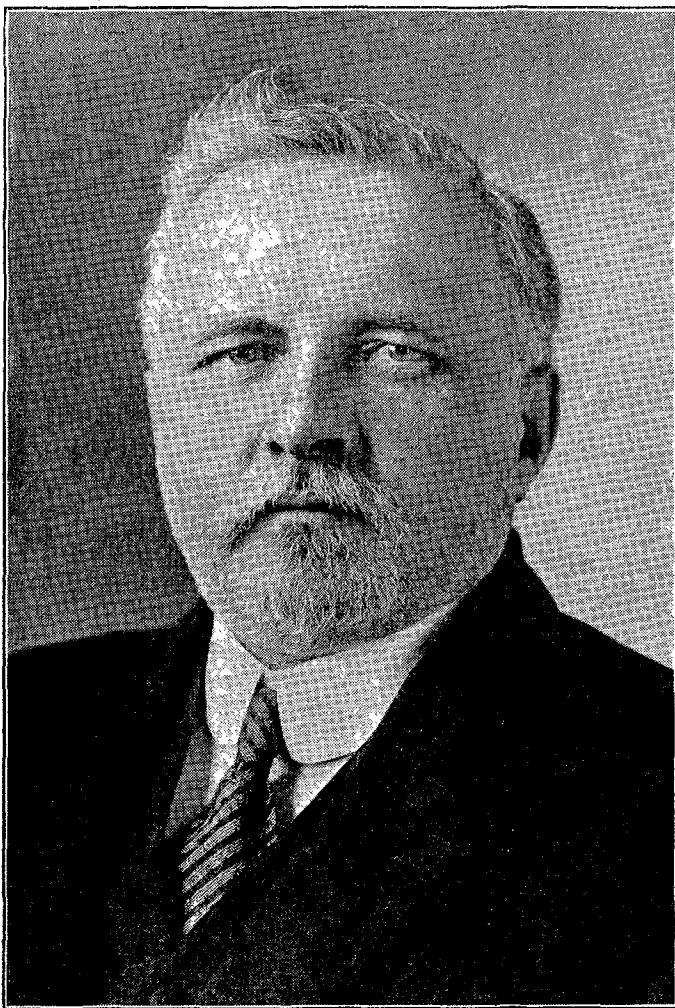
THE Boulder Council was characterized by a spirit of earnest prayer and work. The delegates realized as the budget was presented and the calls for workers emphasized that the only hope of meeting in any adequate sense the growing and expanding work in other lands was to undertake a much larger program in the raising of means and supplying workers than hitherto. As dwelt upon in other articles and shown in the budget, the calls for means from the fields total about two and one quarter million dollars. To supply that amount in 1920 means the raising of a

sum equal to fifty cents a week per member by our people in the homeland, or double the per capita goal of twenty-five cents upon which we have been gauging our foreign mission operations during the last two years. The placing of the per capita goal for missions at fifty cents a week per member in 1920 was a move forward that could not have been taken by a body of careful reasoning men without the help that comes through earnest prayer. In answer to earnest requests for the guidance of the Holy Spirit, there came upon all present a keener sense of the financial needs of the cause in the year to come, and faith and courage to place the weekly goal for missions at fifty cents a week per member.

Yet great as is the need for means, the urgent appeals for workers were recognized as even more difficult to meet. The calls from the fields to be supplied

during the coming year, total more than two hundred workers. To meet this demand and find workers of suitable training and experience, physically fit, and ready to answer the call, brought to the Council an enlarged task.

The exhortation of Christ, "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers," was pressed upon the delegates assembled, and not without results. A spirit of intercession came in, and the world-wide need of laborers was presented before the great Lord of the harvest who hears and answers prayer. One conference president after another responded by handing in the names of their most promising young men and women, and recommending their appointment. The earnest appeals of General Conference men who had been visiting Eastern mission fields since the last General Conference,



WILLIAM A. SPICER  
Secretary General Conference

Elder and Mrs. Spicer had just returned from an extended trip through Australasia and China. At the Council he related many thrilling incidents illustrative of the progress of the gospel in those lands.

made bare the pressing need of workers. In some instances sickness and death has made it necessary for men to leave their posts with no one to take their places. Repeated Macedonian calls for help were received with more than usual interest.

The need of workers who not only have received training in our schools but have also had practical experience as evangelists in holding meetings, preaching, doing pastoral work, etc., was urged upon the Council. More than one half of the requests for workers for the mission fields during the coming year were calls for evangelists. Leaders in the mission fields believe that if such workers, in addition to their training in school, can have a year or two in actual field experience in the ministry, they will be much better equipped for work upon reaching the field, and will have made more manifest their ability to win souls.

In harmony with this counsel the advisability of each conference's so planning its home work as to train one, two, or more couples for the mission fields, was given favorable consideration, and a recommendation to this end was unanimously passed by the Council. As this is carried out, each conference will be more than ever a training center for workers, continually reaching out for young people of promise, and continually training and passing them on to the mission fields.

As home conferences so adjust their forces as definitely to train for the destitute fields abroad their most promising young workers, each will become in a new sense a

foreign mission training center for finishing the work.

In the carrying out of this plan the Mission Board will enter into correspondence with conferences and stand ready to co-operate with each conference in placing under appointment the worker or workers to be released for the foreign field during 1920.

As union and local conferences take upon themselves this added burden of definitely training and sending forth each year of their best, quickly to finish the work in mission lands, we believe new impetus and strength will come to our world-wide work, and new courage and hope to our fellow comrades at the front, many of whom are bearing burdens far beyond their strength.

Among the most interesting and spiritual meetings were those in which workers were appointed to the fields. The experience of the apostles was brought vividly to mind, "The Holy Ghost said, Separate me

Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them." "So they, being sent forth by the Holy Ghost, departed unto Seleucia; and from thence they sailed to Cyprus." It was the apostolic method; it was men sent forth by the Holy Ghost that carried the gospel to the whole world in a single generation.

Eighty-three appointments were made at the Council. Forty-eight of these were to foreign lands. As many more should be placed under appointment at the earliest possible date. Pressing calls are still upon us. The conviction that the work is soon to be finished and that it will not be accomplished until it is done in India, Africa, and China, as well as in

other lands, should hasten us on in sending out our strongest and our best to these neglected lands of need.

"Stir me, O stir me, Lord!

I care not how,

But stir my heart in passion for the world;

Stir me to give, to go, but most to pray;

Stir, till the blood-red banner be unfurled

O'er lands that still in heathen darkness lie,

O'er desert where no cross is lifted high."

J. L. SHAW.

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## Can We Do It?

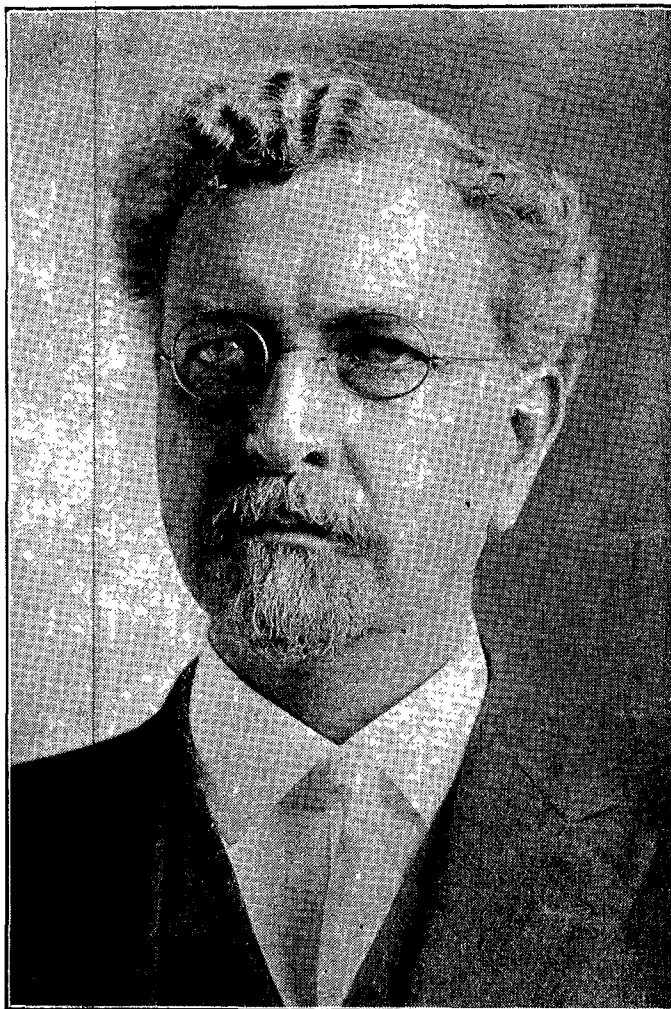
Do what? Why, raise fifty cents a week per capita for the support of our great mission work in the regions beyond. This was the goal set at the recent Council held in Boulder, Colo., after voting a budget of approximately two and a quarter million dollars, the largest ever voted in the history of the denomination.

In no council held by this people have we seen greater evidence of the leadership and presiding

presence of the Holy Spirit than in this Council. We believe God led us to take this marked forward step in our work, and we believe he will enable us to meet these large demands of an ever-extending message, which is to lighten the whole earth and prepare a people for the coming of the Lord.

Though we may not see how it can be done, God knows how, and he has infinite power and resources at his command. As we launch out by faith into the deep and cry to him in our extremity, he will make bare his holy arm for the advancement of the message he is sending to the world. The end is almost upon us; there can be delay no longer. The coming of our Lord must quickly follow the message which heralds this great event.

In "Early Writings," in the chapter concerning our duty in the time of trouble, there is a statement containing a suggestion which, if followed by all our



ELMER E. ANDROSS

Vice-President General Conference

Elder Andross reported the splendid progress of our work in Africa.

people, will enable us to give fifty cents a week, and much more. Here are the words:

"I saw that a sacrifice did not increase, but it decreased and was consumed."—Page 57.

This gives the true meaning of sacrifice. It means to decrease what we have, and not to increase. But there are thousands of our people who are increasing in the things of this world. As a people we are in far better circumstances financially than we were a quarter of a century ago. Many have more land, more houses and lots, more flocks and herds, more money, and enjoy greater financial prosperity. Many, instead of putting the increase of secular things which the Lord gives them into the work of God, make large financial investments to increase their wealth. But the word is, "I saw that a sacrifice did not increase, but it decreased."

We cannot consistently talk of the sacrifice we are making for the advancement of the message while we are increasing in worldly store. To sacrifice means to *decrease* in the things of this life. It means to put into the Lord's work our surplus; to decrease in houses and lands, in bank deposits; to cut loose from our earthly possessions, and put our surplus into God's last message, and not into real estate.

Many will have to cut down their earthly possessions, if they would meet the mind of God and be ready for him when he comes. Once the spirit of decreasing in worldly things takes hold upon us as a people, there will be no trouble in raising fifty cents a week, and much more. And the time is near at hand when more will be done, for we can never finish this work on a per capita of fifty cents a week. In apostolic days many sold their possessions and invested the proceeds in the work. It will be so in the time of the latter rain.

Fifty cents a week does not mean that every one is to put in just this amount, no more and no less. Some are not able to put in so much; they are to give as they are able. But there are many others who are able to give much more than fifty cents a week; and if they do not give more, the frown of the Almighty will rest upon them. Let those who are able to do so give liberally, perchance *decrease* in worldly store, and the fifty cents a week is assured.

How it should encourage all hearts to see the work of the message increasing in strength in all lands! Fifty cents a week per member is a tremendous step in advance, but we must greatly quicken our pace

if we are to finish this world-wide message in this generation. It gladdens the heart to see the progress of the work. It means that the long-looked-for home and eternal rest of the travel-stained pilgrims is near at hand.

G. B. T.

\* \* \*

## A Message from Elder Conradi

We print the following extracts from the message sent to the General Conference Committee Council at Boulder, Colo., by Elder L. R. Conradi:

"EN ROUTE LAUSANNE TO BERN, SWITZERLAND,  
Sept. 24, 1919.

*"To the General Conference Committee.*

"VERY DEAR BROTHERREN: Although after so many years of separation we should all enjoy being with you in counsel, yet circumstances prevent our meeting. Your cordial invitation and your brotherly letters have been the very best evidence that, terrible as has been the war, yet it has in no way lessened our love and sympathy for each other.

"We rejoice with you in the progress of the work, not only in the States, but also throughout the world. . . . God's wonderful providence toward his cause has surely been evident even in this most awful struggle. The very governments that made it so difficult for us to present the message, to sell our publications, and to live out the truth, are today shattered, and everywhere doors are opening and calls are coming, urging us to improve the opportunity to proclaim



WALTER T. KNOX  
Treasurer General Conference

the glad tidings of the gospel for this time. While this is the case, yet on the other hand we are taxed to the utmost to make the best use of the great opportunities granted us, because of the new difficulties that have arisen. The maps of Europe and of other parts of the world have been changed. Owing to these political changes, we naturally have many questions of reorganization pressed upon us. Some of these upheavals have not as yet spent their force, and we must try to adapt ourselves to the circumstances as well as we can. . . .

"In spite of all the difficulties through which our people have been called to pass, God's cause throughout Europe stands stronger today than it ever did. At present there are about 45,000 members in the territory occupied by the European Division. While the work has gone on successfully in all parts of the field, apparently the greatest growth has been on the Continent. Our missions have suffered the most.

We do not as yet know what the conditions are in certain of the Russian fields, as we have been able to get in touch with only the Baltic Provinces and Poland; but when we last heard from Brother H. J. Löbsack and Brother J. F. Ginter [in Russia], about a year ago, they wrote encouragingly. The Lord in his providence permitted one of our workers to baptize forty-nine Russian prisoners (won by a Seventh-day Adventist comrade) in an Austrian camp. These have since been sent to various parts of Russia, whither they are carrying the message. . . .

"After a term of five years, we have now been able to hold two union conferences, and next week the third union conference will be held. In Bohemia a new union is being formed, in charge of Brother E. E. Frauchiger, with a membership of 1,200. I was able to spend eight days with the brethren there, and in November expect to be with them in their first union session. There are still three mission fields left in Austria. I have been able to meet with them once, and hope to be with them again shortly. They have suffered most of any in Central Europe, on account of shortage of provisions. I expect also to visit Hungary, where several of our laborers are holding to the work. We are in correspondence with the brethren in Poland, and this new field, with 30,000,000 people, will have about 1,500 believers, and for Poland a union president must be found. We have encouraged Brother L. Mathe to go over there, but thus far he has not been able to secure his passports.

"In the new country of Jugo-Slavia, Brother R. Schillinger is in charge of the work. This ought to be organized into another union mission field. There must be about 700 Sabbath keepers there.

"I enjoyed three weeks with Brother J. C. Raft in the Scandinavian field, and was very glad indeed to witness the growth in that union. For the first time in three years I have now been able to visit Switzerland, where I am to attend their annual meeting in Basel, and I have already met a number of workers from Rumania and other countries and can counsel with them.

"We thank the Lord for his protection until the present time, and for the privilege we now have of traveling, although travel is still very difficult, on account of trouble in securing permission to cross the various frontiers. We feel some dread for the coming winter, when there will be much suffering on account of a lack of coal and other fuel, and light; yet we shall do our very best even in this time of stress. Various governments and cities are compelled, by lack of dwellings, fuel, etc., to prevent newcomers from entering their territory. Thus our workers often have to wait for months without any proper lodging, and we are put to our wit's end in dealing with these new difficulties that we formerly did not have."

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## Our Mission Offerings for 1920

THE meeting of the General Conference Committee known as the Fall Council, is the time when appropriations to mission fields are made for the following year. After the appropriations are agreed upon, then a goal is set as a basis for the offerings of all our people.

The program of our message is outlined by the Lord himself, "The gospel of the kingdom to all the world in this generation." Therefore it must be clear to all that as the years go by and the end approaches,

and as our work enlarges, requiring more missionaries to be sent and facilities to be increased, our appropriations must correspondingly increase from year to year.

The Fall Council met this year in Boulder, Colo., with nearly all the members of the General Conference Committee in this country present; also Elders M. N. Campbell, J. C. Raft, Guy Dail, L. P. Tieche, C. E. Knight, H. A. Oberg, G. A. Roberts, and Bernhard Petersen representing fields abroad; and by invitation, nearly all the presidents of the local conferences in this country.

The meeting opened with the manifest evidence of the presence and power of the Spirit of God, which brought all hearts to a sense of great tenderness and solemnity. It was also evident from the beginning that unity of mind and purpose prevailed among the brethren, and that the time had fully come when "there should be delay no longer."

The budget presented to the Council from the various mission fields of the world amounted to \$2,266,135.43, which seemed almost a staggering amount to allow; but as the items were looked over, and the needs were presented by men from the various fields, it seemed a denial of our faith to refuse to grant the requests. With seventy-five years in the past since this message first arose, and God's chosen leaders face to face with his opening providences, their ears hearing the Macedonian call from every land, saying, "Come over and help us," and the cry of our missionaries, alone at distant and difficult posts, appealing for just one more helper, the delegates at the Council were led to arise and unitedly vote the entire budget, with a few modifications. When the vote was taken, the Spirit of God mightily witnessed his presence in the Council.

Following this vote, the committee on plans prepared and presented the following resolution:

"That we set the weekly gifts for missions at fifty cents per member, excepting, however, the membership of the colored churches in the three Southern unions, and also the Mexican membership, for whom the goal shall be thirty cents a week per member; and,

"That we continue on the same basis as heretofore the plan of allowing one fifth of the weekly rate to come back to union conferences to aid our colleges in training missionaries for the fields, and for relief of institutions, this come-back to apply also to any overflow above the weekly rate."

This resolution was spoken to favorably by many of the union and local conference presidents. While it was doubling our present goal, yet it seemed not only needful, in order to provide for the budget allowed, but in every sense reasonable when compared with the advance in wages, and consistent with the increased price of all commodities placed upon the markets today. When the vote was taken, not one member of the Council voted in the negative; and as the leaders thus set the goal at fifty cents a week per member, they intuitively burst forth into singing, amid flowing tears and with choked voices, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!"

We are therefore presenting the new goal before our people through the columns of the REVIEW AND HERALD, confidently believing that the same spirit which led the General Conference Committee to adopt it will lead the rank and file of our dear believing brethren and sisters to say, "We are well able to meet the goal," and that beginning with Jan. 1, 1920, our united offerings month by month will equal fifty cents per week for our entire North American membership.



My brethren and sisters, we are near the end. We are not following cunningly devised fables. He that is to come will come, and will not tarry. The servant of God, through whom counsel was often communicated to the remnant church, said many years ago:

“Do not wait until your imaginary wants are all satisfied. Do not trust to your feelings, and give when you feel like it, and withhold when you do not feel like it. Give regularly, either ten, twenty, or fifty cents a week, as you would like to see upon the heavenly record in the day of God.”—*Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. V, p. 151.

I verily believe that as the future was opened to the mind of Sister White, she saw the gifts to missions set at fifty cents a week. Now that that vision has been fulfilled in setting the goal, we feel confident that the believers in the message will be ready and anxious to unite in making it a blessed reality. Believing that God will thus impress the entire membership of his faithful church, we go forward full of faith and courage.

Appropriations for 1920

Far Eastern Division.....	\$525,017.95
Exchange Reserve for China.....	234,000.00
India Union Mission.....	174,337.68
Exchange Reserve for India.....	50,000.00
Administration North Latin-American Fields.....	5,381.86
Caribbean Mission.....	65,012.94
Central American Mission.....	23,886.51
West Caribbean Conference.....	18,127.21
Mexican Mission.....	16,996.49
South African Union Conference.....	101,196.32
South America.....	199,752.57
Jamaica Conference.....	8,773.39
West Indian Training School.....	4,672.25
South Caribbean Conference.....	20,068.08
Temporary relief European Missions.....	20,000.00
Atlantic Union Conference.....	4,000.00
Eastern Canadian Union Conference.....	23,055.75

Southeastern Union Conference.....	\$ 12,385.65
Southern Union Conference.....	23,270.40
Southwestern Union Conference.....	14,910.24
Western Canadian Union Conference.....	5,000.00
North American Negro Department:	
Columbia Union.....	3,381.00
Southeastern Union.....	22,500.00
Southern Union.....	18,484.00
Southwestern Union.....	11,000.00
Oakwood Junior College.....	19,792.00
Illinois Conference.....	1,000.00
Bureau of Home Missions.....	70,000.00
Christian Record.....	8,000.00
College of Medical Evangelists.....	10,000.00
Indiana Academy.....	6,000.00
Los Angeles Hospital, for equipment.....	23,657.17
Maritime Academy.....	4,000.00
Southern Junior College.....	20,000.00
Executive Department.....	49,250.00
Educational Department.....	11,350.00
Home Missionary Department.....	4,450.00
Medical Department.....	4,000.00
Missionary Volunteer Department.....	10,200.00
Press Bureau.....	2,150.00
Publishing Department.....	6,300.00
Religious Liberty Department.....	6,000.00
Sabbath School Department.....	14,800.00
General expense.....	7,500.00
General field laborers.....	6,850.00
Special appropriations.....	100,000.00
Sustentation Fund.....	32,000.00
Harvest Ingathering expense.....	55,000.00
General Conference officers in countries outside the United States.....	25,000.00
Bible teachers' salaries.....	3,300.00
Exchange.....	1,500.00
Furloughs.....	30,000.00
Missionary appointees.....	1,700.00
Missions Quarterly and Missionary Readings.....	2,500.00
Total.....	\$2,151,509.46

W. T. KNOX, Treasurer.

Actions of the Autumn Council

THE regular Autumn Council of the General Conference Committee was held, by invitation of the Central Union Conference, in Boulder, Colo., Oct. 8-18, 1919.

Members of the Committee present were as follows:

A. G. Daniells, E. E. Andross, W. T. Knox, W. C. White, J. L. Shaw, W. A. Spicer, G. B. Thompson, R. D. Quinn, R. A. Underwood, F. H. Robbins, E. K. Slade, A. V. Olson, Wm. Guthrie, Charles Thompson, C. F. McVagh, C. W. Flaiz, W. H. Branson, S. E. Wight, M. Lukens, J. W. Christian, Mrs. L. Flora Plummer, N. Z. Town, W. W. Eastman, W. H. Green, W. E. Howell, O. M. John, L. A. Hansen, Dr. H. W. Miller, C. V. Leach, M. E. Kern, C. S. Longacre, L. H. Christian, P. E. Brodersen, G. E. Nord, J. T. Boettcher, J. H. Schilling, C. H. Jones, F. M. Wilcox, M. N. Campbell (Great Britain), J. C. Raft (Scandinavia), B. Petersen (Manchuria), L. P. Tieche (France), G. A. Roberts (West Indies).

Others present were:

GENERAL WORKERS AND THOSE FROM ABROAD: R. L. Pierce, J. J. Ireland, H. H. Hall, J. W. Mace, W. A. Harvey, M. F. Knox, S. N. Curtiss, H. G. Childs, A. W. Spalding, L. W. Graham, J. E. Bond, W. F. Martin, J. R. Ferren, James Cochran, Meade MacGuire, H. E. Rogers, H. F. Brown, H. K. Christman, C. E. Hooper, Guy Dail (Switzerland), F. F. Oster (Persia), C. C. Hansen (Denmark), C. E. Knight (North Latin-American field), H. A. Oberg (Korea).

ATLANTIC UNION: D. H. Kress, K. C. Russell, H. C. Hartwell, R. J. Bryant, J. K. Jones, A. T. Robinson, J. E. Jayne.  
CENTRAL UNION: J. S. Rouse, D. U. Hale, F. W. Stray, W. A. Gosmer, N. T. Sutton, W. D. Emery, H. B. Steele, S. J. Abegg, Miss Gladys Leason, J. S. James, H. A. Morrison.  
COLUMBIA UNION: R. E. Harter, I. D. Richardson, J. A. Lealand, D. A. Parsons, T. B. Westbrook, W. H. Heckman.  
LAKE UNION: W. A. Westworth, W. H. Holden, J. L. McConaughy, H. K. Presley, J. W. Davis, C. S. Wiest, R. J. Nethery, C. A. Russell, G. R. Fattie, A. J. Clark.  
NORTHERN UNION: E. T. Russell, E. L. Stewart, A. R. Ogden, W. H. Clark, I. G. Ortner.  
NORTH PACIFIC UNION: H. W. Cottrell, J. F. Piper, J. J. Nethery, J. A. Rippey, G. F. Watson, H. G. Thurston, J. W. Norwood.  
PACIFIC UNION: E. W. Farnsworth, H. Shultz, A. R. Sandborn, J. L. McElhany, M. A. Hollister, G. W. Wells.  
SOUTHERN UNION: J. F. Wright, R. I. Keate, W. R. Elliott, O. R. Staines.  
SOUTHEASTERN UNION: J. W. MacNeil, A. W. Coon, B. W. Spire.  
SOUTHWESTERN UNION: M. B. Van Kirk, E. L. Neff, David Voth, J. I. Taylor, E. R. Potter, H. M. J. Richards.  
EASTERN CANADIAN UNION: J. L. Wilson.  
WESTERN CANADIAN UNION: G. H. Skinner.

Devotional

The early morning devotional services were seasons of blessing from the first day. Evidently all had come to the Council with united conviction that the time and the demands called for unconditional surrender and trust in God and for a life of prayer and of personal ministry for souls.

### Good Reports from Abroad

As will be seen by the list, the Council had the joy of welcoming a number of brethren from abroad. It was particularly cheering to hear the reports of growth during recent years presented by Brethren Raft, of Scandinavia; Campbell, of Great Britain; Tieche, of France; and Dail, of Switzerland. Some of the facts stated by the latter in his statistical report for Europe may be summarized as follows:

"In 1914 there were 35,146 believers in what was then known as the European Division. Their tithe amounted to \$345,597.30, and their donations to missions was \$96,443.08. For 1918, although we have not as yet received the returns from a large part of Russia nor from many of the missions, yet the figures show a membership of more than 45,000, a tithe of \$909,573, and \$217,994 in mission donations. There were, so far as reported, 4,298 baptisms in 1918."

Elder Raft's report appears elsewhere. A cheering message of greeting was also sent to the Council from Elder L. R. Conradi.

Of those just in from abroad, Brother and Sister F. F. Oster, from Persia, gave reports of the days and years of tumult and flight and massacre in those regions where the standard of truth was just being planted as the storm of the World War broke. Brother H. A. Oberg spoke for Korea; B. Petersen, for Manchuria; E. E. Andross, for the Philippines, India, and Africa; C. W. Flaiz, for India and Malaya; G. B. Thompson, of recent progress in Haiti and Porto Rico; C. E. Knight, for the North Latin-American fields; W. A. Spicer, for Australasia, China, and Eastern Asia.

In the interests of all the great regions beyond, all the delegates planned and prayed and studied, as well as for the strengthening of the work at the home bases.

### ACTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

The actions of the Council which are of general interest are as follows:

#### An African Memorial

The growth of the work in Africa has led our brethren there to request that immediate steps be taken to meet the expansion and to enter openings that appear near and far. E. E. Andross presented a memorial adopted by the South African Union Committee, as follows:

*"To the General Conference Committee of Seventh-day Adventists.*

"BELOVED BRETHREN: The South African Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists desires to present to your body a memorial which was adopted by the full committee of the

South African Union in a session held at Cape Town, July 13-22, 1919. At this council there were present with us Elder E. E. Andross, representing the General Conference, and a number of other prominent brethren from different parts of the union conference. At this time we gave careful study to the work in Africa, especially embracing Southern and Central Africa. As a result of our deliberations, the following memorial, was framed and adopted by our union committee in counsel with other brethren, and is herewith presented to you.

"Believing that the time has fully come for a decided forward movement in the work of carrying the third angel's message to the millions inhabiting the great continent of Africa; and,

"Believing, further, that the organization of the field south of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean and Red Seas, including Madagascar and adjacent islands, under one advisory committee, would greatly facilitate the accomplishment of this task; we therefore

"Request the General Conference Committee to give careful study to the question of organizing this field in harmony with the plan followed in other great divisions, and if it meets with their approval, that this organization be effected at an early date, preferably, if possible, at the meeting of their committee to be held in the autumn of 1919.

"We would suggest that this organization be composed of the South African Union Conference, including the territory comprising the political Union of South Africa; the Southern Union Mission (administering the work for natives), embracing the territory included in the political Union of South Africa and Bechuanaland; the Zambesi Union Mission, including the territory of the two Rhodesias, the Nyasaland Protectorate, and Portuguese East Africa, with temporary supervision of the work in the Katanga district of the Belgian Congo; the East African Union Mission, including the territory of British East Africa, what is known as German East Africa, and the Uganda Protectorate, with temporary supervision of the work in the northeastern part of the

Kongo Free State; the Nigeria Union Mission, including the territory of West Africa, Guinea, and the Kameruns; and all such union missions as may later be organized in the Belgian Congo and other territories, when the work shall have been sufficiently developed to justify such organizations.

"We are profoundly convinced that to attain the best results in mission work in this great field, the responsibility of the work must be placed upon a committee located in the field, with the opportunity of giving their undivided attention to the study of the mission problems in Africa, and with power to unify their plans and methods throughout the field.

"We are also persuaded that to finish or develop the European work in South Africa properly and quickly, the union conference should be relieved of the great responsibility of dealing with these great mission problems. It seems to us that if this were done, we might reasonably expect that in a short time the South African Union Conference would become a strong factor in supplying recruits for the mission fields.

"Trusting that you may give this memorial careful and prayerful thought and study, that the work in the great continent of Africa may be carried forward to the best advantage, we are

Sincerely your brethren,

"SOUTH AFRICAN UNION CONFERENCE COMMITTEE."



JOHN L. SHAW  
Associate Secretary General Conference

M. N. Campbell presented a statement from the British Union Committee, declaring their agreement with any plan most practical for carrying the message to Africa, while stating their desire to continue, as during war time, to bear burdens in supplying workers and means for that field.

#### The Council's Response — An African Division

In response to the memorial of the South African Union Conference Committee and brethren, proposing the organization of an African Divisional section of the General Conference, we reply to our brethren:

1. We have been greatly cheered by the evidence of God's blessing and providence in the work for Africa's millions, and our hearts are stirred by the spirit and courageous outlook of this memorial, with its plans for a strong advance into the great continent.

2. We appreciate the interest and devotion which our brethren and sisters in South Africa have shown through the years in the work for native Africa, giving their means and supplying efficient workers for the missions, thus making the South African commonwealth a strong base in our work for the evangelization of the African regions beyond; and we assure these brethren of our hearty co-operation in their endeavor to meet the demands for yet greater work.

3. We accept the proposal of an African Division, and hereby constitute an African Divisional section of the General Conference, its territory comprising all that portion of the continent at present under the supervision of the South African Union Conference and its union missions, with the addition of the Belgian Kongo, and all the western portion of Africa south of and including the Kameruns, leaving the relationship which other portions of Africa will sustain to this Divisional section to be determined later, after councils in Europe.

#### THE CALLS FOR 1920

##### A Great Day in the Council

It was a remarkable day in the Council when, on Sunday, October 12, the question of appropriations to meet the calls from home and foreign missions was taken up. The presence of the Lord was felt in a special manner.

The Treasurer, W. T. Knox, introduced the budget for 1920, making general statements regarding it. The total sum called for amounted to \$2,266,135, estimated funds available on present basis, \$1,591,281, leaving an estimated shortage, according to the present rate of income, of \$674,854.

Explanation of the calls was made by Brethren W. T. Knox and J. L. Shaw; and some of the pressing situations existing just now, and what any heavy cuts in the budget would mean to our foreign mis-

sions, were presented by those who had lately visited the fields.

A cable message had just come from Elder J. E. Fulton, in India, reading,

"Opportunities here unprecedented. Forces entirely inadequate. India pleads allowance full budget and unfailing dispatch every family 1920."

The Treasurer reported that Elder H. W. Cottrell had just passed in \$10,000 for missions from the Western Oregon Conference tithe. This started it. One after another, conference representatives told what they felt their conferences would be able to do for missions from the surplus tithe by the end of the

year. Charles Thompson spoke for the Northern Union, R. D. Quinn for the Atlantic Union, F. H. Robbins for the Columbia Union, J. J. Nethery for the Upper Columbia Conference, E. T. Russell for South Dakota, William Guthrie for the Lake Union, R. A. Underwood for the Central Union, declaring, "We ought not to cut down the budget." J. W. Christian spoke for the Pacific Union, G. W. Wells for the California Conference, D. A. Parsons for the Eastern Pennsylvania Conference, R. E. Harter for the District of Columbia Conference, while Mrs. L. Flora Plummer pledged the Sabbath schools to yet greater efforts in behalf of gifts for missions. J. F. Piper continued for the Western Washington Conference, while all hearts were touched as J. C. Raft, just in from Denmark, gave assurance that the Scandinavian Union would wish him to pledge \$10,000 in their behalf.



GEORGE B. THOMPSON  
Field Secretary General Conference

Elder Thompson told of his recent visit to Haiti and Porto Rico, and of the blessings attending the work in these island fields.

Continuing, E. K. Slade spoke for the West Michigan Conference, and M. N. Campbell for the British Union, telling of their aim in behalf of the large mission interests they are already carrying. A. J. Clark, speaking for the Chicago Conference, said that as they had many nations and tongues to work for in the great city of Chicago, they had to receive help for their foreign work, but declared that Chicago would do its utmost in raising its full share of offerings for missions.

W. H. Branson wished the Southeastern Union could come forward with large gifts, but pledged that they would conserve their own calls for help. L. H. Christian, of the Bureau of Home Missions, in charge of the work among the foreign-language-speaking peoples in America, pledged yet greater efforts among this class of believers to raise the level of mission giving. W. H. Heckman spoke for Ohio, J. T.

Boettcher in behalf of a brother who had just given him \$5,000 for missions, C. V. Leach for the General Home Missionary Department, while J. J. Ireland called attention to the fact that in addition to its call for help, next year Eastern Asia would raise \$90,000 toward the budget from its own resources.

W. E. Howell, of the Educational Department, pledged the co-operation of the schools, J. E. Jayne spoke for the Greater New York Conference, S. E. Wight for the Southern Union, M. Lukens for the Southwestern Union, J. K. Jones for the Massachusetts Conference, C. F. McVagh for the Western Canadian Union, Dr. H. W. Miller for the Washington Sanitarium, D. U. Hale for the Missouri Conference, A. V. Olson for the Eastern Canadian Union, which is endeavoring to reach an average of forty cents a week for missions this year.

N. Z. Town, of the Publishing Department, called attention to what the publishing houses had already planned to do, in the Council, in behalf of the printing work abroad. K. C. Russell spoke for the Western New York Conference, F. W. Stray for Kansas, C. S. Wiest for Indiana, M. B. Van Kirk for Oklahoma, Dr. P. T. Magan and L. M. Bowen for the Loma Linda workers, J. H. Schilling, of the Home Missions Bureau, for the miscellaneous foreign-language-speaking peoples under his supervision, W. H. Green for the colored churches, J. S. Rouse for Nebraska, J. J. Nethery for Upper Columbia, David Voth for North Texas, B. W. Spire for Georgia, J. W. MacNeil for Carolina, E. L. Neff for South Texas, N. T. Sutton for Wyoming, G. F. Watson for Montana.

Thus a minimum of \$100,000 was pledged from the conference tithes, with evident prospect of a much larger sum when it is seen how the funds come in at the end of the year.

W. T. Knox: "I should like to move, Mr. Chairman, that we approve of the budget as placed in your hands, with the understanding that the details shall be referred to the officers and union conference presidents to consider, and that wherever they find changes to be made or alterations, they make these; but that the budget as a whole be approved."

The heartiest and loudest vote yet heard in the Council passed this motion.

#### Cable to Fields

*Voted*, That we ask the Treasurer to forward by cable, information to the leading mission divisions that the budget in the main had been approved in full.

#### The Weekly Rate for Missions

On Thursday, October 16, the Council considered the revision of the weekly offering plan to meet the expanding work. It was a remarkable day. At its close one veteran worker said, "It is the most remarkable meeting I ever attended." Brother J. C. Raft, of Scandinavia, said: "I never attended such a meeting in my life before." The solemn presence of the Lord was there. Facing such calls as had never before come to us, the Council recommended:

#### Fifty Cents a Week for Missions

*Voted*, That we set the goal of weekly gifts for missions at fifty cents per member, excepting, however, the membership of the colored churches in the three Southern unions, and also the Mexican membership, for whom the goal shall be thirty cents a week per member; and that we continue on the same basis as heretofore the plan of allowing one fifth of the weekly rate to come back to union conferences to aid our colleges in training missionaries for the fields and for relief of institutions, this come-back to apply also to any overflow above the weekly rate.

That the Loma Linda college share as one with other colleges in the distribution of the portion of the Fifty-cent-a-week Fund which is set aside for the senior and junior colleges.

#### Sabbath School Goal

*Voted*, That we ask the Sabbath schools of the denomination to take upon their hearts the aim of raising half of this amount, equivalent to twenty-five cents a week per church member.

A most blessed season was devoted to the discussion, not so much of the recommendation, as of the evidences of God's power to enable his people to do the work committed to us. Our hearts were deeply touched and blessed as one after another of the General Conference Committee and local conference representatives cast their hopes and confidence upon God, that he will help this people to make the response to his call. All hearts rejoiced with new courage.

By a rising vote the recommendation was carried by the Council, while singing, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

W. H. Green, secretary of the Negro Department, wished it understood that the colored churches of the South have the privilege of aiming, with all the rest, at the full amount of 50 cents a week.

#### Workers for the Fields

Not only means but workers are needed to enter the open doors. More than ever before, it was felt, every believer must pray the

Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers. A stronger step forward was taken by the conferences in the following action:

#### Conferences to Train Workers for Missions

Facing the calls from the mission fields for greatly increased forces to enter the doors that Providence so remarkably opens before us, we express thankfulness to God for the systematic and increasingly liberal flow of gifts into the mission treasury from people, churches, and conferences, the latter adding largely to these funds by devotion of surplus tithe to missions.

In order to meet the demands, however, it is equally essential that there be increasing forces of trained workers available to man the great fields. We call upon the youth in our schools, and their teachers, to keep ever in mind, in their studies and work, our obligation to carry this message to all peoples and tongues, bearing also in mind the universal call for ministers to preach the word.

We recognize that our conferences, as well as our schools and other institutions, are training schools, the conferences being the great agencies for developing evangelistic and departmental workers in actual experience in soul-winning work in the field, the training so desirable and important in supplying the calls from the missions. We appreciate the open-heartedness of our conferences in the past in releasing workers for the regions beyond; but with the increased demands upon this people to go quickly with the message into all the world,



C. W. FLAIZ

President North Pacific Union

Elder Flaiz came to the Council fresh from a visit to the Far East, with Mrs. Flaiz. His stirring report brought blessing to the delegates.



we realize that we must plan for a more regular and systematic supply of trained missionary recruits, and we ask each conference in North America, according to its strength, to plan definitely to develop in its forces each year one or two or more tried workers to be available as needed by the Mission Board for appointment to service in the mission fields.

### FURTHER FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

It was voted:

#### Union and Local Conferences Operating Capital

That the amount of working capital for union and local conferences should be, generally speaking, not in excess of 15 per cent of their annual income, providing, however, that the minimum should be not less than \$1,500 in a conference; and we invite conferences to consider the needs of the mission fields in disposition of the surplus tithe above needed working capital, and also in fixing the extent of their working force.

#### Local Conference and Church School Relief Fund

1. That the portion of the come-back to the unions on the Fifty-cent-a-week Fund be shared by the unions with the local conferences as conditions may warrant.

2. That the local conferences be recommended to set aside some definite portion of this fund for the assistance of needy church schools.

#### European Relief

That a general call be made for an offering for the relief of conditions among our brethren in parts of Europe and Turkey, who have suffered loss and distress on account of the war.

#### Fifteen Thousand Dollars for Britain

That we undertake to secure for Great Britain \$15,000 for 1920, to aid our brethren in their work.

#### Latin Union Appropriation

That the General Conference Committee undertake to secure \$20,000 for the furtherance of the work in the Latin Union field.

#### Halifax Church

That \$1,000 be added to the Eastern Canadian appropriation, to aid in rebuilding the Halifax church, which was demolished in the explosion that partially wrecked Halifax during war time.

#### Harvest Ingathering for 1920

That in the future the Harvest Ingathering magazine be the regular size of the Watchman, so that we shall not run out of paper stock another year.

That we make next year's order for the Harvest Ingathering number a million and a half copies.

That the Harvest Ingathering papers be published in the following languages: German, Swedish, Danish-Norwegian, Yiddish, Russian, French, Italian, Spanish, Bohemian, Hungarian, Rumanian, Polish, Finnish, Slovakian, Serbian, Portuguese, Japanese, and Chinese; and that the question of the number of papers needed in each language be referred to the Bureau of Home Missions.

### DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR

Eighty-three recommendations were made for transfer and appointment of laborers, thirty-one of these involving changes in North America, and fifty-two being appointments abroad. In most of these cases time must be given for correspondence with those concerned before printing the invitations.

Of the appointments abroad, twenty-three were to East Asia, five to Africa, four to South America, eleven to India and Burma, two to Europe, others to Spanish Central American fields. It was understood that further appointments would have to be worked out by correspondence with conferences and institutions, as the calls are many.

Of the invitations to fields and work we may print the following, in which the laborers concerned were present at the Council, or have been already considering appointment:

W. H. Branson, president of the Southeastern Union, appointed Vice-President of the General Conference for the new African Division, to go to South Africa.

Charles Thompson, president of the Northern Union, appointed First Assistant Treasurer of the General Conference.

Harold H. Cobban, of the General Conference office, appointed Second Assistant Treasurer.

E. K. Slade, president of West Michigan Conference, to the presidency of the Atlantic Union.

C. F. McVagh, president of the Western Canadian Union, recommended to the Northern Union for the presidency.

J. F. Piper, president of the Western Washington Conference, recommended to the presidency of the West Michigan Conference.

W. H. Heckman, president of the Ohio Conference, recommended to the presidency of the South African Union Conference.

E. L. Maxwell, of the North Latin-American field, to act as Bible teacher at the College of Medical Evangelists, at Loma Linda.

V. O. Panches, of the Atlantic Union, to connect with the Bureau of Home Missions, to take charge of the circulation of foreign-language literature in the Eastern States.

Miss Ernestine Hochschoner, of the Clinton Theological Seminary, to go to Kansas as educational secretary.

I. D. Richardson, of the Columbia Union, to Montreal, to engage in city evangelistic work.

A. C. Hanson, of the Pacific Union College, to China, as secretary and treasurer.

G. D. Raff, of Venezuela, to take general oversight of the Spanish book work in the Eastern Caribbean field.

W. W. Fletcher, superintendent of the Northwest India Union, to act also as secretary of the India Division.

B. E. Wagner, of the Southern Union, to Brazil, as field missionary secretary.

#### Further Appointments

In addition to the eighty-three invitations extended by the Council, appointments which had already been made when the Council convened, were confirmed, and may properly be listed with the others:

Dr. John Reith, of the North Pacific, to South Africa (now qualifying in England for British fields).

Frank Howard, of Emmanuel Missionary College, to South Africa, as teacher in mission schools.

Bryan Robison, of North Wisconsin, to South Africa, for evangelistic work.

Miss Juanita Hibben, of the Southern Junior College, to Korea, as teacher for the Seoul church school for missionaries' children.

Homer Baumgartner, of Eastern Pennsylvania, to Singapore, as teacher in the Malaysian training school.

Dr. J. Earl Gardner, of the Loma Linda medical college, to Singapore, to open our medical work in Malaysia.

R. R. Breitigam, of California, to the Philippines as evangelist or Bible teacher in the Manila Training School.

S. W. Munro, of the North Pacific Union, to the Philippines, as evangelist.

A. H. Rulkoetter, of Minnesota, to India, as assistant superintendent of the East India Union Mission.

W. B. Amundsen, to the Philippines, as evangelist.

I. V. Counsell, of Iowa, to Burma, as evangelist for Rangoon.

T. D. Rowe, of Canada, to India, as principal of the Mussoorie school.

D. C. Babcock, formerly of Nigeria, to the Virgin Islands, West Indies.

I. V. Minner, of Kansas, to British Guiana, as director.



W. H. BRANSON

Newly Chosen Vice-President General Conference for the African Division

Max Trummer, of Washington Missionary College, to the presidency of the West Caribbean Conference.

William Steele, of Porto Rico, to the superintendency of the Central American Mission (Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador).

C. E. Knight, of New Orleans, to the superintendency of the Caribbean Mission (Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, and Venezuela).

### FOREIGN-LANGUAGE WORK IN AMERICA

L. H. Christian, secretary of the Home Missions Bureau, presented information regarding the foreign-language membership of our churches in North America. The report showed 311 churches, with 11,791 members, in 1918; and 330 churches, with 13,632 members, in 1919.

It was voted:

#### Tract Society Stock

That we encourage our tract societies to give attention to stocking with foreign-language literature, so as to be ready to supply it at camp-meetings and throughout the year.

#### Students' Vacation Work

That we encourage the Bureau of Home Missions and the Educational and Publishing Departments to co-operate in planning to get modern-language students in our schools to devote their summer vacations, so far as possible, to working with publications among peoples of the respective languages being studied.

#### The Testimonies in Foreign Languages

That the Initial Expense Fund available for foreign-language development be enlarged so as to admit of getting out portions of the Testimonies in foreign languages.

#### Italian Center for New York City

That inasmuch as the Danish-Norwegian church in Brooklyn proposes to sell its church in order to move into a location which will better serve the Scandinavian population; and inasmuch as the building is situated in a region having a large Italian population, we advise the purchase of the building for the Italian church on terms as follows: The Atlantic Union to raise \$3,000; Elder J. H. Schilling, of the miscellaneous languages branch of the Bureau of Home Missions, to raise \$3,000; the General Conference to appropriate \$4,000.

#### Enlarged Plans for Foreign-Language Publishing in America

C. H. Jones, L. H. Christian, and S. N. Curtiss set before the Council the necessity of providing for the enlarged demand made upon the International Branch of the Pacific Press, at Brookfield, Ill., for foreign-language literature. S. N. Curtiss, manager, reported that the house had now publications in twenty-four languages. The house was unable to keep up with the calls from the field without adding to its equipment. Action was taken as follows:

WHEREAS, There is a rapidly growing demand for foreign-language literature; and,

WHEREAS, The present plant and facilities of the International Branch of the Pacific Press Publishing Association are entirely inadequate to meet the needs; and,

WHEREAS, Its present location is not favorable to the necessary enlargement; Therefore,

We recommend, 1. That the Pacific Press Publishing Association purchase at once a larger tract of land near Chicago, on which a factory and necessary buildings shall be erected.

2. That a committee be appointed at this meeting to select the location and report to the officers of the General Conference and the Pacific Press board. [Named: L. H. Christian, S. N. Curtiss, Charles Thompson, A. J. Clark, G. E. Nord, William Guthrie, H. O. Olson, C. H. Jones.]

3. That the funds for this enterprise be secured in the following manner:

That the goal of the effort shall be \$100,000; that this \$100,000 shall be apportioned among the conferences at a rate not greater than an average for North America of \$1 per member, a committee to be appointed to determine what portion of this shall be borne by each union conference; that the weight of the responsibility for solicitation shall rest upon the Bureau of Home Missions, with the co-operation of conference presi-

dents; that the remainder of eight or nine thousand dollars shall be provided for by special solicitation by our foreign brethren, using the foreign Harvest Ingathering issues in the next Harvest Ingathering campaign; that the amounts secured be reported through the local and union conferences.

4. That work on the erection of the factory be begun early in 1920.

It is understood that in carrying out this plan, the Pacific Press Publishing Association shall continue to bear the full financial responsibility for the operation of the plant, and that all net gains from the International Branch shall be used for the extension of the foreign publishing work.

#### Apportionment of the Foreign-Language Publishing Fund

That the apportionment of the \$100,000 to be raised for the enlargement of the International Publishing Branch be made as follows:

1. The three Southern union conferences to raise 75 cents per member, without distinction of colored membership.

2. The other union conferences of North America to raise \$1 per member.

3. The remainder of the \$100,000 to be raised by foreign-language-speaking believers, through the Harvest Ingathering work, using the foreign Ingathering papers.

### RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

It was voted:

That the Religious Liberty Department prepare suitable material for a Religious Liberty Manual, and submit the same to the General Conference Committee for examination and recommendation for publication.

That steps be taken to produce a twenty-five-cent pamphlet for general circulation, dealing with the fundamental principles of religious liberty and the dangers that now threaten freedom of conscience, of the press, and of speech.

That a careful examination be made of the religious liberty leaflets now in existence, and that necessary revisions and eliminations be made, and new leaflets be produced to meet the living issues now before the world.

That new leaflets on religious liberty and temperance issues be prepared in conjunction with the division and union conference committees of countries outside the United States, to be used in campaigns where such issues are pending.

### MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT

We recommend to the Missionary Volunteer Department;

That the following goals be set for the young people of North America:

3,000 young people converted.

1,000 Standard of Attainment certificates issued.

4,000 Reading Course certificates issued.

2,500 members to read the Bible through.

15,000 reporting members.

\$65,000 for missions.

That we invite the Lake Union Conference to release Prof. C. A. Russell, that he may take the work of field secretary of the Missionary Volunteer Department.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

#### Utilizing Sanitarium Training Facilities and Workers

WHEREAS, Our sanitariums, with their large facilities for health education and medical missionary training, afford unusual advantages that should be utilized as fully as possible for our own people as well as for the service of others;

We recommend, That the boards and the operating managements of our sanitariums be urged to give careful study to making the educational and training advantages of these institutions available as far as possible for the benefit of our own people throughout the field, as follows:

1. By adapting the training work so as to qualify workers to act as school health supervisors, school health teachers, medical secretaries, medical evangelistic nurses, and instructors in cooking.

2. By sending out small groups of medical workers whenever possible to give practical instruction in our churches in disease prevention, home hygiene, sanitation, rational feeding, healthful cookery, simple treatments, and other questions relating to health in the home. We suggest that week-end meetings might be held most of the year, and that seasons of light patronage might be used for more extended work of this kind.

3. By giving short courses of training to persons who desire special medical training, but who do not wish to qualify as

regular nurses, such courses to be confined to certain institutions designated by the General Conference Committee through its Medical Department.

### Organizing Churches for Emergency Work

*We recommend,* That in time of epidemic or other serious health emergencies, everything possible be done by conferences to rally our churches and prepare them for meeting the needs of our own people, and to render help to others; by calling upon our available doctors and nurses to instruct and direct in such work, and by utilizing such other help as may be found in schools and among conference workers, giving the emergency needs as prompt and full attention as the situation may demand.

Many interesting testimonies were borne by brethren as to the splendid work done in helping the people during the influenza epidemic of last year.

### At Union Sessions

*We recommend,* That at the coming union conference sessions a day be devoted to the special consideration of our health and medical missionary work, with a view to developing workable methods that will promote as fully as possible this phase of our work.

### Institutional Workers

*We recommend,* That the same general method of transferring laborers as was adopted at the Spring Council of 1919, apply in the employment and transfer of superintendents and business managers of sanitariums, principals and business managers of schools, and managers of publishing houses; and,

That such workers be not dropped from employment without making an effort to provide for their employment elsewhere or in other lines of work, on the same basis as that governing the transfer of all conference workers.

That in the case of sanitarium superintendents, the peculiar nature of their work be taken under special consideration, recognizing that a medical practice, either in a sanitarium or out of it, cannot be well subjected to changes or interruptions without loss to that practice; and that as few such changes as possible be made.

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

### Health Program in Our Schools

WHEREAS, The carrying of the third angel's message to the uttermost parts of the earth involves extraordinary demands upon the physical health of our missionaries; and,

WHEREAS, Our laboring forces in the tropical mission fields often suffer loss through breakdown in health; and,

WHEREAS, Our schools are set for giving an all-round education adequate to meet the needs of workers for the world-wide field;

*We recommend,* 1. That this Council urge upon our school boards and faculties the necessity of putting into operation as early as possible the program of health inspection and physical education provided for in our new school curricula adopted at our Educational Council in April, 1919.

2. That to assist in making this health program effective, local conferences be advised to provide, when possible, a school nurse whose duties shall include the health inspection of our elementary and intermediate schools, and assistance to teachers and school boards in health instruction and in keeping school facilities in a sanitary condition.

3. That we urge our medical college and our sanitarium training schools to make definite provision for qualifying nurses and physicians to connect with conferences and schools to help make effective our health program.

### Denominational Endeavor and Missions

*We recommend,* 1. That our colleges and seminaries develop a Department of Denominational Endeavor, which shall provide instruction that will adequately acquaint our young men and women with the policies and problems lying before them for the finishing of this work.

2. That to this end we suggest, (a) That each head of a department select some special phase of our general or departmental work for special study, with a view to giving one or two hours' instruction a week; (b) That our conference leaders co-operate with our schools by giving special lectures on various phases of our gospel work in the field.

3. That the General Conference Committee take immediate steps toward bringing out suitable literature of instruction on denominational history, organization, and methods of labor in general and departmental lines.

4. That in view of our rapidly expanding mission work and the corresponding need of increasing the force of laborers, our colleges and seminaries develop a Department of Missions, which shall provide instruction in the history of missions, including our own; in modern heathen, Catholic, and non-Protestant religions; and in the polity and problems of Seventh-day Adventist missions throughout the world.

5. That to aid in giving instruction in the missions department, the Mission Board assign, as far as possible, to our colleges and seminaries such of our missionaries returned and on furlough as may be qualified to serve in this way.

### Foreign Seminary Policy

For the sake of a clearer understanding by all concerned, we recommend that the General Conference policy for our foreign seminaries in America be restated as follows:

1. The purpose in establishing these seminaries was to save our youth of foreign parentage and to educate workers for giving the message to their own nationals who cannot receive the truth in English so well as in their mother tongue.

2. For this reason, these seminaries are not assigned definite territory for the solicitation of students, as are our English schools, but are allowed to gather in students from their own nationals whenever found.

3. Manifestly, solicitation should be confined to their respective nationalities, each seminary declining to receive students of other than its own nationality; and furthermore, only such students of its own nationality should be accepted as in the judgment of seminary representatives give promise of making workers for their own nationals, or such as, because of limited knowledge of English, can make better progress under instruction in their mother tongue.

4. To aid further in realizing the purpose of their establishment, as a rule only teachers of its own nationality should be employed in each seminary, and so far as legal and other general conditions make it advisable, the instruction and general exercises of each seminary should be conducted in its own language.

### Councils for 1920

In pursuance of the policy of the General Department of Education to hold each summer a council of teachers in some department of our college and academy work,

*We recommend* the following plan for 1920:

1. That in lieu of holding a second council of college Bible and history teachers, as has been previously recommended, such arrangements for further study and research work as are feasible be made by each college board with Bible and history teachers individually.

2. That the suggested council of academy Bible and history teachers be deferred till the reassembling of the college teachers another year.

3. That a school homes council be held for two weeks at some central place in the summer of 1920, to be attended by the preceptors, preceptresses, and matrons, and as far as advisable by the cooks and stewards, of the colleges and academies.

### College Institutes

In view of the congestion of work that will result from the holding of union conference sessions this winter,

*We recommend,* That the holding of college institutes recommended at the Spring Council to be held the present school year, be deferred to next year.

### Relation of Our Schools to Other Educational Systems

Since the Advent Movement is distinctly spiritual in character and aims, and since one large function of our schools is to develop workers to man this movement,

*We recommend,* 1. That our schools in every land shape their curricula and mold all their work with their eyes on the field, and with the dominant aim of making good Seventh-day Adventists and good Seventh-day Adventist missionaries.

2. That to this end, they do not follow the standards of secular and other educational systems, except in at least an equivalent in educational values, and except in so far as these standards may be definitely required by law, or in so far as we may draw features of merit from them to serve our denominational ends.

### Specialized Training for Mission Fields

WHEREAS, Our attention has been frequently called both by missionaries in the field and by returned missionaries, to the need of giving prospective workers a more strongly specialized training;

*We recommend*, 1. That the faculties of our schools make careful study of the native abilities of young men and women, and give them careful guidance in the selection of their work in harmony with those abilities.

2. That the instruction and training given students have as direct reference as possible to actual needs and callings in the field, rather than to the general aims of education alone.

3. That in the placing of workers in the field, as careful attention as possible be given to the special previous training of the worker.

### HOME MISSIONARY WORK

Actions were taken as follows:

#### Co-operation of Ministry and Church Officers

WHEREAS, "The work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers;" and,

WHEREAS, This co-operation of the people with their leaders is in large part dependent upon the inspirational attitude of ministers and church officers;

*We recommend*, 1. That we put forth earnest efforts to engage every Seventh-day Adventist in aggressive soul-saving work, to the end of speedily finishing the gospel commission.

2. That we urge all our ministers and church officers to exert themselves, both in planning and in co-operating with plans set in operation for the missionary work of the church.

3. That the fourth Sabbath in every month be devoted to the interests of home missionary work in all our churches.

4. That the home missionary program, as outlined in the *Church Officers' Gazette*, be followed as far as possible.

#### Developing Leaders in Our Schools

Recognizing the important place our schools occupy in the training of our youth for various lines of missionary endeavor and as leaders in the cause,

*We recommend*, That the faculties of all our colleges, seminaries, and academies, in counsel with the home missionary department of the union conference, make provision in the year's program for the development of prospective leadership, by—

1. Holding home missionary institutes.

2. Providing for suitable lectures to be delivered to the student body.

3. Providing suitable literature on home missionary topics for those who are desirous of being better informed on the home missionary movement.

4. By giving, as far as possible, training of a practical nature that will qualify for leadership in the Home Missionary Department.

#### Organization, Districting, and Work

WHEREAS, The success of the church in its home missionary work depends in a large degree upon the extent of its organization;

*We recommend*, 1. That an earnest effort be put forth to develop a simple plan of missionary organization in every church as soon as possible.

2. That the territory surrounding each church be divided into districts of convenient size, the combined districts to be considered the home mission field of the church.

3. That prayer and missionary bands be formed in each district under an appointed leader, as far as possible, proper consideration being given to the location of the members of the church.

4. That all church members, regardless of their experience, be included in some band.

5. That as the work of the church progresses, classes be formed for the purpose of training specialists along certain lines of missionary endeavor, these classes to be conducted as far as possible by efficient leaders.

#### Conventions and Institutes

Recognizing the necessity of securing united action in rallying our entire church membership to active service,

*We recommend*, 1. That union home missionary institutes be held for a period of four days preceding our union conference sessions; these institutes to be held for the purpose of training conference home missionary secretaries for more efficient service in their work, and acquainting leaders and others in the various conferences with the plans of the Home Missionary Department.

2. That in all union conference meetings this fall and winter, as much time be given to the interests of the home missionary

work as the needs of this work in each respective union may demand.

3. That following each union conference this winter there be conducted in each local conference an institute of church officers for the purpose of acquainting them with the best plans and methods for developing the home missionary work of the church.

4. That home missionary conventions be held by the conference department secretary in every church, as far as possible, organizing and training the members for service.

#### Plans for Work at Camp-Meeting

In harmony with the instruction given us in "Testimonies for the Church," Volume IX, pages 81-83, regarding the giving of practical instruction at our camp-meetings on various lines of personal missionary work,

*We recommend*, 1. That all our conferences, in planning the programs for their camp-meetings for the year 1920, make provision for a liberal presentation of home missionary principles.

2. That a program be arranged for the holding of church officers' meetings in connection with these camp-meetings.

#### Weekly Missionary Day

Recognizing the spiritual value of a weekly missionary day, wherein we may find opportunity to mingle with the people and carry to them in word and deed the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ,

*We recommend*, That in all our churches there be plans laid and executed for the use, so far as possible, by all members, of at least one day each week, whereon they may carry to their neighbors the ministry of life, in godly conversation, Christian comfort, Bible teaching, judicious use of literature, and ministry to the sick and needy.

#### Bible Reading Leaflets

WHEREAS, Our church members are very anxious to become better prepared in the art of giving Bible readings in the homes of their neighbors and friends; and,

WHEREAS, There is a general feeling on the part of the church members that they ought to be provided with some simple outlines of the principal doctrines of the message,

*We recommend*, 1. That the Home Missionary Department of the General Conference arrange for the preparation of a set of leaflets, one to be devoted to general instruction concerning the giving of Bible readings, and each of the others to cover one subject, said leaflets to be approximately 5x8 inches in size, and as far as possible to have the subject outlined on one side of the leaflet, with an illustration or a diagram pertaining to the subject on the other side.

2. That these outlines be simple, consisting of statements covering the subjects, each statement to have from one to three references to pointed scriptures proving the statement.

3. That we encourage the organization of Bible workers' bands in our churches, under the leadership of the church elder or others.

4. That the set of studies described above constitute the lesson outlines to be used in such Bible bands.

#### Magazines

Recognizing the limitless field before us in the magazine work as a partial solution of the problem of warning our cities,

*We recommend*, 1. That a definite plan be set on foot for the circulation of our magazines on a larger scale by the subscription method.

2. That a system of instruction be devised for the purpose of training workers in our churches and higher schools for efficient service in the circulation of magazines on the subscription plan.

3. That we encourage the appointment of assistants to the Home Missionary Department in the various unions, who will give full time to this work.

4. That the present bonus plan of circulating our magazines and periodicals be discontinued.

#### Chart—"God's Program for the Church"

Appreciating the stimulus which comes to our people from having their attention frequently called to the individual responsibility resting upon them,

*We recommend*, That an earnest effort be put forth by all our home missionary secretaries, both union and local, to place a copy of the chart, "God's Program for the Church," with each church and company within their respective territories, and that they urge that the chart be given a conspicuous position in the places of worship.



### Chart—"Missionary Pulse"

We recommend, That the "Missionary Pulse" chart be used in all our churches to indicate month by month the missionary activity of the church.

### Home Missionary Calendar

We recommend, 1. That the Home Missionary Department of the General Conference prepare a calendar for 1920, suitable for use in the home, the same to contain the program of work for each month of the year, together with other features.

2. That the local conferences be encouraged to place a copy of the calendar in every Seventh-day Adventist home in their territory as a season's greeting, such conferences to pay for the same; and that, in the event the local conference does not feel free to do this, a thorough effort be made to sell the calendars, the price not to exceed twenty-five cents a copy.

### THE HOME

A recommendation aiming to foster home interests was discussed, and it was—

*Voted*, That a committee of seven be appointed to give further study to the matter before action is taken.

The committee was appointed, and consists of M. E. Kern, C. V. Leach, W. E. Howell, L. A. Hansen, Mrs. L. F. Plummer, A. W. Spalding, and R. D. Quinn. This committee was instructed to furnish material helpful to the home to pass on through the REVIEW and to conference workers, while awaiting other provision for fostering this work.

### TIME OF UNION CONFERENCE SESSIONS

Atlantic Union.....	Nov. 6-16, 1919
North Pacific Union.....	Nov. 24 to Dec. 4, 1919
Northern Union.....	Nov. 24 to Dec. 4, 1919
Western Canadian Union.....	Nov. 20-30, 1919
Eastern Canadian Union.....	Jan. 15-25, 1920
Lake Union.....	Jan. 15-25, 1920
Central Union.....	Jan. 30 to Feb. 8, 1920
Southwestern Union.....	Jan. 30 to Feb. 8, 1920
Pacific Union.....	Feb. 12-22, 1920
Southern Union.....	Feb. 12-22, 1920
Southeastern Union.....	Feb. 19-29, 1920
Columbia Union.....	March 4-14, 1920.

### DAYS FOR SPECIAL SERVICES OR OFFERINGS

The following days were set apart for annual offerings in 1920:

#### Annual Offering Days

Religious Liberty Day.....	February 28
Rural Schools.....	April 17
Midsummer Offering for Missions.....	July 10
Colored Work.....	October 9
Annual Offering for Missions.....	December 18

### Days Devoted to Special Topics

Missionary Volunteer Day.....	January 17
Medical Day.....	June 5
Educational Day.....	August 7

### INSTITUTES AND CONVENTIONS

The following were agreed upon:

A German workers' institute, to be held at Clinton, Mo., Dec. 25, 1919, to Jan. 4, 1920.

A convention of auditors and treasurers, to be arranged for in 1920.

A general meeting of the Negro Departmental workers, some time next year, time and place to be decided by the minority committee.

A bookmen's convention for the West Indies and North Latin-American fields, to be held at Cristobal, Canal Zone, Dec. 19-30, 1919.

### PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

#### Publishing Work Abroad

WHEREAS, The liberal use of our gospel literature is a vital factor in carrying on our work in mission lands; and,

WHEREAS, The facilities for supplying this literature are so limited in many of these countries as to interfere seriously with the success of our colporteurs; therefore,

We recommend, 1. That a binding outfit adapted to the needs of a mission press, together with a power paper cutter, be supplied to each of our plants at Shanghai, Seoul, and Manila; and that a power paper cutter be furnished to the Tokio office; also a stereotyping outfit for the Tokio and Seoul offices.

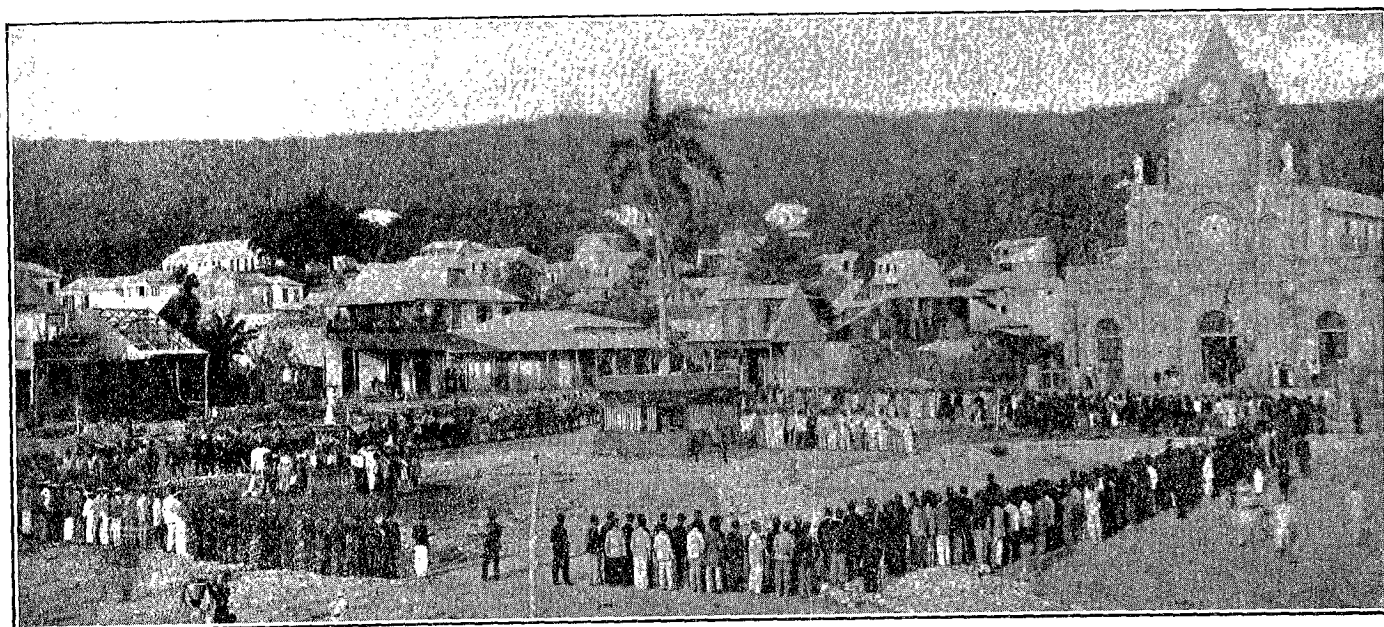
2. That the request from South Africa for a job press, type, and accessories for Nyasaland, and for \$500 worth of cuts, electrotypes, etc., for illustrating, for the Sentinel Publishing Company, be immediately filled; and that as soon as practicable a little printing plant, similar to that provided for Nyasaland, be supplied to the Solusi Mission, Matabeleland, provided this seems to the South African Committee the best way of supplying literature in the Sintebele tongue.

3. That careful consideration be given to equipping the Argentine and India publishing houses to meet their growing requirements.

4. That the Review and Herald Publishing Association, the Pacific Press Publishing Association, and the Southern Publishing Association be asked to furnish this equipment from their surplus funds, these funds to be turned in to the Mission Board treasury; and that the boards of these three publishing houses be encouraged to carry on their hearts the burden of supplying the rapidly increasing needs of our growing mission plants; and that to this end they continue in every consistent way to curtail expenses and minimize home investments.

#### "Sabbath School Quarterly"

*Voted*, That the place of publication of the *Sabbath School Quarterly* be changed from the Pacific Coast to Takoma Park, in order that the preparation of the quarterly may be under the immediate supervision of the Sabbath School Department.



A FESTIVAL DAY, PORT AU PRINCE, WEST INDIES

### French Publishing in America

*Voted*, That in view of the establishment of the Review and Herald Canadian Branch in Eastern Canada, we advise that the publishing of French literature be transferred to this branch, save for work which may be already under way in the International Branch house at Brookfield.

### Spanish Publishing

It was recommended,

1. That the Argentine publishing house produce a Spanish Harvest Gathering paper for 1920 for their field, if they desire to do so, but that the edition for use in this country and the North Latin-American field be published by the Pacific Press.

2. That the Argentine house produce the Spanish Week of Prayer Readings for 1920.

3. That the Pacific Press be requested to issue its Spanish magazine monthly instead of quarterly.

### TERRITORIAL CHANGES

It was voted,

That, on account of its distance from the Pacific Union main territory, we recommend that the portion of western Colorado and the Green River country of Utah, now a part of the Inter-Mountain Conference, again become a part of the Central Union Conference, providing this is satisfactory to the constituency.

### West Indian Union

That, owing to transportation difficulties and the widely separated character of the parts of the field, we recommend that the West Indian Union Conference organization be discontinued, and that the field be operated as a Jamaica Conference and a South Caribbean Conference, the Guianas and the Leeward and Windward Islands being a part of the South Caribbean Conference.

### Virgin Islands

That the Virgin Islands, adjoining Porto Rico, be made a part of the Porto Rico Mission.

### THANKS TO THE COUNCIL'S HOSTS

*Voted*, That we express to the Central Union Conference, Colorado Conference, the sanitarium family, and the Boulder church, our appreciation of their kindness and care during this conference.

A. G. DANIELLS,  
E. E. ANDROSS,  
Chairmen.  
W. A. SPICER,  
J. L. SHAW,  
Secretaries.

\* \* \*

## Growth in Scandinavia During the War

J. C. RAFT

(Report given at the Boulder Council)

THE Scandinavian Union consists of eight local conferences and two mission fields, with a total membership of 5,180.

In the summer of 1914, at the outbreak of the war, the prospects were dark and threatening indeed. Owing to our geographical position, we were in danger of being drawn into the terrible conflict. This was especially true of Denmark. The war hung right above our heads, and at times we feared that Denmark might at any moment share the fate of Belgium. Documents published of late make it apparent that our fears were well founded. Our being permitted to remain neutral was wholly due to "the Hand that intervenes;" and I believe that God had a definite purpose in protecting us the way he did.

When the war broke out, we immediately took suitable measures, and were prepared to see the work



Medem Photo Service

KURD TRIBESMEN ON THE PERSIAN-TURKISH FRONTIER

come almost to a standstill. But things turned out differently from what we had expected. The Lord helped us out of many difficulties, and he has given us victory where, to our human eye, everything indicated defeat. The experiences we have passed through have increased our faith in God. To our joy, and to the glory of God's name, the words of the apostle Paul—that none can do anything against the truth, but for the truth—have been verified again and again.

The Lord's people in Scandinavia have recognized more than ever that the greatest and the most important thing of all is a living connection with God. In this respect the war has had a favorable influence upon our people. I believe there is a greater and more general desire now to be wholly on the Lord's side and to do his will, than before the war. The interest in spiritual things has been increasing; and the great earnestness manifested at the yearly meetings held shortly before I left, shows that the Spirit of God is doing his work in preparing the Lord's people for the rapid finishing of the message.

In order better to illustrate the progress of the work, I shall present a few figures that speak for themselves:

On Jan. 1, 1914, the Scandinavian Union had 3,686 members; now the membership is 5,180. Since that date we have made a net gain of 2,712 new members.

In 1913, the year before the beginning of the war, the tithe in our union amounted to about \$31,700; in 1918, to \$118,000. Our donations (Sabbath school, weekly, and yearly offerings) in 1913 were \$8,000, as against \$25,000 in 1918. Book sales in 1913 reached the sum of \$81,200; in 1918 they were increased to \$208,700.

And the best evidence that we have not yet reached the summit is, that while the tithe for the first six months of the year 1918 amounted to \$49,000, this item of revenue has, during the first half of the present year, increased to \$65,700. There has been similar increase also in offerings and in book sales this year.

Our sanitarium, also, is prospering. In 1913 the Skodsborg Sanitarium had a gross income of \$88,500. The figures for the year 1918 were \$270,500.

In the year 1883 our dear brother, the late Elder O. A. Olsen, at that time in charge of the work in our field, sent a communication to the General Conference to the effect that they must not expect that the work in Scandinavia would ever be self-supporting. America, it was thought, would ever have to count on having to help support the work. During the last eleven years, however, we have not only been self-supporting, but we have been sending in our donations to foreign missions; and, as stated above, in 1918 we contributed about \$25,000 to this branch of the work. In 1919 we hope to give at least \$30,000.

We have three mission schools in our union, one in Sweden, one in Denmark, and one in Finland; and we are planning to start a school in Norway next year. In these schools we have about one hundred thirty-five students. But in this line of work, as is the case in our literature work and in other branches of the cause, the number of languages is, to some extent, an obstacle in our way. Six languages are spoken among the fourteen million inhabitants in our union; and when Denmark, within a short time, gets back part of the territory taken by Germany in 1864, we shall have seven languages to deal with.

Our school work is not yet all that we desire it to be, but we hope the day will soon come when we year by year can send some young men and women into the great vineyard outside of Scandinavia. Our countries were among those that remained neutral during the World War. For this reason we shall have no difficulty in sending our young men into any country.

I beg leave to extend to the brethren present at this meeting cordial and sincere greetings from my fellow workers and our people in Scandinavia. We stand united with you in the program before this assembly,—the threefold message to the whole world in this generation. We share alike with you in the desire to press the work onward. We have not forgotten what the General Conference, and our brethren in America, have done for our field. And we have no greater desire than to stand by your side as faithful coworkers. We are longing for the day when God's work shall be advancing with still greater power and in the fulness of the Spirit. And with you we are looking forward to the glorious day when we, together with you, shall stand by the crystal sea before the throne of our Lord Jesus Christ.

## Industrial Situation in America

(Continued from page 2)

fuel was regarded as one of the subjects of such peculiar public importance as to justify a special statutory enactment.

"The Fuel Administration was created to supervise the subject, and matters of wages as well as prices were considered and sanctioned by the Fuel Administration. After the cessation of hostilities the Fuel Administration suspended certain of its orders, but did not terminate them, and they are subject to reinstatement at any time upon the President's order, and the statute under which the orders were made is still in full force. . . .

"The armistice did not end the war, and the courts in many cases have held that the war emergency statutes are still in force; the same rule must apply to war emergency contracts. The Congress has held to this position so late as October 22, when an act of Congress was approved making even more effective the Food and Fuel Control Act.

"The suspension of the restrictions as to the price of coal is not necessarily permanent, and conditions warrant a renewal of those restrictions at this time, and yet the Government if it reinstates the order fixing a maximum price would be absolutely helpless to protect the people against exorbitant

prices of the product if the contracts made under its sanction should now be deliberately broken.

"This does not mean that a change could not be negotiated and either agreed upon or arbitrated if proper protection of the public be accorded in the settlement, but it does mean that the public welfare in the war-time emergency must still be the permanent interest to be served by both parties. The Government is the protector of the public welfare. . . .

"By enacting the Food and Fuel Control Act, Congress has recognized the vital importance in the present circumstances of maintaining production and distribution of the necessities of life, and has made it unlawful for any concerted action, agreement or the arrangement to be made by two or more persons, to limit the facilities of transportation and production, or to restrict the supply and distribution of fuel, or to aid or abet the doing of any act having this purpose or effect. Making a strike effective under the circumstances which I have described amounts to such concerted action or arrangement.

"It is the solemn duty of the Department of Justice to enforce this statute. We have enforced it in many cases. We must continue to do so irrespective of the persons involved in its violation. I hope it will not be necessary to enforce it in this case. Indeed, I am hearing from many sources that large numbers of the miners themselves do not wish to quit work, and will not do so if assured of the protection of the Government, of which they properly feel themselves a part. It is probably unnecessary for me to say that such protection will everywhere be given, so that men may exercise their undoubted right of continuing to work under such terms and conditions as they shall see fit. The facts present a situation which challenges the supremacy of the law, and every resource of the Government will be brought to bear to prevent the national disaster which would inevitably result from the cessation of mining operations."

### The Position of the Miners' Union

On the other hand, the Miners' Union issued a statement after their Indianapolis conference, giving their viewpoint. This statement follows:

"The conference of United Mine Workers, composed of members of the international executive board, the scale committee of the central competitive district and the district presidents, United Mine Workers of America, gave most profound consideration to the statement of the President of the United States, which appeared in the public press recently, relative to the impending strike of bituminous miners set for November 1. No communication was received by the international officers of the United Mine Workers of America from either the President or any representative of the Federal Government.

"A canvass of the entire situation shows that a strike of bituminous miners cannot be avoided. A regularly constituted convention of representatives of United Mine Workers held at Cleveland, Ohio, on September 25, ordered a strike of bituminous mine workers to become effective November 1 in the event a wage scale was not negotiated before that time.

"The highest authority of the organization has acted in this manner, and no representatives of the organization have authority to set such action aside. The facts are that the same supreme authority which ordered the pending strike is the same as that which approved the contract which has now expired.

"The responsibility for the strike rests with the coal operators. They have refused to negotiate a wage agreement, notwithstanding the fact the mine workers' representatives have urged and beseeched them to do so. The fundamental causes which prompted the mine workers to take this drastic action are deep seated. For two years their wages have remained stationary. They appealed one year ago to the Federal fuel administrator, Dr. Garfield, and from him to the President of the United States, for an increase in wages sufficient to meet the increase in the cost of the necessities of life. Their appeal was rejected and their request refused. Notwithstanding this, they continued mining coal until now their contract expires, when they are determined that their grievances must be adjusted in a reasonably satisfactory manner.

"The courts have held that the workmen have a right to strike and may quit work either singly or collectively for the purpose of redressing grievances and righting wrongs. The Constitution and guaranties of this free Government give men the right to work or quit work individually or collectively.

"The mine workers, therefore, are but exercising the right guaranteed by the Constitution, which cannot be taken away by the representatives of Government, when they quit work or when they refuse to work until their grievances are adjusted.

The mine workers' representatives are ready, willing, and anxious to meet the coal operators for the purpose of negotiating an agreement and bringing about a settlement of the present unhappy situation. They will respond at any time to call for such a meeting and will honestly endeavor to work out a wage agreement upon a fair and equitable basis, which agreement alone will put the mines in operation and guarantee the nation an adequate supply of coal. We assert that the mine workers have no other purpose in view—other than to secure a working wage agreement. All of their demands are incorporated in the wage proposal submitted to the coal operators, and each and all are subject to negotiation.

"Conscious of the grave responsibility resting upon the representatives of the coal miners, we have no other alternative than to carry out the instructions of the United Mine Workers' convention. The issue has been made, and if it must be settled upon the field of industrial battle, the responsibility rests fairly and squarely upon the coal barons alone."

What the conditions may be when this reaches our readers, we of course cannot know. It is to be hoped that some temporary remedy, at least, will have been found for the situation. As to a permanent settlement of all trouble between capital and labor, we cannot be sanguine in view of what we read in the fifth chapter of James. Our hope and the only true hope is brought to view in the inspired words of the apostle, as recorded in the eighth verse of that same chapter:

"Be ye also patient; stablish your hearts: for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh."

May the Lord keep us all until that glad day.

L. L. C.

Our Mission Offerings

We are presenting in this issue of the REVIEW the statement of our mission offerings for the first nine months of the present year. I am sure all our people are greatly interested in these reports as they appear from time to time. This report has in it much to encourage our believers in North America, as well as the Mission Board, and also our fellow workers in the mission fields abroad.

The statement published at the end of six months, in the REVIEW of August 14, showed fifty-six conferences short, with but twenty-eight in the "over column," aggregating a net shortage of \$64,001.92. This report shows that thirty-eight conferences have reached their goal, and that only forty-six are in the "short column," with a net shortage of but \$1,136.68.

Consequently we find ourselves at the end of the nine months with our receipts almost equaling our goal. This is certainly an encouraging situation, for the pressure from the fields abroad on account of our ever-expanding work and the constant increase in the cost of living, makes it imperative that remittances to these fields be increased in excess of the budget allowance; and this report indicates that a good surplus will be sent in by the end of the year; for we have full confidence that no conference will close the year in arrearage of its goal. We are assured also that many conferences will go several thousand dollars beyond their goal, and thus these urgent calls from the needy fields can be relieved. Surely this is a most encouraging prospect.

We would suggest to all our people to make the most of the Harvest Ingathering campaign. The Southern Publishing Association is print-

STATEMENT OF TWENTY-FIVE-CENT-A-WEEK FUND FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1919					
Conferences	Member-ship	Amt. at \$9.75 Per Member	Amount Received	Amount Short	Amount Over
ATLANTIC UNION					
E. New York	1019	\$ 9,935.25	\$ 8,186.64	\$1,748.61	\$.....
Gr. New York	2060	20,085.00	20,516.80	.....	431.80
Maine	692	6,747.00	6,093.02	653.98	.....
Massachusetts	1823	17,774.00	19,526.69	.....	1,752.44
S. New England	646	6,298.50	6,422.14	.....	123.64
N. New England	565	5,508.75	7,074.85	.....	1,566.10
W. New York	954	9,301.50	10,656.97	.....	1,355.47
Bermuda	43	419.25	498.26	.....	79.01
Totals	7802	76,069.50	78,975.37	2,402.59	5,308.46
CENTRAL UNION					
Colorado	2513	22,501.75	20,597.05	1,904.70	.....
Kansas	2754	26,851.50	21,109.69	5,750.81	.....
Missouri	1554	15,151.50	12,740.11	2,411.39	.....
Nebraska	2397	23,370.75	16,159.89	7,210.86	.....
Wyoming	753	7,341.65	9,329.47	.....	1,987.82
Totals	9971	95,217.15	79,927.21	17,277.76	1,987.82
COLUMBIA UNION					
Chesapeake	926	9,028.50	7,430.94	1,597.56	.....
District of Columbia	1169	11,397.75	11,381.71	36.04	.....
E. Pennsylvania	1583	15,434.25	11,438.80	3,995.45	.....
New Jersey	1192	10,522.00	17,132.90	.....	6,610.90
Ohio	2612	25,467.00	30,696.88	.....	5,229.88
Virginia	513	5,001.75	4,492.51	509.24	.....
Virginia *	156	1,215.24	1,120.32	94.42	.....
West Virginia	311	3,032.25	4,152.22	.....	1,119.97
W. Pennsylvania	1143	11,144.15	11,844.42	.....	200.27
Totals	9605	92,242.89	99,171.20	6,232.71	13,161.02
EASTERN CANADIAN UNION					
Maritime	322	3,139.50	3,369.97	.....	230.47
Ontario	734	7,156.50	7,125.51	30.99	.....
Quebec	228	2,223.00	2,383.92	.....	160.92
Newfoundland	67	653.25	965.70	.....	312.45
Totals	1351	13,172.25	13,845.10	30.99	703.84
LAKE UNION					
Chicago	1512	14,742.00	16,182.77	.....	1,440.77
E. Michigan	1820	17,745.00	19,455.19	.....	1,710.19
Illinois	1444	14,078.90	12,519.63	1,559.27	.....
Indiana	1753	17,091.75	16,631.34	460.41	.....
N. Michigan	1050	10,237.50	6,192.98	4,044.52	.....
N. Wisconsin	831	8,092.25	6,775.58	1,318.67	.....
S. Wisconsin	2045	19,938.75	15,952.04	3,986.71	.....
W. Michigan	2735	26,666.25	22,280.76	4,385.49	.....
Totals	13190	128,592.40	115,988.29	15,755.07	3,150.96
NORTHERN UNION					
Iowa	2945	28,703.75	31,353.38	.....	2,649.63
Minnesota	2150	20,962.50	27,820.88	.....	6,858.38
North Dakota	1637	15,960.75	21,824.05	.....	5,863.30
South Dakota	1193	11,631.75	19,251.96	.....	7,620.21
Totals	7925	77,258.75	100,250.27	.....	22,991.52
NORTH PACIFIC UNION					
Montana	850	8,286.50	7,825.34	461.16	.....
S. Idaho	1118	10,900.50	9,742.01	1,158.49	.....
S. Oregon	847	8,258.25	5,190.11	3,068.14	.....
Upper Columbia	2462	24,004.50	21,799.73	2,204.77	.....
W. Washington	2414	23,536.50	16,948.98	6,587.52	.....
W. Oregon	2412	23,517.00	29,190.85	.....	5,673.85
Alaska	15	146.25	132.61	13.64	.....
Totals	10118	98,649.50	90,829.63	13,493.72	5,673.85
PACIFIC UNION					
Arizona	580	5,655.00	4,471.93	1,183.07	.....
California	3311	31,182.25	35,727.92	.....	4,545.67
C. California	2027	19,763.25	18,520.29	1,242.96	.....
Inter-Mountain	765	7,458.75	7,125.84	332.91	.....
S. E. California	1809	17,637.75	17,785.81	.....	148.06
N. California	1753	17,091.75	18,938.01	.....	1,846.26
S. California	2534	24,706.50	25,389.75	.....	683.25
Nevada	275	2,681.25	3,118.21	.....	436.96
Totals	13054	126,176.50	131,077.76	2,758.94	7,660.20



SOUTHEASTERN UNION

Carolina	421	\$ 4,104.75	\$5,507.02	\$ . . . . .	\$1,402.27
Carolina *	420	3,271.80	3,503.49	.....	231.69
Cumberland	897	8,745.74	7,595.14	1,150.60	.....
Cumberland *	143	1,113.97	936.97	177.00	.....
Florida	1028	10,023.00	8,638.83	1,384.17	.....
Florida *	248	1,931.92	2,471.81	.....	539.89
Georgia	568	5,538.00	4,195.66	1,342.34	.....
Georgia *	236	1,838.44	1,749.55	88.89	.....
Totals	3961	36,567.62	33,459.47	4,143.00	2,173.85

SOUTHERN UNION

Alabama	489	4,767.75	4,848.98	.....	81.23
Alabama *	268	2,087.72	1,424.39	663.33	.....
Kentucky	431	4,202.25	3,598.01	604.24	.....
Kentucky *	212	1,651.48	1,111.28	540.20	.....
Louisiana	375	3,656.25	3,602.54	53.71	.....
Louisiana *	152	1,184.08	1,116.73	67.35	.....
Mississippi	175	1,706.05	2,026.42	.....	320.37
Mississippi *	203	1,581.37	1,180.51	400.86	.....
Tennessee River	803	7,829.25	7,588.56	240.69	.....
Tennessee River *	149	1,160.71	1,464.59	.....	303.88
Totals	3257	29,826.91	27,962.01	2,570.38	705.48

SOUTHWESTERN UNION

Arkansas	329	3,207.75	3,015.03	192.72	.....
Arkansas *	50	389.50	200.37	189.13	.....
N. Texas	986	9,613.50	10,129.41	.....	515.91
N. Texas *	50	389.50	214.22	175.28	.....
Oklahoma	2032	19,812.00	18,418.11	1,393.89	.....
Oklahoma *	79	615.41	.....	615.41	.....
S. Texas	401	3,909.75	3,985.72	.....	75.97
S. Texas *	54	420.66	287.45	133.21	.....
Texico *	504	3,926.16	3,397.01	529.15	.....
Totals	4485	42,284.23	39,647.32	3,223.79	591.88

WESTERN CANADIAN UNION

Alberta	991	9,662.25	11,045.13	.....	1,382.88
British Columbia	438	4,270.50	4,314.74	.....	44.24
Manitoba	290	2,827.50	2,873.37	.....	45.87
Saskatchewan	784	7,644.00	8,819.40	.....	1,175.40
Totals	2503	24,404.25	27,052.64	.....	2,648.39

SUMMARY

UNIONS

Atlantic	7802	\$ 76,069.50	\$ 78,975.37	\$ 2,402.59	\$ 5,308.46
Central	9971	95,217.15	79,927.21	17,277.76	1,987.82
Columbia	9605	92,242.89	99,171.20	6,282.71	13,161.02
E. Canadian	1351	13,172.25	13,845.10	30.99	703.84
Lake	13190	128,592.40	115,988.29	15,755.07	3,150.96
Northern	7925	77,258.75	100,250.27	.....	22,991.52
N. Pacific	10118	98,649.50	90,829.63	13,493.72	5,673.85
Pacific	13054	126,176.50	131,077.76	2,758.94	7,660.20
Southeastern	3961	36,567.62	34,598.47	4,143.00	2,173.85
Southern	3257	29,826.91	27,962.01	2,570.38	705.48
Southwestern	4485	42,284.23	39,647.32	3,223.79	591.88
W. Canadian	2503	24,404.25	27,052.64	.....	2,648.39
Totals	87222	840,461.95	839,325.27	67,893.95	66,757.27
Total amount short			1,136.68		1,136.68
		\$840,461.95	\$840,461.95	\$67,893.95	\$67,893.95

\* Figured at twenty cents per member, or \$7.79.

ing another edition of the Harvest Ingathering special, so that all can be supplied with papers. Therefore the soliciting can be continued to the end of the year.

Evidences that human probation is fast closing are continually multiplying before us; therefore what is done for the souls perishing in heathen darkness must be done quickly. May God inspire us all to consecrate ourselves fully, with all the talents he has given us, to the supplying of every resource required to finish his work on the earth, is my prayer.

W. T. KNOX.

THE "REVIEW" IS APPRECIATED

I WANT to add my testimony regarding the value of our good church paper. It is invaluable. I have read it for sixty-nine years, and cannot be satisfied without it. It grows better as the years go by.

Mrs. H. S. CURTISS.

The dear old REVIEW! What would I do without it? It grows better all the time. I would gladly go without a meal a day rather than give up the REVIEW. I have not been without this dear paper for thirty years, and my only fear is that my eyesight will fail so that I cannot read it. I am now ninety-two years old. I love our good church paper more and more.

Mrs. ELIZA AREY.

My father received one of the first copies of *Present Truth*, and also of the REVIEW AND HERALD. The paper was a continuous visitor at our home during his life, and it has continued to come to my home until the present time. The hearts of three generations have thus been gladdened by its weekly visits, as my children are among its appreciative readers. We cannot get along without the good REVIEW.

EDWIN E. THURLOW.

Summary of the Missionary Volunteer Work of the General Conference for Quarter Ending March 31, 1919

CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS	Societies	Membership	Members Reporting	Letters Written	Letters Received	Missionary Visits	Bible Readings and Cottage Meetings	Subscriptions Taken	Papers Sold	Papers Lent and Given	Books Sold	Books Lent and Given	Tracts Sold	Tracts Lent and Given	Hours of Chr. Help Work	Articles of Clothing Given	Value of Food Given	Treatments Given	Signers to Temperance Pledges	Offerings for Foreign Miss.	Offerings for Home Miss.	Conversions	
North America	1109	20597	11564	16313	6709	30221	7205	2714	63711	234284	25317	13212	7208	107784	49923	9105	\$1463.17	5512	644	\$9228.54	\$5987.52	445	
Australasian U.	119	3147	2112	1650	799	5997	795	77	12414	27001	623	1063	404	19083	11722	386	-----	744	4	1499.96	297.07	35	
British Union	---	646	---	812	---	736	144	---	12325	1506	140	333	27	9985	2502	---	-----	87	10	100.81	-----	10	
S. Afric. Union	20	---	---	118	35	320	475	25	101	700	151	35	23	284	583	78	28.61	1280	23	-----	-----	--	
South America																							
Austral Union	32	434	205	272	77	394	234	76	6383	5243	242	162	131	2141	607	169	52.87	197	1	34.45	-----	1	
Brazilian Un.	18	227	141	177	78	1238	1107	103	2298	398	181	175	129	1770	301	83	1.00	154	1	4.57	-----	--	
N. Braz. U. M.	10	169	123	34	48	645	276	8	4795	36	21	36	91	209	19	---	-----	3	18	8.70	-----	--	
West Indian Union																							
S. Carib. Conf.	14	375	188	104	64	1230	358	66	810	403	328	92	153	502	542	243	8.87	27	2	12.49	17.05	9	
North Latin-American Union																							
Haitian Miss.	17	306	210	252	181	2013	2087	3	1388	776	48	145	4	86	4093	147	-----	142	3	-----	138.00	3	
Porto Rican M.	7	173	121	716	555	4342	3189	190	1665	2309	443	297	2131	4459	3815	203	10.12	553	13	84.24	82.04	--	
Bahamas Mission	1	---	---	58	44	25	32	---	-----	95	9	8	20	7	70	1	3.30	12	--	-----	-----	--	
Hawaiian Miss.	3	57	43	482	35	116	73	---	313	890	100	67	---	502	208	48	.90	5	--	15.00	24.00	4	
Totals	-----	1350	26136	14707	20988	8625	47277	15975	3262	106203	273641	27608	15625	10321	146312	74385	10458	\$1569.34	8716	719	\$10988.76	\$6545.68	507

Totals for quarter ending March 31, 1918  
1230 24638 10289 19087 7877 40620 12772 3404 73383 234645 19679 15574 7553 86548 74332 47848 \$1500.03 4314 757 \$12376.62 \$6828.21 517  
M. E. KERN, Sec. of the M. V. Dept. of the Gen. Conf.



# BIBLE STUDIES



## A Great Prophetic Chapter

### A Verse-by-Verse Exposition of Matthew 24

CALVIN P. BOLLMAN

It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of human lives sacrificed in the interests of the Papacy. Estimates vary from fifty million to one hundred fifty million. These figures include, of course, the men, women, and children slaughtered in various wars which had also a political phase, and were waged in the interest of the papal church. That those who thus perished were all true Christians need not be claimed. A recognized authority says:

"That the church of Rome has shed more innocent blood than any other institution that has ever existed among mankind, will be questioned by no Protestant who has competent knowledge of history. The memorials, indeed, of many of her persecutions are now so scanty that it is impossible to form a complete conception of the multitude of her victims, and it is quite certain that no power of imagination can adequately realize their sufferings."—*"History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," W. E. H. Lecky, Vol. II, p. 32.*

It is not easy to locate definitely either the beginning or the close of the "great tribulation" referred to by the Saviour. It does not seem possible, however, that he ignored the experiences of his people during nearly five centuries of Jewish and pagan persecution. Of his immediate followers, only one escaped martyrdom, and for centuries pagan Rome strove to destroy Christianity by putting to torture and to death all who professed that faith.

And then in due course came the reign of the Papacy, with its terrible record of persecution which, in its incipency, was a growth; at floodtide, a terror; and in its decline, a sullen retreat during which every inch of ground was stubbornly contested with the forces of freedom of conscience.

Persecution may be said to have become well established by the thirteenth century; it was in full flower at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day in 1572 and was still bearing its baleful fruit more than a century later, as is witnessed by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Indeed, notwithstanding the growing influence of the Reformation, the defection of England from the papal church, and the refuge afforded by colonies of liberty-loving people in the New World, the eighteenth century had nearly passed before it could be said that traces or reminders of the great tribulation had entirely ended. Persecution for conscience' sake has never entirely ceased, and doubtless never will while sin is in the world; but since the latter part of the seventeenth century it has been sporadic, not general. H. Grattan Guinness says:

"The English Revolution [of 1688] marked the end of papal supremacy in England, and papal persecution on any widely extended scale in the world. It was the first stage in the inauguration of a new era."—*"History Unveiling Prophecy," p. 153, published by Fleming H. Revell Company, New York and Chicago.*

#### Warning Against Deceptions

"If any man shall say unto you, Lo, here is Christ, or there; believe it not. For there shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and shall show great signs and wonders; insomuch

that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect. Behold, I have told you before.

"Wherefore if they shall say unto you, Behold, he is in the desert; go not forth: behold, he is in the secret chambers; believe it not. For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the west; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be." Verses 23-27.

These verses contain the second warning given in this chapter against false Christs. The first warning, which had special reference to the time intervening between the first advent and the destruction of Jerusalem, has already been sufficiently noticed. The warning in the verses now under review is intended clearly for the last days, when again, as before the destruction of Jerusalem, conditions are such as to make a caution of this kind necessary.

As already observed, there was at the time of the first advent of our Saviour a very general expectation throughout the East that a great political deliverer and ruler would soon arise. This was the idea entertained at that time of the nature of the Messiah's mission. Jesus of Nazareth did not fulfil the popular expectation in that respect. Hence there was still opportunity for ambitious and evil men to practise deception and lead away followers after them. The disciples of Christ were not themselves wholly free from the danger of being deceived by such claims, for even after his death on the cross, did they not still expect their Lord to take the temporal throne of David? They certainly did, as was shown by their question just before the ascension, "Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?" Acts 1:6. This being the prevailing state of mind at that time, our Lord's warning was directed more especially against deceptions of a semi-political nature; against the claims of men who would arise, and, claiming to be Christ, would attempt to draw away people after them, and by force of arms to establish a kingdom.

But in the age of the world in which we live, few are expecting any such second coming of Christ as that. The general expectation now is a spiritual reign rather than a personal, visible coming and kingdom. And so we find that the warning given by the Saviour, instead of mentioning in this immediate connection "wars and rumors of wars," speaks of "signs and wonders," of claims "in the desert," and of manifestations "in the secret chambers."

Doubtless we shall see more of such manifestations than we have seen, making necessary such a warning; but we have already witnessed a number of movements of the very character described by our Saviour. The rise of Mormonism in 1830 might be cited as such an instance. Even today the Mormons claim to have the kingdom promised to God's people. It is true they have never claimed in so many words the actual return of the personal Christ as an accomplished event, but in everything else they teach that their movement meets the specifications of the prophecies, and that it will yet be crowned by the actual, visible appearing of the Saviour.

Modern Spiritualism, which had its rise in Hydesville, N. Y., no longer ago than 1848, now numbers its adherents by the million. Spiritualism was at

first avowedly hostile to Christianity, but in more recent years it has completely changed its attitude, and in some of its phases actually claims to be the second coming of Christ. As long ago as Nov. 18, 1865, the *Banner of Light* said:

"The second coming of Christ means simply the second coming of truths that are not of themselves new, that have always existed. . . . Spiritualism is that second coming of Christ."

More recently Spiritualists have claimed the visible appearance of Christ in some of their séances. Several years ago the Cincinnati *Inquirer* printed an account of a materialization said to have taken place in that city, from which we take this paragraph:

"Friday evening we had a private séance at which only eight persons were present. . . . The medium entered the cabinet, and in about twenty minutes was entranced. . . . The cabinet door opened, and a majestic form appeared that filled us with awe; for there in the door stood, in majestic grandeur, Jesus of Nazareth! the Lord of glory! the King of kings!"

We are not vouching for the authenticity of this report, but quote it merely to show the direction of one phase of spiritualistic thought. Whereas originally everything called Christian was rejected, now even the second advent is accepted, though in an accommodated sense. But it must be seen by the Bible student that it is impossible that any local manifestation could ever be the second coming of Christ. "For as the lightning, that lighteneth out of the one part under heaven, shineth unto the other part under heaven; so shall also the Son of man be in his day." Luke 17:24.

Grand, majestic, and world-wide as the sun rising, will be the coming of the Lord; from pole to pole will his glory be seen; from one end of the earth to the other will his voice be heard. "Behold, he cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him; and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him." Rev. 1:7.

Such a coming can never be counterfeited; therefore those who believe his word and cling fast to it can never be deceived by any false Christ, however majestic his person or however gracious his words; yea, even though he bring down fire from heaven in the sight of men, as foretold in Revelation 13:13, the elect will say, This is not the Christ.

"Whosoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." Verse 28.

In these words our Saviour announces a vital principle of eternal justice. The destruction to come first upon Jerusalem and the men of that generation, and later upon the last generation, would not come because of an arbitrary decree of an offended God, but as the inevitable result of the deliberate choice of the people. Taking note of the calamities foretold by our Lord, but failing to discern the principle involved, the disciples asked, "Where, Lord?" Luke 17:37. And Jesus answered, "Whosoever the body is, thither will the eagles be gathered together." In other words, wherever the cup of iniquity of an individual, a city, a nation, or a generation has been filled up, there will fall the condemnation and judgments of God. "He, that being often reproveth hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." Prov. 29:1. "The wages of sin is death." Rom. 6:23.

#### A New Series of Events

"Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and

the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken: and then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven: and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory. And he shall send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other." Verses 29-31.

Here is introduced a new series of events following the period of great tribulation, or persecution, through which the church was to pass, and through which it did pass. "In those days, after that tribulation," says Mark, "the sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars of heaven shall fall, and the powers that are in heaven shall be shaken. And then shall they see the Son of man coming in the clouds with great power and glory." Mark 13:24-26.

Some have thought that the words of Christ as recorded by Mark had reference to the period of time during which the Papacy, represented by the little horn of Daniel 7:20-25, would have dominion over the people of God. The "time and times and the dividing of time," of verse 25, is generally understood to signify 1260 years, embracing the time from a little before the middle of the sixth century to almost the close of the eighteenth century. While in such a matter it is difficult to assign definite dates wholly free from objection, it is a fact that owing to the influence of the Reformation, the spread of liberalism, and various other causes, moral, religious, and political, general persecution largely ceased with the revolution of 1688, and such cases as have occurred since that time have been only sporadic. It is also true that "in those days, after that tribulation," the signs foretold by our Lord began to appear, or in other words, the sun and moon were supernaturally darkened over practically all of New England and adjacent territory.

Foretelling some of the same signs, the prophet Joel wrote: "The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the great and the terrible day of the Lord come." "The sun and the moon shall be darkened, and the stars shall withdraw their shining." Joel 2:31; 3:15.

The darkening of the sun and moon was foretold also in Revelation 6:12: "The sun became black as sackcloth of hair, and the moon became as blood."

The expression "in those days," quoted from Mark, is a term used quite frequently in the Scriptures to introduce some fact or event without assigning to it any certain date, and consequently allows a good deal of latitude, so to speak. For example, in Genesis 6:4 we read that "there were giants in the earth *in those days*," that is, in the days before the flood. Judges 17:6 tells us that "*in those days* there was no king in Israel," a phrase comprehending hundreds of years of Jewish history. Then in that very familiar promise in Joel 2:28-32, the phrase, "in those days," embraces the entire Christian dispensation, from the day of Pentecost down until the close of the latter rain and the finishing of the mystery of God, or in other words, the work of the gospel. The statement in Matthew 3:1, "In those days came John the Baptist, preaching in the wilderness of Judea," etc., while covering a much shorter period of time than the other instances which we have cited, serves nevertheless to emphasize the fact that the phrase, "in those days," is a general expression rather than an accurate description of a definite period of time.

In the present instance we have in Matthew and Mark two slightly different phases of the use of this phrase. Viewing it from one standpoint, Matthew says, "Immediately after the tribulation of those days," implying that the tribulation would occur within the time covered by the expression "in those days." Mark uses the same phrase, but applies it to something wholly this side of the tribulation, saying, "In those days, after that tribulation." The same thought exactly would be expressed by the words, "In the days after that tribulation." In other words, in the days immediately following the great tribulation certain signs would begin to appear, presaging, leading up to, and even merging into and culminating in, the second advent itself.

Some of these signs are in the past, while some are present. Today we are witnessing "distress of nations, with perplexity," and everywhere men's hearts are "failing them for fear, and for looking

after those things which are coming on the earth." But certainly the shaking of the powers of heaven is still future, though how far ahead in point of time, we have no means of knowing. Nor should we postpone preparation for the end until we see that, or any other additional sign; for as before suggested, the signs culminate in one event, and we know not the lapse of time between those that may be called signs of warning or portent, and those of identification.

We do not know the day or hour, nor even the year of our Lord's coming; but this it is our duty to know, namely, that we are well along in the series of signs that are to culminate in the revelation of our Lord from heaven. Just how far we are from that great event, we have no means of knowing; but that it cannot be far in the future may be fairly inferred from the words of Luke 21:28: "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."

## Publishing Department

N. Z. TOWN - - - - - Secretary  
W. W. EASTMAN - - - - - Assistant Secretary

### NEW RECORDS IN GREAT BRITAIN

BROTHER WILLIAM MAUDSLEY, field missionary secretary of the British Union Conference, sends this cheering word:

"You will be glad to know that we have a larger number of scholarship students this year than at any time in our previous history. I believe the number who have been successful is between twenty and twenty-five.

"Our July record went up splendidly, as you will see by our report. It reached the total of £2,235. This contrasts with £638 for the year previous, and £251 for July, 1917. We consider that this is really a record for the British Isles. This is also more than double that of any previous year in the history of our book sales. Of course we do not make records like yours in America. Our highest record was reached in July by one colporteur, who succeeded in taking orders for \$300 worth of books in one week. This, I think, has never been done before in the British Isles by any of our colporteurs."

N. Z. TOWN.

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### THE "BIG WEEK" IN SPAIN

A SPECIAL effort with our literature was made in Spain at the same time that the "big week" was observed among the workers interested in scattering the printed page in the United States, July 13-19.

We had observed two big weeks before in this country, and the results were encouraging, but this year the results have been better than we ever expected, both from the viewpoint of large sales and from that of spiritual experiences. We were able to put 22 men into the field with the books and papers, and besides, two Bible workers went out with their old prospectuses and took some orders. The result was a total of 4,900 pesetas' (\$980) worth of orders taken.

### COLPORTEURS' SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1919

UNION			BOOKS		PERIODICALS		
	Agents	Hours	Value 1919	Value 1918	No. Copies	Value 1919	Value 1918
ATLANTIC							
E. New York	16	1238	\$1613.44	\$1040.28	902	\$ 135.30	\$ 346.05
Greater New York	20	913	1820.45	317.70	8632	1294.80	2451.45
Maine	21	1073	2080.80	3474.90	2775	416.25	303.60
Massachusetts	20	1084	1366.40	1060.00	3406	510.90	460.20
N. New England	7	248	595.85	873.65	1620	243.00	72.00
S. New England	15	1157	1466.95	2508.00	1483	222.45	174.75
W. New York	20	1127	1863.85	1349.45	1088	163.20	87.00
Totals	119	6840	10807.74	10623.98	19906	2985.90	3895.05
CENTRAL							
Colorado	8	197	221.60	113.50	1064	159.60	107.40
Kansas	8	125	321.75	387.71	1829	274.35	164.10
Missouri	15	1212	2205.50	.....	1565	234.75	251.85
Nebraska	14	783	2198.25	1048.65	1303	195.45	127.80
Wyoming	3	47	150.00	214.10	224	33.60	50.25
Totals	43	2364	5097.10	5264.96	5985	897.75	701.40
COLUMBIA							
Chesapeake	16	976	2793.75	700.75	3542	531.30	852.35
District of Columbia	7	245	1349.90	540.00	2542	381.30	87.60
E. Pennsylvania	17	1492	2702.07	3402.55	3862	579.30	1100.70
New Jersey	17	742	1742.88	2339.55	4502	675.30	148.80
Ohio	26	3063	10087.12	2095.85	8475	1271.25	554.85
Virginia	23	1204	4507.30	2020.60	3075	461.25	111.45
W. Pennsylvania	29	1479	2100.05	2307.05	2510	376.50	991.80
West Virginia	32	1743	5132.00	2351.40	17	2.55	48.30
Totals	167	10944	30475.02	15757.75	28525	4278.75	3395.85
EASTERN CANADIAN							
Maritime	23	1583	2034.70	701.85	2255	338.25	38.25
Ontario	26	1034	913.60	553.95	1297	194.55	238.20
Quebec	4	802	219.50	112.31	155	23.25	52.50
Newfoundland	..	.....	.....	.....	50	7.50	.....
Totals	53	2919	3167.80	1368.11	3757	563.55	328.95
LAKE							
Chicago	10	855	1718.18	1139.17	7178	1076.70	879.45
E. Michigan	12	741	497.12	711.05	1754	263.10	106.50
Illinois	12	986	877.65	1027.65	2862	429.30	91.50
Indiana	16	1018	1941.95	633.20	2215	332.25	142.95
N. Michigan	8	566	1162.10	526.75	422	63.30	45.00
N. Wisconsin	7	638	1100.33	660.15	298	44.70	34.80
S. Wisconsin	4	283	340.71	144.25	1170	175.50	127.95
W. Michigan	1	19	36.20	532.18	1973	295.95	111.15
Totals	70	5106	7674.24	5374.40	17872	2688.80	1539.30
NORTHERN							
Iowa	10	608	2045.95	883.45	3482	522.30	237.15
Minnesota	12	1186	1936.00	1374.95	2624	393.60	640.35
North Dakota	8	683	1840.79	90.55	542	81.30	79.65
South Dakota	3	159	642.20	502.65	601	90.15	26.40
Totals	33	2636	6464.94	2851.60	7249	1087.35	983.55
NORTH PACIFIC							
Montana	..	.....	.....	.....	1040	156.00	195.75
S. Idaho	..	.....	.....	.....	932	139.80	72.15
S. Oregon	4	174	236.65	.....	563	84.45	19.95
Upper Columbia	5	185	780.20	.....	798	119.70	99.45
W. Oregon	3	381	926.50	.....	1766	264.90	143.10
W. Washington	12	1272	1977.25	.....	3456	518.40	423.90
Totals	24	2012	3920.60	.....	8555	1283.25	954.30
PACIFIC UNION							
Arizona	4	229	571.80	473.90	495	74.25	84.75
California	5	395	1146.35	305.35	3085	462.75	479.85
Central California	8	591	1842.95	36.00	662	99.30	146.70
Inter-Mountain	7	827	2389.25	975.45	60	9.00	27.75
N. California-Nevada	7	439	370.75	1247.55	693	103.95	55.20
S. California	6	552	906.40	203.25	5219	782.85	821.55
S. E. California	7	581	1419.75	114.25	616	92.40	106.05
N. W. California	..	.....	.....	.....	145	21.75	.....
Totals	44	3614	8647.25	3355.75	10975	1646.25	1721.85

1721.85



## SOUTHEASTERN

Carolina	25	2515	\$9208.45	\$5407.25	583	\$ 87.45	\$176.10
Cumberland	9	1092	1452.55	1089.75	567	85.05	308.25
Florida	9	1000	1225.00	2276.64	1426	213.90	84.00
Georgia	16	1848	3058.90	4663.93	957	143.65	156.15
Totals	59	6455	14944.90	13437.57	3533	529.95	724.50

## SOUTHERN

Alabama	44	2903	7495.02	1310.38	1724	258.60	138.00
Kentucky	22	3494	6738.10	2019.30	487	73.05	63.15
Louisiana	27	2069	4483.00	2588.80	265	39.75	91.95
Mississippi	34	2912	10957.51	3284.10	113	16.95	30.45
Tennessee River	13	911	1458.20	454.05	1808	271.20	166.50
Totals	140	12289	31131.83	9656.63	4397	659.55	490.05

## SOUTHWESTERN

Arkansas	24	1830	3723.88	1295.25	1046	156.90	142.65
N. Texas	34	1985	2798.65	2418.90	3408	511.20	92.25
Oklahoma	24	2079	4369.45	1014.35	1473	220.95	236.10
S. Texas	11	988	2914.20	712.20	1257	188.55	251.25
Texico	12	510	497.35	281.00	1465	219.75	39.00
Totals	105	7392	14803.53	5721.70	8649	1297.35	761.25

## WESTERN CANADIAN

Alberta	15	1894	4692.50	.....	1599	239.85	132.00
British Columbia	3	824	518.80	.....	1540	231.00	68.25
Manitoba	6	733	1101.80	.....	843	126.45	43.50
Saskatchewan	13	1694	3068.23	.....	2246	336.90	215.25
Totals	37	4645	9381.33	.....	6228	934.20	459.00
Foreign and miscellan.	..	.....	.....	.....	10698	1604.40	604.05
Mailing lists	..	.....	.....	.....	42680	6402.00	8250.30

## FOREIGN UNION CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

Australasian	92	5590	13178.69	11991.34	48925	1520.35	1752.69
British	100	8109	11372.57	2228.59	173559	7860.06	2321.83
Scandinavian	113	16751	26932.93	25273.76	3163	252.50	1346.62
Latin	25	2878	1967.88	1110.86	14377	568.75	293.51
South African	26	1345	4656.90	3146.88	17177	422.54	811.98
Japan	..	.....	24.90	10.57	9043	588.00	190.60
Korean	..	.....	.....	134.50	.....	.....	562.45
Philippine	43	2542	2563.00	4438.45	.....	.....	276.50
Manchurian	7	318	4.96	.....	.....	256.90	.....
Malaysian	12	1363	1505.60	.....	1520	438.83	.....
North China	..	.....	.....	938.00	.....	.....	1200.56
South China	12	311	437.75	53.00	.....	62.65	272.60
Central China	15	10747	616.25	.....	1132½	541.03	.....
West China	4	.....	.....	.....	2304	72.22	.....
Hawaiian	1	117	260.55	.....	125	15.50	.....
Guatemala	4	348	392.92	.....	16	2.40	.....
Salvador	3	183	93.00	.....	6	.80	.....
Jamaica	12	1038	1290.40	554.40	.....	.....	.....
West Caribbean	10	629	1505.70	885.00	1510	216.40	.....
South Caribbean	11	747	1321.71	524.60	.....	.....	.....
Cuban	13	626	4354.60	2315.47	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	1	32	80.15	.....	1769	105.51	.....
Venezuela	3	191	468.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inca	7	244	317.70	553.65	.....	56.85	13.45
Brazilian	37	6323	4050.88	2516.13	.....	454.15	885.05
Austral	31	3166	8061.60	7116.69	1348	105.88	.....
North Honduras	..	.....	.....	115.50	.....	.....	.....
Foreign totals	582	63287	85458.84	64060.53	276324½	13541.32	9927.84
N. American totals	894	67216	146016.28	73402.45	179007	26859.05	24809.40
Grand totals	1476	130503	\$231475.12	\$137462.98	455331	\$40400.37	\$34737.24

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF FOREIGN PERIODICALS

January, 1918, 105,978 copies, value \$6,313.15; Jan., 1919, 182,192 copies, value \$9,935.07.  
 February, 1918, 168,396 copies, value \$3,504.90; Feb., 1919, 196,795 copies, value \$10,134.74.  
 March, 1918, 153,435 copies, value \$7,679.24; March, 1919, 299,791 copies, value \$11,586.79.  
 April, 1918, 132,327 copies, value \$4,990.10; April, 1919, 238,209 copies, value \$11,450.55.  
 May, 1918, 205,051 copies, value \$7,345.41; May, 1919, 273,406 copies, value \$14,702.11.  
 June, 1918, 237,043 copies, value \$8,664.43; June, 1919, 226,895 copies, value \$11,551.60.  
 July, 1918, 213,456 copies, value \$7,209.78; July, 1919, 223,840 copies, value \$10,136.13.  
 August, 1918, 208,702 copies, value \$9,393.42; Aug., 1919, 236,632 copies, value \$13,904.69.  
 Sept. 1918, 209,869 copies, value \$9,927.84; Sept. 1919, 276,324 copies, value \$13,541.32.

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF AMERICAN PERIODICALS

	1917	1918	1919		1917	1918	1919
January †	104517	137728	127738	July	202270	97324	218770
February	129591	134197	105253	August	237711	230127	156199
March	107703	150187	129575	September	164438	164573	179007
April	201556	180181	225992	October	122488	103332	.....
May	140580	117178	159621	November	136271	177861	.....
June	141169	220177	224707	December	63219	146646	.....
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	1751163	1859456	.....

## COMPARATIVE BOOK SUMMARY

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
January	\$ 59697.52	\$ 46778.58	\$ 60418.25	\$ 66045.00	\$ 68276.77	\$111467.25
February	67149.45	47943.61	74298.80	82346.89	74560.50	114848.54
March	75962.31	72414.23	92431.51	100551.86	112583.10	171496.11
April	85685.35	78974.96	94066.35	103042.73	128480.24	251307.66
May	87024.10	107987.69	106602.30	136453.74	160112.53	244584.54
June	153480.96	151199.10	174415.86	237914.24	276413.96	331166.58
July	199116.62	170546.02	192033.15	265004.04	336262.65	531282.95
August	105391.65	119773.18	143185.26	203010.57	207615.34	343737.50
September	74359.96	78364.70	96001.38	172855.15	137462.98	231475.12
October	60357.25	76102.53	85128.41	116501.72	133893.11	.....
November	57388.95	69680.16	86248.56	107545.23	101093.49	.....
December	57496.17	69145.88	71060.56	87121.50	117592.42	.....
Totals	\$1083110.29	\$1088890.64	\$1275890.39	\$1675431.56	\$1854347.09	.....

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

The largest number of orders taken was 63 for "Heralds of the Morning," in 41 hours, by Brother S. Kaplan. The largest individual sale was made by the writer, with "Practical Guide," 53 orders in 26 hours, value 770 pesetas (\$154).

But the reports that interested us most were those of the two sisters that have been placing "Heralds of the Morning" in the hands of the busy business men of this the largest city of Spain, Barcelona. Sister Maria Mercado took 52 orders in 34 hours' work, value 405 pesetas (\$81).

Of her experience she writes as follows:

"Through prayer I have been able to win the victory over the fear I had of entering the large houses and offices. My fear and timidity have been transformed into decision. On the first day of the 'big week' I set my goal at 400 pesetas [\$80], although it seemed impossible for me to reach it. But, believing the Lord's promise in Joshua 1:5, 6, 'I will be with thee. . . . Be strong and of good courage,' I prayed that the Lord would give me the success I was working for. The first days of the week I took many orders, but reaching the goal seemed doubtful when only two days were left, and I did not have half the amount. However, I worked on and then the Lord crowned my efforts with 405 pesetas' [\$81] worth of orders. During this big week I have been made sure of the fact that the Lord works on the hearts of some persons that I meet, for all of them listened with interest and attention, so much so that I marveled at it. I took orders from very poor people, and even from the ladies, who are generally so indifferent when it comes to buying books."

Her companion, Vicenta Valverde, has had less experience in the field, and is not able to put in full time, but she was able to secure 22 orders in 21 hours, for the same book. She also experienced the presence of the Lord in her work, and in the deliveries the following week had even better experiences and success. Sister Mercado had an excellent delivery the following week, which we called the "big delivery week," placing 55 books, value 573 pesetas (\$114.60). About 3,000 pesetas' (\$600) worth of the orders taken were successfully delivered the big delivery week, and the delivery would have been larger had we been able to get from the office all the books needed.

We are very thankful to the Lord for this good experience and success. One brother wrote about his visits to the people, about the presence of the holy angels with him, just as Sister White says will be the case; and he secured 54 orders in 50 hours.

This effort enabled us to have a good report for the month of July, the best report we have been able to present since I came to this field. More than 13,000 pesetas' (\$2,600) worth of orders were taken, and more than 10,000 pesetas' (\$2,000) worth of them were delivered, almost as many as during the three previous months. What we need now is our own publishing house, so that the men in the field may always have the material they need as the work continues to grow.

H. A. B. ROBINSON.

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Be willing to be in want of what God is not willing to give.—Dyer.

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THE anvil breaks a host of hammers by quietly bearing their blows.—Selected.



## MEETING OF THE JAPAN CONFERENCE

THE third annual meeting of the Japan Conference was held at Gotemba, a mountain resort near Mt. Fuji, August 18-23. The meeting was appointed thus early in order that we might be favored with the presence and help of Elders W. A. Spicer and C. W. Flaiz, and that the workers might have an uninterrupted fall for active field work.

Most of the Japanese workers, and a few delegates from the scattered churches, were in attendance. The distance between churches prevents a full attendance even of delegates. When we remember that Japan is nearly 2,500 miles in length, we can readily see the difficulties in the way of having many of the believers at a general meeting.

I was detained one day by a typhoon, which did a good deal of damage in various places, especially at Nagasaki, but in company with Brother Carl Weaks I reached Gotemba on the second day of the meeting. The services were held in a union church, and the club entertained the foreigners present. The community of missionaries extended to us every possible courtesy, and often attended our services.

Elder and Mrs. Flaiz had left before we arrived, but the conference had enjoyed the privilege of hearing from Brother Flaiz on several occasions. Elder Spicer entered into the spirit of the meetings, and gave timely counsel in the business proceedings and in his talks, which was highly appreciated. This was the first opportunity our people in Japan had had of meeting Brother Spicer, though most of them have long known him through his writings. His short visit will be long remembered.

The usual routine of conference business passed off with a spirit of unity and harmony. Not once did we see anything but the spirit of love and kindness manifested in the many discussions.

Special emphasis was given to the educational work. It was the opinion of all that the school must be opened this fall, and Brother P. A. Webber was appointed to take the oversight of it. (It opened about September 15.) There were thirty prospective students at the time of the meeting, and with this small beginning, they hope to grow into a real training school. The need of workers demonstrates the imperative necessity of educating our youth for service. The conference was confronted with many demands for additional workers, but none were in sight.

It was thought advisable to make the conference a union mission; and this was accordingly done, organizing six local missions, with directors over them, but having one secretary-treasurer for the whole field. This will permit the entire working force in each local field to do full field work under the direction of a small committee for counsel. Brother B. P. Hoffman was chosen superintendent of the union mission, and Brother A. B. Cole, secretary-treasurer. Brethren H. F. Benson, A. N. Nelson, and S. E. Jacques,

with Brethren H. Kuniya, T. H. Okohira, and T. Kobayashi, were appointed to have the supervision of the six mission fields into which the territory of Japan was divided.

Near the close of the meeting, Brethren Webber and Nelson were ordained to the gospel ministry.

The conference session was followed by committee meetings till the business was finished. We have never seen the workers in Japan more united in heart nor more determined to raise up a larger constituency. The future looks encouraging for the work in Japan. I. H. EVANS.



## BATTLE CREEK TENT EFFORT

ONE of the most successful tent efforts that it has been my privilege to witness has just closed in Battle Creek. It was under the direction of Elder A. E. Serns, pastor of the Tabernacle church. Fully two thousand people attended each Sunday evening, and perhaps 80 per cent of that number attended other nights of the week. As the nights became too cool for outdoor meetings, arrangements were made to continue the lecture course in the Tabernacle on Sunday evenings, with the result that the building is well filled at each service.

One important feature of the movement is the organization by Elder Serns of a Berean Bible class for beginners. More than fifty persons registered the first Wednesday evening. Besides, many are attending Sabbath services, and among recent baptisms (seventeen on October 11) fully one half were new accessions from the tent effort.

A word concerning conditions in Battle Creek may not be out of place. For many years the spirit of prophecy has urged a definite evangelistic work in our large cities, especially in those which cradled the third angel's message. And it has been noticed that when God's counsel has been heeded, and efforts put forth for those who sit in darkness, success has invariably followed. And here in old Battle Creek, where so much work has been done in the past, toward which the eyes of the denomination have turned these many years, and where circumstances in the past have tended to place our work in an unfavorable light, a mighty stir has been created by the activities during and following the tent effort. Many who had lost their first love are returning; some who have opposed the message are realizing the fruitlessness of their position; and many who heard the advent doctrine in days past but who had been lingering for a more "convenient season," are getting into line.

One city merchant who has known the truth for years and whose wife is a member of the Tabernacle church, for several days placed in the daily papers the following notice: "From September 19 this store will be closed from sundown Friday to sundown Saturday." This decision came as a consequence of his attendance at the tent meetings, added to the faithful prayers of his wife. The son had

surrendered some time before, having been baptized last spring. The publicity given the step taken by the druggist naturally caused general comment. The example will count on the side of truth.

The Battle Creek church may be said to be growing in grace and influence. It has a membership of about eleven hundred—quite a conference in itself. New faces appear each Sabbath, and upon a recent Sabbath the building was crowded to its limit. The tithe of the church for this year, at this writing amounts to about \$25,000, and it is expected that by the close of the year the tithe receipts will show \$30,000.

All branches of church activity are full of life and progress. The academy student body numbers more than three hundred, with a faculty of eight teachers. Prof. W. J. Blake is principal of the academy, which enjoys the same standing as our other academies. Of course, the church school is part of the work prosecuted by the church. The Sabbath school numbers 632, and is growing each Sabbath.

During the tent effort the church membership rendered cheerfully such help as it could, by way of passing out advertising material, tracts, and papers.

A class of soul-winners was organized by Elder Serns, which did much toward getting the people out to the meetings. Miss Beatrice Smalley of Kalamazoo, and Mrs. Yingling of Battle Creek, are assisting in the follow-up work, and report rich and interesting experiences.

A new impetus has been given foreign mission work, and Battle Creek will have a substantial sum to show as its quota of funds for the fields beyond.

It is safe to predict that this old center, where so much has been done to spread the message to all peoples, will enjoy brighter days as the church presses together to finish the work God has given it to do. S. B. HORTON.



## PROGRESS IN MALAYSIA

BROTHER M. E. MULLINEX, field missionary secretary of Malaysia, sends this good word regarding the progress of the literature work in the Malaysian field and the prospects for the future:

"Our aim for 1919 was \$10,000 gold, and I am glad to tell you that for the first six months our sales have amounted to more than \$7,000; and I trust that the last half of the year will be better than the first. If we reach \$15,000 this year, we will have an aim of \$20,000 next year. The prospects here for the future really demand that we have more help in this field. You know that I carry three or four departments besides the book work. With so much other work, it is impossible to develop the publishing work as it should be done."

Here is Brother Mullinex's appeal for Java:

"I came to Java July 1, and have spent a month helping the colporteurs and considering the needs of this great field. I think it is too bad that this

field does not have a secretary of its own sent out from home. This island has 40,000,000 people, and nearly all of them are wealthy and can buy our literature. The field is so scattered that I cannot give this great island the time that it needs to advance the work as it should be done. We are ready to pay a man's salary, and it seems that some one in the homeland should be willing to come out and take the book work in this field."

N. Z. TOWN.

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### REMARKABLE REVIVAL AT THE BOULDER COUNCIL

A REMARKABLE revival of faith penetrated the hearts of the members of the General Conference Committee, the union conference officials, and the local conference presidents attending the General Conference Council in Boulder, when Elder W. T. Knox, treasurer of the General Conference, presented the needs of the mission fields during 1920, and vigorously appealed to the delegates to adopt the recommendation calling on our people to contribute of their means donations equal to fifty cents a week per member.

A wave of inspiration swept over the audience, and his remarks left a very deep impression on the minds of the brethren and sisters as he reminded them of the promise that Christ would finish the work in this generation. He brought out in no uncertain manner that the calls are becoming so frequent in China for evangelists to come and teach the people the gospel, that the brethren in charge of the work over there have even considered the plan of calling a halt to the progress of the message. He said this world-wide campaign for souls must never stop, and that we in the home field must furnish men and money with which to keep it moving.

By hearty responses, the delegates said that no plan must be put in operation which would mean the checking of the progress of the message in China or in any other field. In clear-cut, pointed speeches that had the true ring of faith in them, the local and union men resolved to get under the burden with the General Conference brethren, and impress upon our people throughout the field the necessity of responding to the appeal to make the donations fifty cents a week, in order to carry forward the movement in an aggressive manner.

Elder Knox said that God would complete his work as he had said, and reminded the workers that the pillar of cloud is leading this people the same as it did the children of Israel in the days of Moses. He said that if the delegates decided to increase the Twenty-five-cent-a-week Fund to forty cents a week, it would do no more than place the finances of the Foreign Mission Board just where they were in 1914. If they adopted the fifty-cent-a-week plan, the Mission Board would be able to send out new recruits, to open up new stations where the fields are already ripe for the harvest of precious souls, to provide much-needed homes for missionaries in trying climates, and to advance the publishing work, which has been such a tremendous factor in the salvation of men. To advance as the opening opportunities imperatively demanded, necessitated an increase in our mission offerings.

He told his hearers that if all the many thousands of believers in North America could be gathered before him in one congregation, and God would give him the power of voice, he believed he could convince them that they ought to make the fund a Fifty-cent-a-week Fund. Think of the millions of souls, he said, perishing without the light of the gospel's ever being brought to them! Think of the appeals ringing in the ears of our sacrificing workers, who have left comfortable homes and dear friends to go to those far-away lands to master strange languages under many difficulties, and to teach the gospel to the natives! This is a picture of just what is going on today in many countries across the seas. Thus Elder Knox emphasized the need of increasing our gifts to missions.

Strong-minded men, who have been scarred numerous times in their battles against the enemy, but who have always come off victorious, were filled with emotion, and some of them wept, as Elder Knox continued his appeal. They were practically unanimous in saying that God had worked in and through him to revive their faith and to encourage them to cling anew to the promise that God would direct them and hasten the message to its consummation.

Though the adoption of this recommendation means the doubling of our weekly gifts to missions, it was pointed out that our people would be willing in the day of God's power, and would agree to the program that has been mapped out to send new heralds to the millions still shackled by the bands of sin, and to advance the work that has already been started.

Through the Fifty-cent-a-week Fund a total of \$2,366,000 will flow into the treasury of the Foreign Mission Board during the coming year. While these figures may stagger some, our leading men are launching out in pure faith, and by the help of the One who never fails a faithful servant, they expect to gather in this sum, and thus do their duty toward hastening the message to its consummation and bringing Christ, accompanied by the angelic hosts, in the clouds of heaven.

Brethren and sisters of the REVIEW family, let us all join hands and do our part toward meeting these needs; and as a result of our faithfulness, a song of praise and adoration will go through the courts of heaven that will resound back to our ears when we stand on the sea of glass and join with the redeemed of all the ages in praising God for his matchless love in sending Jesus to give eternal life unto all who would follow him.

WALTER L. BURGAN.

## Home Missionary Department

C. V. LEACH	-	-	Secretary
H. K. CHRISTMAN	-	-	Assistant Secretary
MRS. J. W. MACE	-	-	Office Secretary

### FRUITS OF SEED SOWING

IN the early days of the church, when Paul and Barnabas returned from their missionary tours, we read that the believers came together to hear "rehearsed all that God had done with them, and how he had opened the door of faith unto

the Gentiles." Such reports have lost none of their interest to believers in our day.

Elder W. A. Spicer has just returned from a year's missionary tour in Australia and the Orient, and at a recent Sabbath service told of the marvelous workings of Providence which he had everywhere witnessed. With Paul, he could say to the believers in the homeland,

"The word of the truth of the gospel, which is come unto you, as it is in all the world, . . . bringeth forth fruit, as it doth also in you, since the day ye heard of it, and knew the grace of God in truth." Col. 1:5, 6.

The fruits of the gospel are the same wherever found. It is a wonderful experience to step into an assembly of believers in a strange land, all unknown by face and speaking a strange language, and immediately feel "at home" because of the benediction of God's Spirit. Such is the repeated experience as one goes over the mission field today. God's Spirit is moving mightily throughout the whole world, and this third angel's message reaches into the darkest corners of the earth and transforms men into the brotherhood of Jesus Christ.

Many of our readers will recall the urgent appeals for help to establish our work in Australia, which came so frequently years ago, and no doubt many had some part in responding to these appeals. Australia today stands shoulder to shoulder with the union conferences in America in promoting all lines of our work. The seed sowing of early years has produced a large company of earnest believers in this message, with publishing houses, schools, and sanitariums, all operating on the same principles as those in America. The young people in these Australian institutions are in training with their eyes on the mission field. Strangers coming into these institutions recognize that the young people are different from the young people they find in the world, and inquire where they can find such sweet-spirited, patient, and capable helpers. They are forced to acknowledge the power of the truth which inspires our young people.

After twenty years of seed sowing in the Fijian Islands, a wonderful harvest is now apparent. The awakening seemed to come suddenly and in a strange manner, God overruling an agitation started by an unbalanced Fijian during the war, so that many began to ask after the truth of the Sabbath and the coming of the Lord and the nearness of the end. What seemed a rather unfortunate complication was turned by God to the furtherance of the truth. A spirit of inquiry spread over the islands, and as a result hundreds are pleading to be taught the message, and many are accepting the truth, and are one with us in heart and purpose.

Just a little more than four years ago our first missionaries from Australia landed on the Solomon Islands. Today fifteen hundred of those wild head-hunters come together for Sabbath services, and multitudes are calling for light. It is marvelous to see what God is doing in this old sin-cursed earth. Surely "he will finish the work, and cut it short in righteousness: because a short work will the Lord make upon the earth." Rom. 9:28.

In these island fields there is everywhere present the old-time demonology, unaffected by any features of Christianity. In every village the witch doctors control. The natives are as absolutely under demon influence as any in Bible times. And when these people hear and accept the truth, they sometimes have to resist this satanic power in all its force. Even the heathen recognize that the evil spirits do not invade our mission grounds. Some with but rudimentary instruction come to the mission, saying that in the name of Jesus, as they prayed in that name, they had been set free from the bondage of the powers of evil.

There is power in the name of Jesus to set men free, wherever that name is uttered. God's children should place more dependence in this name to drive away suggestions of doubt, despondency, criticism, and impatience, which come from the same source of evil and darkness as that power which possesses the souls and bodies of the benighted heathen. In the name of the Lord there is deliverance from all our besetting sins, as surely as there is deliverance for those poor children of the wilds who have been under possession of the evil spirits for generation after generation. "The name of the Lord is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe." Prov. 18:10.

Let us be diligent and faithful in the seed sowing, and in that glad day when the redeemed meet around the throne, we shall come rejoicing, bringing sheaves "from the east, and from the west, and from the north, and from the south, and shall sit down in the kingdom of God," and "go no more out," but become citizens of the city of our God, "which is New Jerusalem, which cometh down out of heaven." MRS. J. W. MACE.

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### THE EASY-CHAIR

"How delightful it is to come home after a hard day's work, and sit down in comfort in a well-upholstered easy-chair for an hour or two before retiring to rest for the night!" So says the busy toiler of the world; and so might the busy Seventh-day Adventist say, but he doesn't. Not many alert, wide-awake, consecrated Seventh-day Adventists spend their evenings in this way. A certain brother was indulging in this pastime on one occasion, when he heard a voice speaking to him, "Why are you here when you might be working for souls?" This brother felt the question to be a rebuke. Forthwith he put on his shoes and his hat, and armed with the sword of the Spirit he went out, seeking to obtain a victory over the enemy of souls. He sought for an opportunity to witness for Jesus. The opportunity was found. As a result of his sacrifice—for it meant a sacrifice to him to give up home comforts night after night—two persons became interested and finally took their stand for the truth of God. And others followed.

While Seventh-day Adventists are not as a rule slothful or given to "taking things easy," yet that there is danger of their becoming transgressors in this respect is evident from the following quotation:

"In a divided, half-hearted life, you will find doubt and darkness. You cannot enjoy the consolations of religion, neither the peace which the world gives.

Do not sit down in Satan's easy-chair of do-little, but arise, and aim at the elevated standard which it is your privilege to attain. It is a blessed privilege to give up all for Christ. Look not at the lives of others and imitate them and rise no higher. You have only one true, unerring Pattern. It is safe to follow Jesus only. Determine that if others act on the principle of the spiritual sluggard you will leave them, and march forward toward the elevation of Christian character. Form a character for heaven. Sleep not at your post. Deal faithfully and truly with your own soul." — *"Testimonies for the Church," Vol. I, p. 141.*

Let us not "sit down in Satan's easy-chair of do-little," but let us rather be up and doing, having the sure knowledge that Jesus our King is soon to come to take his children to the eternal abode of the righteous, to the realms of everlasting bliss, where in the truest sense we shall enter into his rest.

F. A. SPEARING,  
Home Miss. Sec., British Union.

## Missionary Volunteer Department

M. E. KERN - Secretary  
MATILDA ERICKSON - Assistant Secretary  
MEADE MACGUIRE - Field Secretary

### "GIVE HIM A CHEER!"

ANOTHER quarter has closed, and again we have numbered our troops and measured our activities in service. One field has failed to respond to this world-wide roll call, and we greatly miss its message of good cheer. Perhaps the mails are at fault. However, on the whole the summary is most excellent. As we compare the report with the one for the corresponding quarter of the previous year, our hearts fill with gratitude for the progress made.

The figures in the summary look good to us. We have been told repeatedly that "the Lord has appointed the youth to be his helping hand," and these figures tell in part the story of their response. They tell the truth, but not the whole truth. Figures, and even words, can go so far and no farther.

"The half has never been told" about the 20,988 letters written. Back of the figures lies the beautiful story of the ever-widening influence of these letters. The figures enumerating the missionary visits, very probably include the story of victories gained over timidity, and of earnest prayers, as well as of reclaimed wanderers. And it is because of these triumphs of the cross that lie behind the reports that the story in figures means so much to all and cheer us on in our work.

Did you ever hear of the fireman who came near falling? The ladder was set up to a third-story window of the burning building. A few feet from the window lay a helpless child in a crib. Its life was in imminent danger. The fireman started up; but the flames were near, and out of the broken window rolled great clouds of hot, suffocating smoke. His heart failed him; and he turned slowly back. Just then some one in the crowd cried, "Give him a cheer!" and as cheer after cheer arose above the crackling of the fire, the brave man's courage

came back. He turned, rushed up the ladder, plunged through the flames, and soon returned with the frightened child in his arms.

There are persons around you who are in imminent danger. Their salvation calls for immediate action. Some of your comrades feel called upon to work for these persons; but they are halting and fearing to go forward. They are not rushing to the rescue of the perishing as the need of the hour demands. Give them a cheer! Cheer them on by an example of faithful service; and let your report of work that the Master has blessed you in doing "cheer some one behind you whose courage is sinking low."

Then, too, the general summary needs your report. It is sent forth to give others a cheer. Your report is needed to make it ring out clearly and distinctly. Shall we not make every summary a stronger declaration of our allegiance to the King? Every quarter the summary should tell the story of greater diligence born of deeper consecration. More letters should be written, more personal visits made, more Bible studies given, for truly the Master's business demands great haste. MATILDA ERICKSON.

## News and Miscellany

Notes and clippings from the daily and weekly press

— The oldest bale of cotton in existence, it is claimed, is one owned by a clergyman in Clay County, Mississippi. It was raised "before the war," and was picked by slave labor.

— Up-to-date painters no longer apply their paint by hand. A paint spray consists of yards of hose, a gasoline engine, an air compressor, and a tank of paint. The machine applies the paint evenly and without waste, and the work can be done five times as fast as in the old way.

— The Sistine choir of the Vatican, probably the oldest organization of its kind in the world, arrived in New York some time ago for a tour through America. The singers, numbering about seventy men and boys, range in age from eight to seventy years. This is the first time that the papal choir has ever been away from the Vatican.

— Viscount Astor, of Hever Castle, England, died October 18. He was born in New York City in 1848, and was christened William Waldorf Astor. In 1890 he became an expatriate, renouncing his American citizenship and becoming a British subject. Subsequently he received the titles of baron and viscount. Mr. Astor was rated as one of the richest men in England.

— One of the by-products of the war in Greece is a new interest in the study of the Scriptures. It is only since the war that the Scriptures in modern Greek have been permitted. As very few of the people could read the ancient Greek, they were practically without the Scriptures. The presence of the Allies made it possible for them to get the Bible, and thus a great desire for Bible study has been created throughout the country. It is hoped that the new Greek government will allow the Scriptures to be imported and sold without restriction.



—It has been officially announced that the British Premier, Lloyd George, will visit America soon.

—It is reported that Beirut, Syria, is now entirely destitute of dogs. Those which have not been eaten by the starving population have starved to death themselves.

—That the present excessively high price of shoes is due to profiteering all along the line, from the producer of hides to the retailer, is the verdict of the Federal Trade Commission.

—Henry Ford and his son Edsel have become the sole owners of the entire stock in the Ford Automobile Company by the purchase of 2,180 shares of stock for \$29,000,000 which were originally valued at \$2,500.

—Eskimos have found the parcel post a wonderful aid in disposing of their furs, ivory, and whalebone to good advantage. They simply mail their goods to the Bureau of Education at Seattle, and receive in return such supplies as they desire.

—Returning from the war with 1,000 flying hours to his credit, Captain Erick Donaldson will attempt to make the last leg of his journey from France to his home in Australia by air, flying across the Pacific Ocean via the Hawaiian Islands, from San Francisco.

—In spite of all Germany's troubles, the development of airships is proceeding and a new Zeppelin passenger carrier has just made its first trip from Lake Constance to Berlin and back. The craft carried twenty-one passengers in addition to its crew and made the outbound passage of 435 miles in a little more than six hours.

—The Grahame-White Rolls-Royce Aero-Limousine is England's newest and finest passenger plane de luxe. Its most novel feature is an electrically heated carpet for use in cold weather or high altitudes. The craft is upholstered in art gray, and carries six passengers forward of the pilot, with a clear view ahead and downward.

—Strikes are on the increase throughout the country, according to reports received at Washington. In the number of strikes and lockouts now going on, and the number threatened, labor unrest is at its highest point since the armistice. In variety, the strikes are without precedent, so far as bases of comparison are available. Data from the Department of Labor indicated that 122 strikes were under way in the country last week, and 52 threatened walkouts.

—Herbert C. Hoover has "retired from public office," and is to devote his future toward making the \$3 and \$6 a day salaries of Stanford University professors more commensurate with the \$8 and \$9 wages of home-building artisans and to various relief measures in Europe, according to a San Francisco newspaper item. Mr. Hoover states that he will be able to return between \$85,000,000 and \$90,000,000 in foreign obligations to the United States Treasury in partial liquidation of the \$100,000,000 voted by Congress for relief purposes.

—A blinded soldier can be a stenographer if he will. A small machine has been devised which will take down condensed Braille as rapidly as ordinary shorthand can be written, and blind men readily learn the touch method of type-writing.

—New York City is to have a new vehicular concrete tunnel under the Hudson River. There will be two stories to this tunnel, so that traffic, on either level, will be all in one direction. The cost of the work will be between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000.

—A nation-wide campaign against deforming shoes has been begun by the Young Women's Christian Association. The first reel of a series of moving pictures showing the disastrous results of fashionable high heels and pointed toes was recently shown in New York City.

—A movement is under way in New York to secure control of abandoned saloons and conduct them as clubs for men and boys. An unknown benefactor is providing the means. The aim is to provide a place where those who formerly gathered in the barrooms may meet. Games, athletics, and reading matter are freely supplied.

—The end of the war has brought no light on the mysterious vanishing of the German commercial submarine "Bremen," which left Kiel for the United States early in the summer of 1916, with a cargo of dyes and chemicals, and which has never been heard from. Both the Berlin authorities and the British Admiralty disavow all knowledge of its fate.

—A survey of the country shows the United States is face to face with a condition more menacing to its people than actual warfare, according to the recent report of the executive committee of the National Tuberculosis Association. The annual death rate from tuberculosis in the United States is 150,000, and there are more than 1,000,000 active cases of the disease in the nation.

—Eight German liners, including the former Hamburg-American steamship "Imperator," the second largest ship in the world, allocated to the United States by the Interallied Shipping Commission after the signing of the armistice and used to bring American troops home, are to be retained by the United States. Plans to place them in passenger and freight service are being prepared by the shipping board.

—One of our exchanges is authority for the statement that Pope Benedict XV has recently left Rome secretly on two occasions, paying visits to his brother, the Marquis Giovanni Della Chiosa, who has been very ill. This is the first time since Sept. 20, 1870, when the Italian troops entered the city, wresting it from the Papacy and making it the capital of Italy, that the Pope has been known to leave the Vatican. He has regarded himself as a prisoner, but this is mere subterfuge, as the Italian government announced from the first that it would not in any way interfere with the personal liberties of the Pope. Every effort was made to keep his recent departure from his palace a secret from even his immediate household.

—The will of the late Andrew Carnegie disposed of an estate estimated at approximately \$30,000,000. His wish for the privilege of dying a poor man seems to have been realized only in a relative sense.

—The Czecho-Slovak government has passed a law requiring every town and village to have, within two years, a free public library with a circulation department, a reference division, and a reading-room with periodicals.

—The airplane flight made by Roland Rhols on July 30 at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, established a new American altitude record for pilot alone, according to a statement issued by the Aero Club of America. The height attained was 30,300 feet above sea level.

—For each army or navy man transported overseas in British vessels during the great war the United States will pay Great Britain \$81.75. The total cost of British tonnage used in troop transportation is estimated at \$83,757,250, the number of men carried having been 1,027,000.

—Four million men were under arms in the United States army when the war was in progress. Of this number 2,086,000 soldiers were sent to France, of whom 1,390,000 actually took part in the fighting. Prior to the armistice our men were crossing the Atlantic at the rate of 250,000 to 300,000 monthly. Of the 2,086,000 American soldiers sent overseas, 898,449 were carried under the American flag.

—The little island of Yap, in the Pacific Ocean, has suddenly become an important international question. This island, the center of a cable system formerly owned by a German company, is a very desirable asset, and the United States naval authorities are anxious to have it annexed by this country. But in 1914 the island was seized by the Japanese, who are holding it pending its final disposition by the Allies. It is understood that the Japanese are anxious to retain it permanently.

—Word comes from the Philippines that Emilio Aguinaldo, famed in his youth as captain of the *insurrectos*, is winning new fame in his sedate middle age as a captain of industry. Not only is he the owner of valuable agricultural holdings in the islands, but he is vice-president of two big coconut oil concerns recently organized. One third of the world's supply of coconut oil comes from the Philippine Islands, and the two companies in which the former bandit is interested are important factors in that trade.

—Lewis B. Franklin, who, as the director of the Loan Organization of the Treasury Department, managed all the Liberty Loan campaigns, has accepted the management of the nation-wide movement of the Episcopal Church for an every-member canvass. He will direct the movement in the eighty-seven dioceses in the United States. The canvass will be made in New York State on November 14 and in the rest of the country on December 7. The aim is to have every person whose name is enrolled on the membership list of the church visited and urged to a deeper interest in church work and responsibility and a greater interest in the responsibilities of citizenship.

## Appointments and Notices

### OPPORTUNITY FOR NURSES

The Glendale Sanitarium and Hospital can accommodate ten more nurses in the class beginning Jan. 4, 1920.

Consecrated young men and women desiring to train for medical missionary work should correspond at once with Superintendent of Nurses, Glendale Sanitarium, Glendale, Calif.

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### ATLANTIC UNION CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION

The first meeting of the next biennial session of the Atlantic Union Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventist constituency will be held in the Brooklyn Seventh-day Adventist church, corner Greene and Patchen Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 10, 1919, at 10 a. m. All constituency members should be present.

At this session seven members must be elected to take the place of seven whose terms expire, a board of seven trustees selected for the coming biennial term, and other necessary business transacted.

Rollin D. Quinn, Pres.  
Charles L. Kilgore, Sec.

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### ATLANTIC UNION CONFERENCE

The first quadrennial session of the Atlantic Union Conference will convene in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the Seventh-day Adventist church, corner Greene and Patchen Avenues, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1919, closing Sunday evening, November 16. At this time, officers will be elected for the coming quadrennial term, and all necessary business transacted.

The first service will be held at 7:30 p. m., Thursday, November 6.

Each conference is entitled to one delegate — aside from the president — without regard to numbers, and one additional delegate for every one hundred fifty members.

R. D. Quinn, Pres.  
C. L. Kilgore, Sec.

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### SPECIAL HOLIDAY NUMBER

The reading public expects an extraordinary literary treat at Christmas time, and every magazine puts forth its supreme effort to make its Christmas issue especially at-



tractive. The Watchman staff has endeavored to make the December number not only beautiful in its make-up, but also of great value in its message-filled articles. Note a few of these special features:

"How Shall Peace Come?" In this editorial is set forth the prophetic program

for this world, as a commentary on the supreme efforts that are being made by the world's statesmen to end war through the League of Nations. The coming of Christ is set forth as the only way to universal peace.

"The Original Idea in Education." Warren E. Howell gives a unique and pleasing analysis of Edenic conditions as related to the education and development of the human family. In seeking for the basis of true education today the original idea of God is fundamental.

"A Thousand-Year Course in History." Possibly this article contains a new thought to some regarding the life of the saints as for a thousand years they examine the documents of human lives. Here William E. Videto sets forth the important truths that cluster about the second coming of Christ, the millennium, and the final end of sin and sinners.

"The Satisfied Heart." By H. Camden Lacey. A deeply spiritual study of the Fatherhood of God as revealed in the Scriptures and in the life of Christ. The privileges of the Christian as a child of God are set forth with a beauty and force that grip the heart.

"Weighed in the Divine Balances." By Carlyle B. Haynes. A further study of the solemn work of judgment now pending in the heavenly tribunal.

"A Harvest of Tares." By Dr. D. H. Kress. The doctor makes a plea for proper seed sowing in the garden of health. This article contains useful information regarding the influenza epidemic that is making its reappearance.

These are only a part of the good things contained in this last number of the year. After you have read it, you will want to place it in the hands of your friends.

Order through your tract society. Ready November 1.

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### 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. R. G. Perrin, Rhame, N. Dak. Continuous supply.

Wirt Lucas, Port, Okla. Continuous supply of Signs, Watchman, Instructor, Liberty, and Life and Health.

N. H. Brown, 212 McCoy St., Joplin, Mo. Signs, Instructor, Watchman, Present Truth, and tracts. Continuous supply.

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### 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.

"Please join with me in asking that I may have relief from the habit of stammering," writes a brother from Virginia.

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### ADDRESS WANTED

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Mr. William T. Wright, last heard of in Denver, Colo., about May 6, 1919, is earnestly requested to communicate with his mother, Mrs. Fannie Pratt, General Delivery, Wichita, Kans., or with his sister, Mrs. R. E. Green, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Information concerning the whereabouts of George F. Knapp, or either of his boys, formerly of Albion and Wolflake, Ind., is desired by J. H. Crandell, Albion, Ind.

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### AMERICA'S CLASS WAR

If ever a magazine delivered a strong, convincing message at the psychological moment it is the December Signs Magazine. When men of every occupation, with the possible exception of the preachers and the under-



takers, are on strike, when your newspaper contains little else than industrial disruption, rioting, mobbing, surely the world is in dire need of an explanation of these things that "are coming on the earth."

Francis McLellan Wilcox looks beyond the present turmoil to the coming of Jesus Christ, the one-time Carpenter of Nazareth, in his thought-compelling article, "What the Industrial Unrest Means to Me."

George W. Rine, in a contribution which many of the strong secular magazines would be glad to publish, gives the historical side of the age-long struggle between those who have and those who have not. You will learn many things in "The Class War Is On."

Carlyle B. Haynes surveys the whole wide world and tells us that men's hearts everywhere are failing them for fear and perplexity. The last three paragraphs of "The World on the Rack" skillfully and beautifully point the perplexed man to Jesus and his coming.

George McCready Price, whose articles are being printed in several of the leading religious periodicals of the world, rehearses the aims and progress of the Socialistic movement in "The Gospel of Karl Marx." By all means get this article.

"What's Wrong with the World Anyway?" by Varner J. Johns, affirms the keeping of God's law as the duty of every man, and its transgression as the cause of our social and industrial ills.

"We Court 'Hi Cost,'" by Orva Lee Ice, calls us back to a simpler mode of living as one solution for the high cost of living.

"The Kingdom of Love," by Arthur W. Spalding, is the third of his series, and because you have read the first two you will read the third.

"Is There a Live Devil?" by T. E. Bowen, will tell you that there is a personal adversary, how he works, and what we may expect of him in the future.

"When Heaven Came to Earth," by Arthur S. Maxwell, and

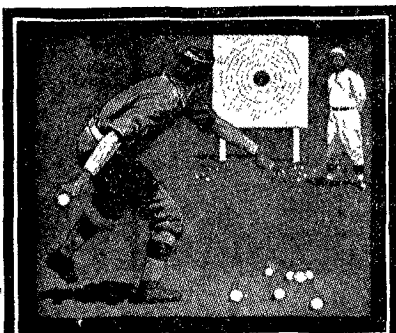
"Subtracting Christ," by Horace G. Franks, are very apropos to the Christmas season. They tell us the heart-satisfying story of Bethlehem and its Christ, and of his influence on the world.

"Prayer Moves God," by George B. Thompson, is another one-page article on the value and necessity of communion with Heaven.

This is another issue of "The Magazine with a Message," that you are going to keep on file, and which you will surely want that friend you are praying and working for to read.

### THE INSTRUCTOR ANTI-TOBACCO ANNUAL

is an educator the people need. It reveals through scientific tests made upon strong men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five that



#### SMOKING AFFECTS CONTROL

**CAREFUL** tests of a group of baseball pitchers, both smokers and non-smokers, indicated a loss of twelve per cent. in accuracy in pitching a baseball at a target after smoking one cigar. This advanced to fourteen and a half per cent. after two cigars.

When the men did not smoke they increased in accuracy nine per cent.



Illustrated circulars for free distribution, 20 cents a hundred. Five to forty copies of the Annual, 5 cents each. Fifty or more copies, 4 cents each.

Send All Orders Through the Tract Societies

## OBITUARIES

**Clay.**—Mrs. Harriet Clay fell asleep at Greenville, Miss., Aug. 12, 1919, aged eighty-five years. She accepted present truth in 1915, and fell asleep in hope of eternal life. Her two daughters and a host of friends mourn.

Ellie Johnson.

**Harrison.**—Mrs. Jessie Wilson Harrison died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 26, 1919. Several years ago she accepted present truth in Jacksonville, Fla., and remained faithful to the end of her life.

R. L. Bradford, Jr.

**Kearth.**—Mrs. Mary D. Kearth was born in Wales, Feb. 3, 1835, and died in Arbuckle, Calif., Sept. 13, 1919. She accepted the third angel's message forty years ago, and remained faithful to the end of her life.

A. J. Osborne.

**Dunning.**—Elizabeth G. Dunning was born in Kentucky, Oct. 25, 1860, and died at Berkeley, Calif., Sept. 8, 1919. She embraced present truth about a year before her death, and fell asleep in hope of a part in the first resurrection.

E. H. Adams.

**Van Pelt.**—Charles W. Van Pelt died in Berkeley, Calif., June 2, 1919, aged forty-seven years. He is survived by his wife, one son, and his aged parents. Our brother united with the Lodi Seventh-day Adventist church some years ago. We fully believe that he was ready to meet his Maker.

E. H. Adams.

**Qualls.**—Ann Qualls fell asleep in Jesus at her home in Saner, Calif., May 10, 1919. She accepted present truth in 1918, through the efforts of a Christian physician, Dr. G. A. Hare, and it was the writer's privilege to baptize her, together with her daughter, when they united with the Fresno church. Three sons and four daughters survive.

E. H. Adams.

**Jepson.**—Addie M. Jepson was born March 19, 1866, and died at her home in Owatonna, Minn., Oct. 4, 1919. She was a faithful member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and after many years of suffering, fell asleep in the bright hope of a part in the first resurrection. Her husband, one daughter, and one son mourn, but they sorrow in hope.

A. W. Kuehl.

**Pride.**—Mrs. J. M. Pride, of Sawyer, Kans., died in the hospital at Halstead, Kans., Oct. 6, 1919. She was fifty-nine years of age. Sister Pride was a loyal member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and fell asleep in the hope of meeting her Lord when he shall come to claim his own. She is survived by her husband, two daughters, and two sons.

F. L. Abbott.

**Butler.**—Mrs. Sarah Rowena Butler was born March 19, 1859. She was married to Sylvester Monroe Butler, and to them were born five children. Her life was one of service for others, and her chief ambition was to lead others to a knowledge of the truth she loved. Her death occurred at North East, Pa., June 25, 1919. The sorrowing family are comforted by the assurance that she sleeps in Jesus.

W. F. Schwartz.

**Cochran.**—Doris Marie Cochran was born in New Mexico, March 28, 1893, and died at her home in Turlock, Calif., Sept. 14, 1919. She is survived by her mother, two sisters, and three brothers. At the age of fourteen she united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and remained a faithful member until her death. She sleeps in hope of a part in the first resurrection.

Adolph Johnson.

**Clymer.**—Mrs. Sarah A. Clymer was born near Gilboa, Ohio, April 30, 1837. She was a helper in the Battle Creek Sanitarium during its early history, and was married while a worker in that institution. Sister Clymer was a devoted member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and lived a consistent Christian life. Her death occurred Sept. 15, 1919. Two sons and four stepchildren mourn.

W. H. Heckman.

**Bodey.**—Hester Marion Bodey was born near Gagetown, Mich., July 31, 1903. Soon after her birth her parents moved to Saskatchewan, Canada, and later to British Columbia, settling at Grandview. Hester met her death by drowning, Aug. 29, 1919. She lived a consistent Christian life, and the sorrowing parents and brothers and sisters are comforted by the hope of the resurrection morning soon to dawn.

C. J. Rider.

**Hanson.**—Hans Nelson Hanson was born in Halsne Langeland, Denmark, Jan. 20, 1850. He came to the United States in 1866, and in 1873 was married to Hannah K. Hanson, at Prairieville, Minn. The light of present truth came to him in 1877, and he remained a firm believer in the third angel's message until his death, which occurred at Lodi, Calif., Sept. 20, 1919. His wife and seven children survive.

Andrew Brorsen.

**Lawrence.**—Helen Lawrence died at her home near Eloise, Mich., Oct. 6, 1919. She was born at Windsor, Canada, Aug. 1, 1902. Her parents were members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and she was reared in a knowledge of present truth. Helen was a devoted Christian, and anxious to prepare herself for Bible work. She is survived by her parents, four sisters, and one brother.

T. B. Buckner.

**Pierce.**—Prof. George A. Pierce was born in the State of New York, May 19, 1853, and died in Berkeley, Calif., Sept. 26, 1919. For many years the deceased was engaged in business college work, having founded two such schools in Sacramento, Calif. He accepted present truth in 1883. His wife, one daughter, and one brother survive, and, with a host of friends, mourn, but they sorrow in hope.

A. J. Osborne.

**Satterlee.**—Harriett L. Satterlee died at her home in Cattaraugus, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1919, aged eighty-five years. She is survived by her devoted husband, with whom she had spent more than sixty happy years. The greater part of her life was spent in the Western New York Conference, and her one ambition was to bring a knowledge of the third angel's message to others.

K. C. Russell.

**Briggs.**—Mary Hargrave Briggs was born in Lancashire, England, May 17, 1834, and died in St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 4, 1919. Her husband died more than seventeen years ago, and her only surviving descendant is a grandson. During the last twenty-eight years of her life the deceased was a loyal Seventh-day Adventist, a real praying Christian, and a devout Bible student. She sleeps in hope, while the influence of her consistent Christian life lives on.

Stemple White.

**Waters.**—Mrs. Hannah Waters died at San Pedro, Calif., July 19, 1919, aged forty-six years. She was the mother of three children. Her life was one of suffering, but she performed her duty faithfully, and is now resting from her labors, awaiting the call of her Saviour.

R. W. Munson.

**Walker.**—Edith Holbrook was born in Boston, Mass., March 25, 1880. She accepted present truth in the year 1893, while at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. In 1900 she was married to S. T. Walker. Six children were born to them, of whom five mourn the loss of a devoted mother. She died at Brayton, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1919.

V. B. Watts.

**Stewart.**—Catherine McLeod Stewart was born in Ontario, Canada, Sept. 1, 1860. She was married to Alfred Stewart in 1882. The light of present truth came to her in 1899, and at the time of her death, which occurred at her home in Wenatchee, Wash., Sept. 19, 1919, she was a devoted member of the Central Church at Portland, Oreg. Three of her four sons are left to mourn.

H. W. Cottrell.

**Palmer.**—Cornelia Augusta Sexton was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1830. She was married to Charles A. Palmer, and was the mother of eight children. Brother and Sister Palmer were closely associated with the leaders of the third angel's message years ago, having accepted present truth under the labors of Elders Joseph Bates and J. H. Waggoner in 1857. She died at the home of her son, in Seattle, Wash., in her eighty-ninth year, and sleeps in hope of a part in the first resurrection.

J. F. Piper.

**Nye.**—A. F. Nye was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1850, and died at the sanitarium in Reeves, Ga., Sept. 25, 1919, following a surgical operation. The first thirty-six years of his life were spent in Ohio, but from that time until his death he made his home in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn. In 1872 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Cunningham, who, with three of their four children, is left to mourn. About seventeen years ago Brother Nye heard and accepted present truth, remaining faithful to the end of his life.

E. W. Wolfe.

**Phippeny.**—Lew A. Phippeny was born at Northstar, Mich., Oct. 18, 1866, and died in Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 7, 1919. In his early years Brother Phippeny attended Cedar Lake Academy and Battle Creek College, and when twenty years of age went west to work in the Pacific Press as stenographer to C. H. Jones. Later he taught a commercial course in Healdsburg College. While working at the Press he received a training in art, and many of the small illustrations in "The Desire of Ages" are the work of his pen. At the age of twenty-six he was married to Beulah M. Holliday, and to them were born three children. Mrs. Phippeny passed away in 1908, and in 1915 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Jessie M. Troop, who, with the four children, is left to mourn. Brother Phippeny was of a modest, unassuming character, and made many friends. His home will miss the devoted husband and affectionate father, and the community and church a kind and godly man.

S. B. Horton.

**Garrett.**—Roxaline Victoria Meenach was born near Springfield, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1841, and died in Oklahoma City, Okla., July 18, 1919. In her early childhood her parents moved to Brighton, Iowa. She was united in marriage to Jonathan Hayden Garrett Oct. 2, 1862. Into their home came one daughter. The family moved to Oklahoma City about sixteen years ago. In 1868, while living in Iowa, Brother and Sister Garrett embraced the Adventist faith, under the labors of Elders James White, Geo. I. Butler, and M. E. Cornell. Their home was ever open to laborers in the Lord's work, and their constant purpose was to help sustain and build up the cause of God. The husband died as the result of an accident in February of last year. Since that time Sister Garrett had been failing in health, and the last few months of her life she suffered intensely, but with all patience. She was a true Christian, a faithful wife and mother, a good friend and neighbor, loved and respected by all who knew her. The daughter, Almetta, who is educational superintendent of the Oklahoma Conference, is left to mourn the loss of her devoted parents. The funeral services were conducted by the writer, assisted by Elder M. B. Van Kirk.

L. B. Schick.



WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 13, 1919

EDITOR . . . FRANCIS MCLELLAN WILCOX

## ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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J. L. SHAW E. E. ANDROSS

We cordially invite all our readers to contribute articles on Bible subjects and Christian experience. If found suitable, these articles will be used as rapidly as our space will permit. We cannot undertake either to acknowledge the receipt of, or to return, manuscript not specially solicited. Duplicates of articles or reports furnished other papers are never acceptable.

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.

LAST week Elder G. A. Roberts sailed from New York, accompanied by his wife, for Jamaica, returning from the Autumn Council.

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ROBERT H. TERRELL and his wife, of Riverside, Calif., were booked to leave New Orleans for Cuba about November 1. Brother Terrell goes to Cuba to act as secretary-treasurer of the Cuban Mission.

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BROTHER CHARLES DEGERING and his wife, of Seattle, Wash., left New York October 30, answering a call to the secretary-treasurership of the South Caribbean Conference. Brother Degering will spend some time in Jamaica before proceeding to Trinidad.

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By cable from Cape Town the Mission Board receives the sad word of the loss of a devoted worker in the African mission field. Sister Elizabeth Walde Wheeler, wife of Brother Clarence E. Wheeler, of the Bethel Mission, in Kafirland, died October 20, while undergoing a minor surgical operation. Our sympathy and prayers go out to our brother in Africa, and to the members of the family in this country. May this new grave in Africa speak to the hearts of its people of the love that sent Sister Wheeler to them, and inspire other young people to offer themselves for service.

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RECENTLY Brethren O. A. Hall and K. H. Wood itinerated in the province of Chekiang, China. "A general meeting of all the workers was held in Wenchow, at which time the work of organizing the South Chekiang Mission was completed. Although we have been working in this district only two years, a good beginning has been made. Four churches have been organized, and work is being conducted in more than twenty places by a corps of fifteen native workers. The prospects before us in this mission are very bright, and we have every reason to believe that of the many now manifesting an interest in the truth, a good number will unite with us soon."

## DEATH OF MRS. S. N. HASKELL

A LETTER received from Elder S. N. Haskell just after we went to press with our issue of October 30, apprised us of the death of Sister Haskell. The REVIEW for November 6, containing the Week of Prayer readings, had been printed several weeks previously, hence this is our first opportunity to pass on this sad word to our readers. We know that to many who have known Sister Haskell through the years, this word will come as a sad surprise. Her death occurred at Melrose, Mass., October 21.

Sister Haskell was a true and noble woman; a loyal, devoted wife; a consecrated, efficient laborer in gospel work. Her loss will be keenly felt by those to whom she ministered in spoken or written message. Particularly will her loss be deeply sensed by her husband, Elder S. N. Haskell, by whose side she has stood for many years as a faithful helper.

Elder Haskell writes that Elder J. N. Loughborough will prepare for the REVIEW a sketch of Sister Haskell's life. This we shall be glad to receive. Brother Haskell desires us to express to his many friends his appreciation of their sympathetic letters and of the prayers which have ascended in behalf of his wife. He never appreciated so greatly the sympathy of his brethren, he says, as he does at the present time. Let us continue to remember him in our prayers, that God may more than make up to him by his own blessed presence the loss of his companion.

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## THE WORLD'S UNREST

THE fond hopes of many that settled conditions would obtain throughout the world soon after the signing of the armistice, have been sadly disappointed. Many international questions still remain unsettled, and even the treaty of peace drawn at Paris has been formally accepted by only four of the great powers.

Added to the international situation are many questions of domestic concern, affording real perplexity to practically every nation of earth. Great Britain has been in the throes of a great industrial upheaval, and at the present time the spirit of revolt against the existing order, attended by strikes of various labor unions, has spread over the United States. With the steel strike, which is holding back the production of steel and consequently limiting much constructive work, with the coal strike cutting off the fuel supply of the nation, and with other sympathetic strikes threatened in the future, it is difficult to know where it will all end.

We cannot attempt a discussion of the merits of these controversies. Undoubtedly wrongs exist on both sides. Human nature is practically the same whether represented by capital or by labor. Most men are what they are through environment, education, or experience. If the position of the two classes could be suddenly reversed, this would not end the strife. The selfish tendencies of human nature on both sides would continue to find expression. We have no sympathy with any spirit which would grind down the laboring man. We believe that labor is entitled

to its just fruits. Repeatedly we are warned in the Scriptures against oppressing the poor. The apostle James utters a warning against the manifestation of this spirit in the last days. There is danger, however, that organized labor will grow autocratic, the same as entrenched capital.

What a blessing it would be if every man could appreciate fully the position taken by those who seemingly oppose him. But this is difficult to do. It is only as the grace of Christ fills the heart and transforms the life that any man is able to view questions of personal interest unselfishly. This spirit of unselfishness is the great need of the world today. We cannot afford to be carried away with the spirit among men. We cannot afford to permit the spirit of partisan strife to fill our minds and blind our eyes. To the extent we do this we shall be cut off from effective labor for those with whom we differ.

When we begin to antagonize our neighbors, we cannot labor for them in the spirit of the Master. When he was here on earth, class distinctions existed, even as they do today. Repeatedly efforts were made to draw Christ into some controversy. This he studiously avoided. He did not side with the Pharisees against the Sadducees. He did not align himself with or against the Herodians. He refused to be drawn into the controversy over the question of Roman tribute. He recognized that his mission was to all men,—to the king on his throne, to the serf in the field,—and he refused to place himself in a position that would cut off his access to any human heart. In this he furnished an example for every believer. We are gospel heralds to rich and poor, learned and illiterate, to whites and blacks, to employers and employees, to men of every political affiliation. In the midst of earth's turmoil we are to cherish in our hearts the peace of heaven, the love of the Master, and we are to reach out on every side into every one of life's avenues and win for Christ the men and women who are outside of his fold.

May the Master give us wisdom, that we may know how rightly to relate ourselves to each one of life's relationships, making us wise collaborators with him in the salvation of our fellow men.

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IN a recent letter Elder J. O. Corliss writes: "I have completed the Reading Course for the current year, and I have been deeply impressed with the importance of our people's becoming acquainted with the contents of 'The Hand That Intervenes.' To my mind there is nothing better calculated to revive waning faith and to quicken pace in the message our people stand for. Its importance should be frequently urged through the REVIEW, and its circulation be pushed by every laudable means."

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ON October 29, Brother and Sister Clarence E. Schofield left New York aboard the S. S. "Vauban," en route for Brazil. Both Brother and Sister Schofield belonged to the General Conference staff in Washington. Brother Schofield answers a call from Brazil for a secretary and treasurer for that union.