

The Advent Sabbath
Review Herald
THE FIELD IS THE WORLD

Vol. 97

Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., Thursday, January 22, 1920

No. 4



Photo by M. Nielsen.

MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL, SKODSBORG

First row (left to right): W. T. Knox; E. E. Frauchiger, Czecho-Slovakia; M. N. Campbell, Great Britain; G. W. Schubert, Central Germany; A. G. Daniells; L. R. Conradi; W. A. Spicer; H. F. Seaberth, East Germany; J. Wolfgarten, Austria.

Second row: L. P. Tieche, Latin; Guy Dail, Switzerland; Dr. J. C. Ottosen, Skodsborg; P. Drinhaus, West Germany.

Third row: O. J. O. Röst, Norway; P. P. Paulini, Rumania; J. C. Raft, Scandinavia.

Fourth row: E. Bjaanas, Scandinavia; M. M. Olsen, Denmark; A. G. Christiansen, West Denmark; N. C. Bergersen, Northland; Mrs. A. G. Christiansen.

Fifth row: H. Hartkop, Hamburg Publishing House; Dr. L. E. Conradi, Berlin Sanatorium; Martha Anderson, Skodsborg; A. Kiessner, Hamburg; C. M. Scott, Christiania Health Institute.

Sixth row: Professor Sucksdorf, Finland; Dr. A. Andersen and Dr. Jensine Iversen, Skodsborg; M. Stahl, Germany; C. O. and Mrs. Carlstjerna, Central Sweden; Martha Pedersen, Skodsborg; Seth Lundström, North Sweden; Asta Svensson, Skodsborg; E. Ahrén, Sweden; H. L. Henriksen, Copenhagen; E. Arnesen, Scandinavia; Sister Skands, Denmark; Jens Olsen, Scandinavia.

"In the Beginning --- God"

LLEWELLYN A. WILCOX

I AM standing at the portal of tomorrow. The everlasting gates are shut upon the realm of yesterday, and the seal thereon is irrevocably set. I cannot enter there again. No more can I walk its devious pathways. Last night the sun went down upon the past, and in the darkness of the intervening hours there was one who ushered me out and closed the gates that they might open nevermore to me.

For you the ways of yesterday may have been pleasantness and peace. You may be able to look back from the threshold where you stand, and through walls of transparent memory see usefulness and fruitfulness where you have walked. You may see a myriad flowers you planted and a myriad fountains you opened for other wayfarers, weary and worn, and you may count many hours of unselfish service as you would count a string of purest pearls; and so a golden sunset may have crowned the satisfaction of a perfect day. But not for me.

I, too, look back with eyes of unforgetfulness into the land of yesterday, but I see only barrenness and fruitlessness and failure, and a wild wilderness of neglect — noxious weeds and ugly brambles choking up the wasted hours, on which the sun sank darkly down, enshrouded in the thick gloom of defeat. Along the path I may not tread again lie the shattered tokens of the battle which I fought so ingloriously.

But beyond the wide-flung doors of the future I see the long avenue stretching on, and a realm sunlit with opportunity and radiant with hope. And the zephyrs that fan my cheek from this unexplored after-whiles whisper that perhaps this may be the last lap of the pilgrimage. "And forgetting those things which are behind, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

Behind me the desolate desert I made of my last year; before me — what? With "my times in His hand," a Beulah land on the borders of glory, even a garden of God.

It may be the way of the mountains. It may be the way of the Cross. But this is the way that leadeth Home, — and with the cheer of the presence of the great Comrade, it shall not be solitary, but shall blossom as the rose.

In the great book of your life, the chapter of your last twelve months may be well written with golden deeds. You, perhaps, can look back with righteous pride and say, "I have fought a good fight. I have finished the course. I am not ashamed of the leaf I have written before angels and before men."

But I cannot. My page is all blotted and stained and torn. It is spoiled with a scrawl of countless imperfections; and how can I endure to have the great Inspector see it?

But now he comes, and ever so tenderly he speaks to me:

"Waste no tears
O'er the blotted record of past years,
But smile, O smile to see
The fair white pages that remain for thee."

"Here is a clean sheet.
Do better now, my child."

The old year has passed away. He is dead and gone, departed. Would that I had been kinder while he was with me! Would that I had improved my op-

portunities! Would that I had been more like Jesus! Would that I had been blinder to the faults of others! Would that I had been more patient under provocation! Would that I had left all the long retinue of bitter, thoughtless, idle words unsaid!

Is there no way to remedy the past? O there is! Here in the dawning of a new year I keep morning watch with the Lord. In this beginning, ere the cares and affairs of the year's intoxication come upon me, I pause to hear his gentle voice tenderly appealing, "Come unto me!" I come. I come with my soul torn by the bitterness of remorse, crying out,

"Forgive! 'Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew' — with the new year — 'a right spirit within me!' Make me all over again! Make my past as though it had not been. Make me different, Father!"

To you who pray this New Year's prayer with me, this prayer up out of the depths for deliverance, this is the good cheer of the Redeemer:

"Behold, I make all things new!" "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creation [margin, R. V.]: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." I will not patch you up. I will not take you into my repair shop and mend you. No! Now you are a new creation. Your past is oblivion to heaven. You have accepted me for past, for present, for future, and it is no longer you that live, but I that live in you. I have given you a clean slate. Henceforth you are a new creation!"

So I stand today on the grave of my errors, and lift up my voice in a new song, even praise unto my God, for the beginning of a new life, his victorious life.

And let me ask of all whose eyes shall ever fall on this which has been written, will you with me put first things first?

Will you come into the secret of his pavilion in the opening light of these first weeks of the new year, and talk with God before you talk with any man, consult the divine Book before you seek any human book?

"God shall be first," and he who is our alpha shall be also our omega. God shall be first, and he will keep us to the last. God shall be first, and "all these things shall be added unto you."

Make first things first!

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 HOLY BIBLE IS THE FIELD OF THE WORLD And Sabbath HERALD

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

VOL. 97

TAKOMA PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 22, 1920

No. 4

General Conference Committee Council in Europe

Skodsborg, Denmark, November 27 to December 3, 1919

Our European Council

A. G. DANIELLS

OUR people the world over will read with deep interest and gladness of heart the reports of our European Council given in this number of the REVIEW. When the Great War broke upon the world so suddenly in 1914, it brought to us the greatest anxiety concerning our cause in European countries. Many earnest prayers were offered in behalf of our fellow laborers, our brethren and sisters in the faith,—and our work generally throughout Europe. With deepest interest we watched for any items of news regarding our people and our institutions in those fields. As we had never before passed through such a crisis as this, we felt seriously apprehensive regarding the outcome. Our petitions were surely heard and answered. This is the only explanation that can be given for the experiences that have come to our people and to our work.

Very soon after the war began, the members of the General Conference Committee who were in America decided that as soon as possible after the close of the war a representative delegation should hasten across the Atlantic to visit our people in the different countries where the conflict had raged. The time of waiting called for frequent renewal of faith and courage, for the struggle continued much longer than any of us supposed possible; but at the end of five years the way was clear.

Just before the Boulder Council convened, last October, our leading brethren in Europe began sending very urgent requests for us to visit them without delay. This was advised by the Council, and on the 15th of November Brethren W. T. Knox and W. A. Spicer, with the writer, left New York for Denmark. We were accompanied by a number of the European brethren who had come to America to attend the Boulder meeting. These were Elder J. C. Raft, president of the Scandinavian Union; Elder M. N. Campbell, president of the British Union; Elder L. P. Tieche, president of the Latin Union; and Elder Guy Dail, secretary of the European section of the General Conference. We were devoutly grateful for a safe voyage and a smooth sea across the Atlantic at this season of the year.

On our arrival at the Skodsborg Sanitarium, we were met by brethren and sisters from various parts

of Europe. And what a glad meeting! Not since the declaration of war had such a gathering been possible. Here were men and women who had borne the great and solemn responsibilities of leadership in the cause of God in the very midst of the most destructive war the world has ever known. Only these workers know how great was the strain and stress of those long years. Men and women of such clear vision, courage, and loyalty are an asset of inestimable value to any movement. They are just the kind the threefold gospel message of Revelation 14 is developing in all parts of the world. Well, we were glad to clasp hands again and exchange fraternal greetings, and then to settle down to the work of the Council.

The minutes given by our Secretary, Brother Spicer, in this issue, report the questions that were considered and the decisions reached in our deliberations. I regret that we cannot give complete, up-to-date statistical and financial reports of all our organizations and institutions in the European section. But owing to the suspension of postal regulations during the war, it has been impossible for the secretary for Europe to gather this information. However, the union presidents, mission superintendents, and managers of institutions were able to give quite full, accurate reports of the fields and departments under their care.

These reports show that, with the exception of Russia and Turkey, all phases of our work in all parts of Europe have withstood the shock well. There has been no retreat. The conferences are all there, and forging ahead. Every institution is in successful operation. Thousands of believers have been added; the funds have greatly increased; liabilities have been materially reduced; and our work generally has been enlarged during the terrible crisis. This is surely the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous to behold.

Think of the desolations the war has brought to nations! Kings have been hurled from their thrones; cabinets have fallen; governments have been overthrown; revolution has run riot; commerce has been dislocated; and financial burdens greater in magnitude than anything ever before known have been loaded upon the backs of the people. Millions are out of employment; food and fuel are altogether inadequate to meet the needs of the people; and the

cost of living has doubled in most countries. Hundreds of thousands are dying from exposure and starvation. "Austria is bleeding to death from every vein," declares its president in an appeal to the world for immediate relief.

In the midst of all this ruin and desolation our people and our institutions stand like a shining oasis in the desert. The hand of God has been over them, shielding them from serious harm, and even prospering them, surrounded as they were by the most forbidding conditions. We shall be blind and recreant indeed if we fail to learn lessons of great value from these experiences. They show plainly that God's work stands; that it is not overturned by changes that take place in the world. It lives and grows always, whether conditions seem favorable or unfavorable. Knowing this, we need never lose heart.

But whatever the conditions, the Lord works through his people. He calls men and women to positions of responsibility, and uses them in his great program. This is the lesson set forth in the experiences of patriarchs, prophets, apostles, and the reformers of modern times; and thus the Lord has used the men who have borne the heavy responsibilities of leadership throughout Europe during these years of trouble and distress.

Elder L. R. Conradi, the General Conference vice-president for Europe, has carried a tremendous load. He has faced the gravest problems and difficulties that have ever come to any of us. And the Lord has surely given him help to meet them. For a third of a century he has been directly and constantly connected with our work in Europe. His strenuous labors, his careful planning, and his undaunted courage have been greatly blessed of God in the upbuilding of the work. This is not to say that there have been no mistakes, no failures, no wrongs; but it is to say that our merciful Father hears the repentant cry for mercy, pardon, and help. He deals with men according to their earnest desire and abiding purpose to be true and faithful and loyal to him and his work. Thus God has wonderfully sustained and blessed Brother Conradi and his associates during these years of calamity and ruin in Europe.

But now that the war is over, and we find our denominational work on such splendid vantage ground, all eyes are turned to the future. The backward look ministers comfort and fosters assurance and courage, but it must be taken seldom, and even then hurriedly, for there still remains much to be done for the suffering, the sorrowing, and the hopeless around us. The dominant note being sounded by our leaders in Europe is for a quick, strong advance.

Conditions have been changed wonderfully by the war. Class distinctions have altered. To millions the outlook today is not what it was five years ago. The manner of life, the self-contentment, the controlling ambitions, have all undergone more or less change. The minds of the masses are confused; they are more plastic than for a generation past.

Therefore it is believed that great avenues of opportunity in soul-winning endeavor have been opened to us. Our evangelists are able to secure far larger audiences than ever before. This is true in almost all the countries of Europe. People flock to our meetings in such large numbers that it is difficult to secure halls large enough for the audiences. The loss of relatives and property, the privation and suffering, the distress and perplexity, pressing hard upon these poor souls, have cut the ties that bound them to this

world. They desire a better country. They want to know more about the world to come, and the preparation necessary to be saved. This, our brethren tell us, is the present attitude of many toward the question of religion.

But it is the conviction of our people that immediate action is necessary in order to secure the largest and best results. They fear that the minds of the masses will not long remain open and plastic. The hardening process works rapidly. Hence the need of clear vision and prompt action. It was felt by those who attended the Council in Skodsborg that by the careful study of the problems we now face, by the prompt adjustment of our administrative program to meet the new situation, and by the provision made to increase and strengthen the staff of experienced leaders and workers in Europe, we have already made great progress toward the inauguration of this new movement.

Our brethren in America will rally to this program, I am sure. It is a most important part of our world program for quickly finishing the work committed to us. *The finishing of His work!* What a grand task! What an inspiring objective for which to live, and labor, and sacrifice! Lord, make thy people willing in this day of thy power.

* * *

Impressions of the Skodsborg Council

W. T. KNOX

AFTER a period of about six years, we have been able to hold a council of the general workers in Europe. During this time that has witnessed the most direful events of earth's history, in which nations have been blotted out and new nations brought into existence; when some of the strongest governments have been brought to the brink of bankruptcy, and millions of the manhood of the contending powers have given up their lives in the fierce struggle; when the vast multitude of their citizens are so reduced in vitality, from lack of proper nourishment and warm clothing, that their very existence is threatened during the present winter; when their deprivation is giving rise to all manner of lawlessness, so that at times it has appeared as if the very foundations of society were being moved out of their place,—during this time the General Conference has been able to send but one representative to Europe, and even in his case only a partial visit to our work and workers could be made.

It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that we felt much anxiety concerning the effect the World War might have had on the work of God in these war-stricken countries, for during that time very meager, if any, information was received by us, especially concerning the work in the territory of the Central Powers, the Balkan States, Turkey, Russia, and some of the mission fields heretofore cared for by Europe.

While the General Conference has been largely ignorant of conditions in many of the conferences and missions in the territory alluded to above, yet the war developed a situation that for the good of the work made it necessary for us to abandon and declare void the organization that for years had bound the work in Europe into one organization; and conditions made it necessary that this step should be taken by the General Conference Committee without consultation with our European brethren, and without the development

of any well-defined plan for the conduct of our work there. That great concern was felt by all the General Conference Committee over this situation can well be understood, and also their anxiety that at the earliest moment a general meeting or council of all our European brethren might be held. After the signing of the armistice, it was hoped that such a meeting might be held during the summer of 1919, but the long-drawn-out negotiations over the Peace Treaty extinguished that hope, and for a time it appeared as if at least another year must pass before our hopes for such a council could be realized.

Finally, however, arrangements were made for such a meeting at Skodsborg, Denmark; and, although there could not be so large an attendance as we had hoped, yet there were brought together four of the officers of the General Conference, including Elder L. R. Conrad, who has for so many years been the leader and president of the old European Division; Brother Guy Dail, the secretary; Sister Alice Küssner, the treasurer; the union conference presidents of the old division; and nearly all the leading workers in the Scandinavian Union.

Around our council table, therefore, were gathered men and women from those countries that for five years have been engaged in the deadliest struggle the world has ever witnessed. Little or nothing was said in public about their sufferings; but in private conversations, glimpses were given of the trying experiences through which many of our people have been obliged to pass, and through which they are still passing.

As we listened to the reports submitted to the Council by these leaders, we were all constrained to acknowledge that, notwithstanding the fearful ordeals through which our brethren had passed, notwithstanding their trying circumstances and the many hindering causes, and notwithstanding the fact that they were in a large measure denied the benefits of consultation with one another, and that their corps of laborers had been sadly reduced or entirely obliterated by governmental conscription, yet the hand of God had been over his work in a most signal manner. While governments have been obliterated, while the social and political fabric of many nations has been rent asunder and a general condition of chaos created, yet the cause of God has probably never in a like period made the progress that it has during this time of war and bloodshed. More than ten thousand persons have been added to our membership in Europe, and progress has been seen in all the conferences involved, the most notable increase being in Rumania, Austria, the German union conferences, Scandinavia, and Great Britain. Their conference finances are in a good condition, although in some instances their currency at the present time is of but little value. All our institutions have maintained their existence, many of them enjoying a marked degree of prosperity.

Naturally, after all the experiences through which they have passed, many serious and weighty questions concerning territory, finances, and organization awaited our consideration and decision. Here was manifested in a marked manner the binding and unifying influence of the message that makes the believers of all nations one people in Christ Jesus. Brotherly love and consideration characterized all the deliberations. There was an entire lack of crimination and recrimination. Although separated during these years of trial, and although each group had

been obliged to determine the course to be pursued under the prevailing military regulations, all felt that their brethren had been under the guidance of God, and had followed the best course left open to them, and that in it all they had been wonderfully guided and blessed by God.

The writer will not attempt to recount any of the decisions arrived at, as these will be given in the secretary's report of the meeting, but will simply state that while it was the hope of those present that conditions would permit of holding a more generally attended council during the summer of 1920, yet we believe that, even failing in this, the decisions made will enable the work to go forward with increased vigor, and that proper provision will be made for an aggressive campaign in their mission fields.

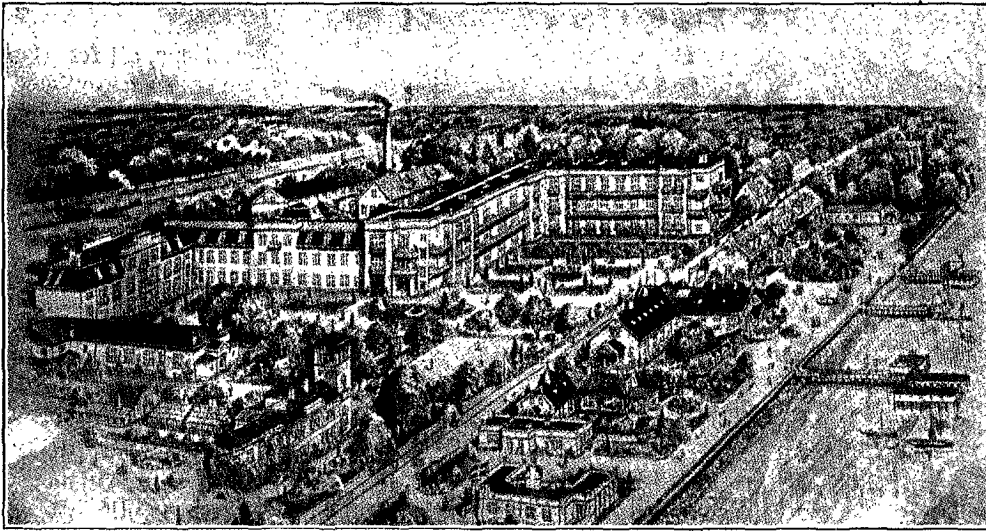
Our one great regret was that none of our brethren from the great Russian field were able to meet with us. Rumors of an indefinite character from that field have caused us to hope that the work in that country has been prospered, and although there have been, from time to time, vague reports of the loss of the lives of some of our leading workers, our hope that their lives have been spared has been again revived.

It has frequently been stated that our last General Conference was the best the denomination ever held. All who attended the Autumn Council at Boulder have agreed that that meeting was by far the best we ever held. The writer is equally convinced that the Skodsborg Council came behind these two meetings in no good thing. As the brethren separated, it was with renewed courage and increased brotherly love.

It would not be proper to close this report without making some allusion to the appeal for needed financial relief for our European brethren, launched in America during the latter part of 1919. During the Council we were entirely without information as to the result of this appeal, but the reports of the workers, modest as they were, concerning the sufferings and privations of our brethren in large portions of Germany, Austria, the Balkan States, and Turkey, were most pitiful. The officers of the General Conference felt that, under the circumstances, with winter right upon us, we would not be warranted in leaving the meeting without making some immediate provision for their pressing necessities. Anticipating, therefore, a liberal response to our appeal to our North American brethren, we authorized the immediate expenditure of \$10,000 for our suffering brethren, and evidently this will be only a beginning of what we must do. Very many of the brethren have had their little homes and belongings destroyed. Food and fuel are very scarce, and are sold at fabulous prices on account of the scarcity and the greatly depreciated currency of the countries.

We are informed that it is unsafe to purchase and ship the necessary goods from America, as the desperate situation has caused robbery of trains in transit to be a very common occurrence. The only safe course open to us appears to be to send our money to the conferences involved, and let our brethren over there purchase, as best they may, the things most needed by them.

So whatever may have been the amount of our previous gifts for this purpose, let us in America, out of the abundance with which the Lord has blessed us, continue to give and give again until the needs of our brethren are met, at least in part.



THE SKODSBORG SANIARIUM, BY THE SEA

The Skodsborg Council

MALCOLM N. CAMPBELL
President British Union

AFTER a very pleasant voyage of eleven days, our company, composed of Elders A. G. Daniells, W. T. Knox, W. A. Spicer, J. C. Raft, L. P. Tieche, Guy Dail, and the writer, reached Copenhagen, Nov. 26, 1919, the day set for the opening of the European Council. It seems most remarkable that the delegates from America and from all parts of Europe, excepting Russia, should, in these troublous and uncertain times, be able to gather on a definite date, and to open a council at the hour previously decided upon. Elder Daniells opened the Council, and presided at its sittings throughout.

At the first meeting, a detailed account was given of the causes which led to the dissolution of the divisional organizations as administrative entities. A full discussion followed, and all present saw the wisdom of the changes that had been made, and heartily accepted the new arrangement. From the very first our hearts flowed together, and we worked as members of the same family. It was evident that the rancors of political strife had not affected the love of brethren for one another. The blessed message of the third angel unites the hearts of believers of all nationalities in the spirit of charity and loving-kindness. Our deliberations were most harmonious, and we realized that the Spirit of God was the predominant influence. Large plans were laid for the future operation of the work on this side of the Atlantic, and these plans will, we feel, give strong impetus to the work in the coming days.

Each European union was given foreign-mission responsibility in fields that naturally fall to the nations embraced within the territory of the union involved. This will stimulate the interest and benevolence of the believers in foreign-mission work, and furnish an incentive to the youth in our European conferences to prepare for service in heathen lands.

The introduction of the departments into the European organizations will also prove a very helpful adjunct to the work. For more than two years these departments have been in operation in the British field, and we have realized their value in a very tangible way.

After nine days of earnest work and counsel, we separated, thanking God for the opportunity the

European Council furnished us to study and plan together for the advancement of the work of God in the home and foreign fields that fall under our direction. The time which our American brethren took from their pressing duties in America to spend with us on this side of the water, seems to us one of the best investments of time they ever made. The leaders return to their various fields with renewed courage, to take up the work

again, with confidence greatly strengthened in the ultimate triumph of the third angel's message.

Stanborough Park, Watford.

* * *

Report of the General Conference Committee Council in Europe

At the last Autumn Council of the General Conference Committee, held at Boulder, Colo., in October, 1919, there were present four representatives from Europe: J. C. Raft, of the Scandinavian Union; M. N. Campbell, of the British Union; L. P. Tieche, of the Latin Union; and Guy Dail, representing the general work in Europe.

The presence of these brethren, with their reports of progress of the work during the war time in that field, was one of the cheering features of that good Council. They brought with them the call for representatives of the General Conference office to visit Europe for a brief council in November, at such place as would admit of the attendance of representatives from the various parts of Europe.

Elder J. C. Raft, of the Scandinavian Union, had come to Boulder with a special burden to urge the importance of holding such a council at once, having had conferences with Elder L. R. Conradi in regard to the matter. These brethren had arranged that a brief cable message would set the date and form a call for brethren from the various countries to make passport and traveling arrangements to meet at Skodsborg, a suburb of Copenhagen, Denmark, where the Skodsborg Sanitarium had offered facilities for the meeting.

The Arrangement for the Council Agreed To

The Boulder meeting voted to grant the request of the European brethren, and appointed Brethren A. G. Daniells, W. T. Knox, and W. A. Spicer to attend. These, in company with Brethren J. C. Raft, M. N. Campbell, L. P. Tieche, and Guy Dail, sailed from New York November 15, on the Scandinavian-American liner "United States."

For a while, in view of the regulations adopted by Denmark to scrutinize carefully all arrivals,—evidently to guard against disturbing or anarchistic influences,—it seemed that our party would be unable to sail in time to reach Skodsborg on the date already set by cable. The regulations required that the names of all intending arrivals should be sent

on to Copenhagen, and permits to enter be granted by the department of justice there. The Danish consulate in New York was, therefore, unable to visé the passports (stamp them for entry into the country), and there was not time for the applications to go to Copenhagen. It was found at the Norwegian consulate, however, that visés could be secured to Norway; and so all hands embarked for Christiania, Norway, feeling assured that a few days' delay there would enable us to get the Danish permits.

However, the matter came out much better than this. In the north Atlantic, nearing the Orkneys, Elder Raft sent a wireless to Denmark, stating particulars, and asking that the permits might be awaiting us at the Danish consulate in Christiania. A few days later, while in the North Sea, a wireless message met us, stating that our Danish brethren had received a special permit from the department of justice by which we would be admitted without the usual passport visés, and therefore the party had no need to disembark at Christiania.

Thinking of our brethren gathering at Skodsborg, we thanked God for the privilege of going straight through to Copenhagen without delay. "I never knew of that's being done before," said the purser, as we returned to him the stop-over tickets for Christiania, which he had issued.

We learned later that Dr. J. C. Ottosen had gone personally to the department, and secured the favor which enabled our party to reach Copenhagen just a few hours before the time set for opening the Council. The brethren from Europe were also there, and the Council opened promptly, all feeling that the good hand of Providence had been over the arrangements.

A Good Council

"This Council will save us practically a year in our work in Europe," said Elder L. R. Conradi, at the close of the meeting. The brethren felt that they could reconstruct and reorganize their work, and go on with it understandingly and with the closest of co-operation, as the result of the plans developed.

Those who had attended the Boulder Council — which certainly was a most blessed season — found themselves continually comparing this Skodsborg Council with that one. "It is another Boulder," was the verdict we heard more than once pronounced.

For five years there had been practically no contact between the various divisions of the European work. Save for the visit of the Secretary to the German conferences in 1917, abruptly terminated within two months, no one from the General Conference had been in touch with the workers there during three years. Now for representatives from practically every portion of Europe, except Russia, to be able to gather in council together was a privilege indeed, and the blessing of the Lord was felt day by day, binding all hearts together in fellowship in the one work, and leading to plans and decisions that brought clear light and conviction that the divine guidance had been over the work.

Committee Members Present

A. G. Daniells, L. R. Conradi, W. T. Knox, W. A. Spicer; J. C. Raft, Scandinavian Union; H. F. Schuberth, East German Union; G. W. Schubert, Central European Union; P. Drinhaus, West German Union; L. P. Tietche, Latin Union; M. N. Campbell, British Union; E. E. Frauchiger, Czecho-Slovakian Conference; P. P. Paulini, Rumanian Conference; J. Wolfgarten, Levant Mission.

Others Present

G. Dail and Miss A. Küssner, of the general European work.

Scandinavia: Dr. J. C. Ottosen, Dr. N. P. Nelson, Dr. A. Anderson, Dr. (Miss) J. Iversen, E. Arnesen, Jens Olsen, A. G. Christiansen, N. C. Bergersen, O. J. O. Röst, C. O. Carlstjerna, L. Muderspach, E. Ahren, M. M. Olsen, A. Wasli, C. M. Scott, E. Bjaanas, J. P. U. Jensen, C. Pedersen, H. L. Henriksen, C. Hansen, S. Aalbirk, H. P. Panduro, Martha Andersen, Martha Pedersen, Mrs. J. C. Raft, Asta Svensson.

Finland: Prof. Wilhelm Sucksdorff.

Germany: H. Hartkop, manager of the Hamburg Publishing House; M. Stahl, manager of the Friedensau institutions; Dr. L. E. Conradi, superintendent of the new sanitarium, near Berlin; Mrs. L. E. Conradi.

Daily Program

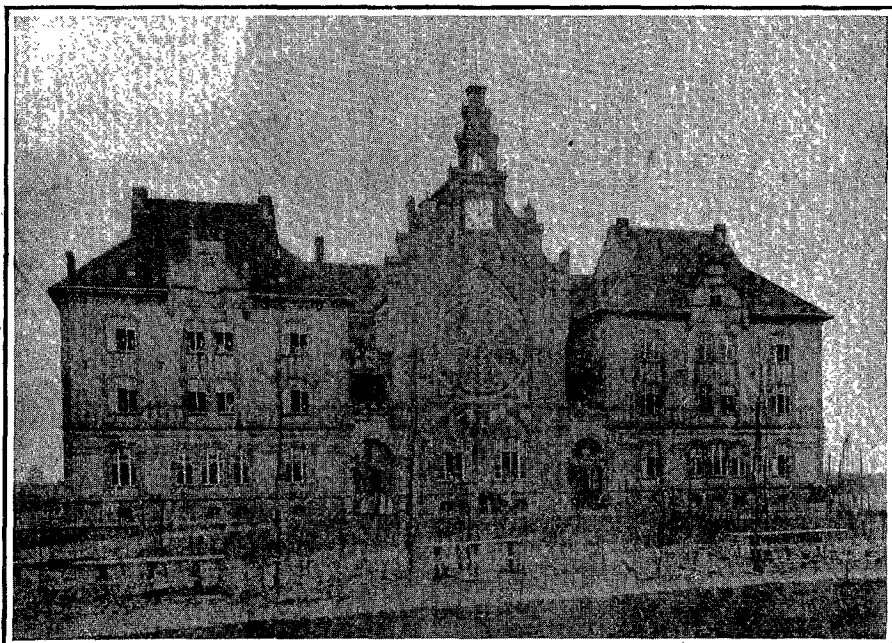
Morning session.....	8: 30-11: 30
Afternoon session.....	1: 30- 5: 00
Evening session.....	7: 00- 9: 00

The first portion of the morning session was conducted as a devotional service. At times the regular sessions were interrupted for committee work, and the evening session was sometimes devoted to addresses, though seldom, as the regular Council work was pressed very steadily. The sessions were generally held in the sanitarium chapel.

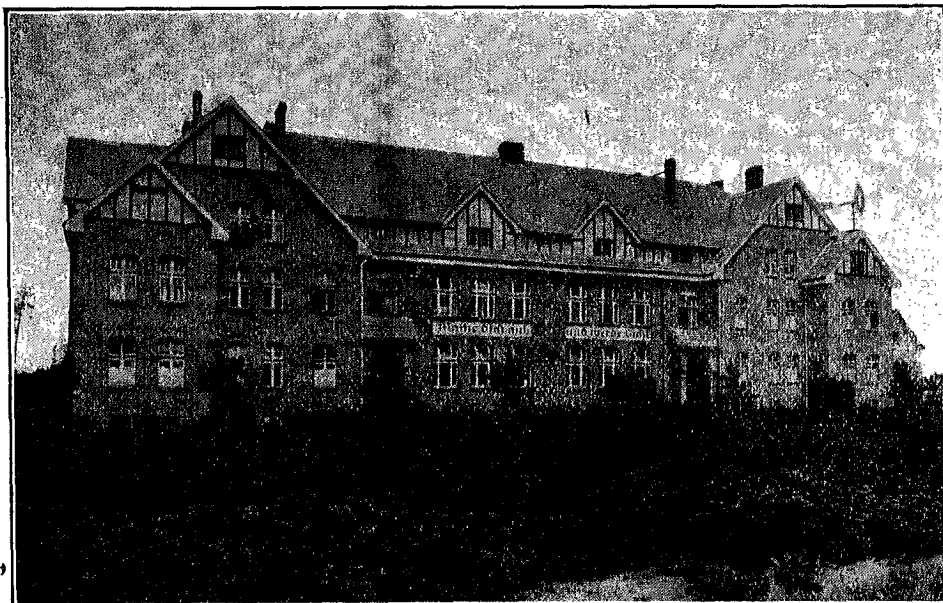
Omitting many details, we give the following summary of the proceedings, day by day, in order that the reader may enter as fully as possible into the incidents and actions of this Council in Europe. Each day's sittings were recorded as one meeting.

FIRST MEETING

After the devotional service, the minutes proceed.



MAIN BUILDING OF THE FRIEDENSAU SCHOOL, GERMANY



SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST SCHOOL AT FRIEDENSAU, GERMANY

Welcome.

Words of welcome were spoken by J. C. Raft, in behalf of the Scandinavian Union. L. R. Conradi spoke of the joy the brethren in Europe felt in gathering in council after years of interruption of such gatherings. Dr. Ottosen, of the sanitarium, spoke words of welcome, also in behalf of the family of workers, numbering more than two hundred, all told.

Greetings to Europe

The Chairman stated that the brethren in America sent their warmest greetings to the brethren in Europe. After speaking of the good providences of God in making it possible for us to meet at this time, he dwelt quite fully on the recent Boulder Council, and on the great blessing that came into that meeting, as plans were laid for a larger and more rapid work. He said that when the Treasurer there presented the facts of the financial demands of the enlarging work, the brethren from union and local conferences voted to double the weekly gifts, making it 50 cents instead of 25 cents a week for missions. The conference representatives there voted that the local conferences in America should definitely train an average of two missionary families each year for the mission fields. This means more money for the work and a large number of trained workers for the mission fields in these times when everything calls for a rapid advance. In other ways that Council at Boulder made great strides in developing plans for mission work and for increasing activity in home missionary operations on the part of every church member.

Progress in Europe

L. R. Conradi spoke of the progress in Europe, giving a comparative survey of the work during the years of the war. Suggestions were made as to new groupings of the fields to harmonize with new political creations. There are now 45,000 members in Europe. We are baptizing from 6,000 to 8,000 new members a year.

The importance of having mission fields toward which to turn the attention of the youth and the resources of the believers, was emphasized by Elder Conradi. He reported a good financial condition in the various conferences, as regards tithes and offerings for the work. In conclusion he said:

"Our difficulties on the Continent have lessened in some countries and in some respects; but new difficulties have arisen. It will be a battle to the very end, and the enemy of souls will try in one way or another to hinder the work. We hear of persecutions from Rumania; our meetings are forbidden in some portions of Transylvania and Jugoslavia; our missionaries cannot secure a dwelling in portions of Austria; and the canvassing work has been forbidden in some fields; while in other fields the cost of living has risen to fabulous prices.

"We have great difficulty, in the large cities, in obtaining suitable halls for our growing churches and for public efforts. Property has to be bought, and a strong board of counsel will be necessary to safeguard the present healthy condition of our unions as far as their finances are concerned, also of our institutions.

"We are surely thankful to the Lord for his preserving care over his people throughout Europe, as well as for his providence over our institutions. Often it seemed as if the enemy would succeed and the waves would swallow us up, but God in his mercy intervened, often at the last moment, and brought deliverance at the right time. To him alone be praise for all the victories gained and the deliverances wrought."

Reorganization

The Chairman stated that all the believers would rejoice over the progress thus reported amid the great trouble of war. Now, with a little time of comparative peace, we ought to set our hearts to make greater haste than ever; and to take the whole world into our vision. This calls for the mobilization of all the resources of the cause of God.

One of the things to be considered in this Council is how to organize the believers so as to call every one, young and old, into service, that every one may be working steadily and to a point. We must study the readjustment of territories and plans, from the church to the General Conference, and simplify in order to achieve the end with as little waste of energy and resources as possible. We must organize for a mighty drive forward.

SECOND MEETING

Devotional Service

In the devotional services it was good to hear again the prayers ascending, in the various languages represented, to the throne of grace, where all languages and tongues are as one.

L. R. Conradi led in the morning devotional service, reading, with comment, the first portion of Isaiah 40 and Psalms 102:12-18. The occasion gave special force to these portions of the word, which came to our ears anew as spoken at this morning hour in Skodsborg:

"Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. . . . The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord. . . . Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low: and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain: and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together. . . . O Jerusalem, that bringest good tidings, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up, be not afraid. . . . Behold, the Lord God will come."

Amid the wreck and ruin and trouble and sorrow of the World War there is a message of comfort for the children of God, and assurance that the way of

the Lord will be prepared, notwithstanding every hindrance. The psalmist's words assure us also:

"Thou shalt arise, and have mercy upon Zion: for the time to favor her, yea, the set time, is come. . . . For he hath looked down from the height of his sanctuary; from heaven did the Lord behold the earth; to hear the groaning of the prisoner; to loose those that are appointed to death."

With the coming of the time appointed in prophecy has come the movement that proclaims the message for the time.

The Plan of Organization

The Chairman, Elder Daniells, occupied the first part of the meeting with a general outline of the plan of our work for the world, as developed through the years. The plan has grown from church organizations into local conferences, into union conferences, and into the General Conference.

The Local Conference

The members of the local church elect delegates, who meet in conference and choose the conference officers. The conference is composed of all the believers in that particular territory, and is an agency for concerted and united action in doing the work of the church. It is a self-governing body, organized to increase the efficiency of every believer by united action.

The Union Conference

By the development of the work in Australia and New Zealand from churches and conferences into our first union conference, the natural growth into union conference organization was illustrated. In order that local conferences within a geographical section might gain strength by concerted action, a group of related conferences met in a union of local conferences. This plan was later adopted by the General Conference for all the world.

In the union organization, each president of a local conference becomes a member of the union committee, and so bears responsibility for all actions. Thus plans formed in the union are taken to each local conference, and from the local conference to the church, to the people, so that all the people may be united in the one work.

The General Body

The unions have elected delegates to the general world body, uniting all believers in the common work. Every president of a union is a member of the General Conference Committee, thus uniting the unions in the General, as the local conferences are united in the union, and as the churches are united in the local conferences, thus making a general work as nearly as possible representative of the body of believers.

The whole plan forms the agency by which the believers unite for concerted action in calling for and utilizing the devotion of every member and every resource in the cause of God. The lines of work may be stated thus:

1. Evangelistic — preaching by evangelists.
2. Home mission work — all the people at work, every man, woman, youth, and child in the service.
3. Educational — training the youth for God.
4. Young people's work — seeking to win to Christ and organize the young people, touching the youth and children in every church, and every isolated youth.
5. Publishing — now growing into sales of between three and four million dollars annually. The other departments, especially the Home Missionary Department, do an increasing proportion in the circulation of literature.
6. Sabbath school work — guiding the believers in the study of the Bible. A great agency in gathering mission funds and increasing interest in missions.
7. Religious Liberty and Medical Departments — these also have their appointed work.

This departmental arrangement has developed wonderful efficiency in our work, setting specialists, or experts, at work to give individual attention to each line of service, and to get every member into line and the whole church into action.

So, too, in a sense, our union organizations are departments, geographical, all together laboring to get the whole church active in giving the whole gospel to the whole world in this generation.

Organization Changes

The Chairman explained the action of the San Francisco General Conference in 1918, in recommending that the division plan of organization be discontinued, leaving the matter of the European Division for action when a council in Europe could be held. He further explained that later, by reason of international complications, the General Conference Committee was compelled to take action dissolving the European Division without waiting for a European council. W. T. Knox gave the facts as developed in conferences with the United States Department of Justice and War Board, which questioned financial relationships between centers in the Latin Union and other portions of Europe, and required the dissolving of the European Division organization if the General Conference treasury were to be allowed to have business connection with institutions in the Latin Union, particularly the Spanish publishing work.

Elder Conradi stated that in Europe also the question of these relationships had caused difficulty in meeting the questionings and requirements of gov-



House on the Estate Added to the Watford (England) Headquarters, Now Used as the Ladies' Dormitory by the College

ernment officials. He felt that the situation in Europe was peculiar, and required special study in order to devise some arrangement or organization to fit the needs.

A recess was taken to the afternoon hour, when this topic was further considered.

European Conditions

L. R. Conradi led out in a statement of the development of organization in Europe. Tracing the history of the work in Europe during the thirty-seven years of its existence, it is found that in the course of the years Europe has had five different organizations. The aim throughout was to express the feeling of the brethren in Europe that they should have some means of concerted action and meetings for counsel. The war has made it impracticable, for the present at least, to have now a European Division in the old sense of the term. But he pleaded for some means or arrangement for mutual counsel, and for conduct of mission enterprises. The problem was to find ways of doing this, and means of handling the financial matters involved.

Others spoke of the question of plans of work, and the Chair was asked to name three committees, one on plans and recommendations, one on finance, and one on distribution of labor.

THIRD MEETING

Appointment of Committees

The Chairman presented nominations for the standing committees, which were accepted as follows:

On Plans: A. G. Daniells, H. F. Schuberth, M. N. Campbell, P. P. Paulini, E. Arnesen, P. Drinhaus, J. Wolfgarten, Dr. J. C. Ottosen, Dr. L. E. Conradi, C. O. Carlstjerna, Guy Dail, E. E. Frauchiger, Professor Sucksdorff, N. C. Bergersen, A. G. Christianesen, O. J. O. Röst, Dr. N. P. Nelson, Dr. A. Anderson, L. Muderspach.

On Finance: W. T. Knox, L. R. Conradi, H. Hartkop, J. C. Raft, M. Stahl, A. Küssner, Jens Olsen, G. W. Schubert, W. A. Spicer, E. Ahren.

Distribution of Labor: Union conference presidents, with the officers of the General Conference.

Departmental Work

It was agreed by the Council to give further time to the study of the departmental plan of work, which had not yet been so fully adopted in Europe as in other fields.

Elder Daniells led in the discussion, reviewing the tested and proved advantages of having strongly

manned departments in the local and union, as well as in the general, work, as the membership grows and the number of members engaged in work increases.

It was first found that the publishing interests, particularly the canvassing work, responded to careful and continuous attention by a leader. Wherever this leadership was lacking, the work suffered. And as the work has grown in various departments of activity, the same results have come from having strong departmental supervision by those who have, by experience, become experts in the various kinds of service. No president of a conference can give this detailed and continuous attention to many lines of work, and the departmental system has greatly strengthened the denominational work.

J. C. Raft stated that he had been strongly impressed, during his recent visit to America, with the development of the departments during recent years. He saw that it was adding greatly to the activities of the denomination. While a beginning had been made in Europe, he felt that they should now plan definitely to increase their provision for departmental work, adding to it until they were fully manned to look after all these departments of activity.

L. R. Conradi spoke of the desire of the believers in Europe to utilize every method that proved a help in the work. The war had broken into all plans for supervising different features of service, and conferences had had to go on as best they could with whatever staff it was possible for them to secure. He was in favor of adding to departmental features as they were able.

M. N. Campbell spoke of the distinct and really remarkable advancement made in Great Britain as a result of organizing the various departments. The publishing department, under the leadership of William Maudsley, who had left the evangelistic field to take this department, had come up by leaps and bounds, and all felt encouraged as they foresaw the great future before it. Another evangelist, F. A. Spearling, had been called to the home missionary department, and his labors had given a new impetus to this phase of the work, seconded, as it had been, by the home missionary secretaries in the local conferences. The Harvest Ingathering work this year, under this leadership, had surprised them all. Elder Campbell recalled the strength that the departmental work had given to the conference work in fields where he had formerly labored in America, and stated that he believed the same results would follow the extension of the plan to the European fields.



SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST INSTITUTIONS AT STANBOROUGH PARK, WATFORD, ENGLAND



Photo by W. H. Smith

"GETTING READY TO GO"

Foreign Mission Band, Stanborough Park Missionary College, Watford, England

It was agreed that plans for stronger departmental work in Europe should be kept in mind, now that the work there is being reorganized and policies adjusted to fit after-war conditions.

It was clearly apparent from the discussion that while our brethren in Central Europe have not had the staff to man their conferences, even to lead out according to the former pre-war plans of work, to say nothing of the improved methods that have developed with our growing work during the last four or five years, the rank and file of believers there have responded wonderfully to the call of need, and a vigorous soul-winning work has been carried forward, even in troublous times. The elderly believers, and the women and the youth have wrought in the home missionary field. More message-bearing pages than ever before were placed among the people, and conversions have followed their efforts. Now, however, the union conferences desire to adopt, as fully as practicable, every approved plan that has been developed for increasing efficiency in giving the gospel message to the millions.

As these problems were discussed, it was evident also that the 45,000 believers in Europe are possessed of the same conviction that has laid hold of the hearts of our people in other lands,—that this time of comparative peace, "a little lull," is a signal to us to give ourselves as never before to the work of carrying the message to all people ere the last great storm shall break.

The Council adjourned, agreeing to give the next morning to the committees for the preparation of business.

FOURTH MEETING

The Committee on Recommendations made a partial report, which was adopted as follows:

Resolution of Thanks

"In assembling in General Conference Committee Council in Europe, with representatives present from so many different parts, we first of all give thanks to God for this privilege of meeting together once more after the years of interruption of such gatherings, giving thanks also for his loving care and grace that have been over the work and the believers in Europe during these years of trial and difficulty. We recognize the hand of God and the mighty working of his Spirit in the ingathering of many thousands of souls, won to Christ and the message of truth through divine blessing upon the labors of the believers, even amid the distresses and distractions of international conflict. For all these blessings and mercies, and

for the large growth in membership during recent years, we praise and adore our heavenly Father, and dedicate ourselves anew to the service of winning souls to Christ and his kingdom."

Those who read will appreciate the circumstances under which this resolution of thanksgiving was adopted, on this first occasion for reporting experiences and exchanging counsels in five years. And instead of the work of winning souls to obedience to the truth having been stopped by the World War, we had reports of the baptism of more than fifteen thousand new believers during these years of distress. The Lord had rebuked all the fears for his work in Europe which had troubled our hearts as the great storm broke.

Truly, we had seen that,

"The world is not without a ruler. The program of coming events is in the hands of the Lord. The Majesty of heaven has the destiny of nations, as well as the concerns of his church, in his own charge. . . . Finite men are not left to carry the burden of responsibility. We need to trust in God, believe in him, and go forward. . . . In Ezekiel's vision, God had his hand beneath the wings of the cherubim. This is to teach his servants that it is divine power that gives them success. . . . The bright light going among the living creatures with the swiftness of lightning represents the speed with which this work will finally go forward to completion."—*Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. V, pp. 753, 754.

The resolution of thanks was voted by workers who had been through one of the darkest periods of history, and had seen, at close range, the mighty hand of God revealed in caring for the concerns of his church amid the clash of nations, as well as overruling in the affairs of men.

Call to Earnest Action

The following was adopted:

"In the coming of peace and more settled conditions in the world, affording an opportunity for gospel work to be carried on with greater facility, we recognize the call of God to this people to give themselves to the work of God with greater earnestness than ever before. While complications in the world may separate nations politically, and all Christians are bound in conscience to be subject to the powers that be in their respective countries, we recognize that the church of God is united in the bonds of the love of Christ for the prosecution of the common work of God in all the earth.

"We rejoice to find the ranks of believers thus united in all lands, notwithstanding that the work has had to be carried forward in isolated sections with no opportunity for counsel together. Where in this isolation men may have taken different courses in meeting the new and unforeseen difficulties that war time brought upon believers, each having to act according to

individual judgment and conscience, we believe that the body of believers everywhere sought to act conscientiously and in the fear of God, with the desire to do the right; and wherever, under different circumstances, the plan of meeting the situation differed, we regard this not as a call to criticize or separate from one another, but to press closer together in the love of the truth, praying with and for one another, and seeking God together that we may learn every lesson that the experience of all parts of the field may have to teach us as the result of the trying times through which the believers have been passing.

"In the light of divine prophecy we know that conditions of peace will not continue to the end; and therefore, in this time we urge believers everywhere to consecrate themselves and their all to God's service, putting away all differences, allowing no divergences of view to break the unity which should characterize the church of God. We call upon all believers to join in the dedication of heart and life and strength and resources to personal and united service in hastening to give to all people in the home fields and in all the world the message that God has committed to us in these last days to prepare a people for the coming of the Lord."

European Foreign Mission Fields

The next recommendation adopted deals with the matter of mission fields for the European unions beyond their own borders. This problem had to be studied from the point of view of after-war political conditions, which affect both the question of administering the fields and supplying workers and the question of finance, some governments taking strict account of any arrangement looking toward sending money outside their borders.

Furthermore, Europe is separated by language areas. Our conferences in America can readily be kept in touch with the foreign fields through the REVIEW and by other agencies, and can work as one in supplying help to the missions. In Europe, with its resources of money and youth, it has been found difficult to work the far fields as one, owing to the language divisions. To meet the situation, the following plan of operation was adopted:

Plan for Foreign Mission Work

"Appreciating the devotion of the believers in Europe to the cause of foreign missions, and their faithfulness in the past in giving their means and their young people for the hastening of the gospel message to all the world; and,

"Recognizing the help and the inspiration that come to the various sections of the field from direct contact with the mission territory for which money may be given and to which the attention of the young people may be directed as fields calling for their service, and consecration as missionaries; therefore,

"We recommend, That while the conferences in Europe stand ready to share their resources of means and workers with needy fields in any part of the world, there be planned special mission territory for five great natural divisions in our European work, as follows:

Fields

"1. That to the British Union Conference be assigned the British colonies and fields under British administration or protectorate in Africa, north of the territory constituting the recently organized African Division, which has its headquarters in South Africa.

"2. That to the Latin Union Conference be assigned the portions of northern Africa under French or Italian administration, Madagascar, the western half of Angolaland, and Mauritius, bearing in mind the possibility that isolated portions may be otherwise assigned later.

"3. That the Scandinavian Union Conference be assigned Eritrea and Abyssinia, and such other fields as may be agreed upon as world conditions develop during the next few months, having in mind the possibility that this union conference may, by its geographical location, be in a position also to give special aid to our Russian brethren in evangelizing north Russia and the Balkan States.

"4. That the union conferences of Central Europe be assigned whatever mission fields it may seem most practicable for their churches to reach and help by their gifts and their young people, bearing in mind the possibility of conditions so developing as to enable them also to extend strong aid to the conferences or missions in the Balkans, and in Russia and

Siberia; we also encourage our German union conferences to go forward with negotiations with governmental authorities concerning assignments of mission territory in any part of the mission fields, assuring them of our readiness to reshape and adjust any of our general plans, if so we may aid them in their desire to devote their resources of money and of workers to the winning of souls to Christ in mission fields.

"5. That the two union conferences in European Russia be assigned special watchcare over the mission fields in Siberia and Russian Turkestan, and any other related territory, according as adjustments may be made in the final settlement of political affairs in Russia."

Plan of Administration

"1. That the detail of administration of the foreign mission work of the British, Latin, and Scandinavian Union Conferences, be under the respective union conference committees.

"2. That the Central European unions enjoy the same rights with reference to the development of their foreign mission fields as are accorded the other union conferences of Europe, their plans of co-operation in mission work and the organization of a suitable mission society to effect this co-operation being left to the unions themselves.

"3. That while the detail administrative work is thus in the hands of the various unions, the general oversight, the reviewing of the work, and the unifying of plans and policies rest with the General Conference Committee in council in Europe, such council to be held annually, preferably in spring or early summer, at which time mission budgets from the five administrative sections may be submitted according to the general plan of making up mission-field estimates; such budgets to be passed upon in council, with the aim of unifying plans, aiding one another in the respective fields, and making ready any calls for appropriations from the General Conference treasury or voting any resources to the general treasury for disbursement to needy mission fields beyond."

Grouping of Various Unions and Mission Fields

"In recommending the association of unions of various nationalities for administration of mission territory, we consider the possibility that emergencies may arise due to political conditions or conflicts which may make such association temporarily inadvisable; in such times we recognize the propriety of a union or a mission field local administration's taking formal action to sever connection with the group involved, in such cases or on occasions of similar difficulties arising anywhere, our aim being then to supply financial and other aid to such detached fields through the General Conference subtreasury as may be found practicable."

With reference to the suggestion in this latter paragraph, looking toward quick severance of connections in emergencies arising out of political conflict, it is worth while recalling that it was the testimony of all in the Council that there had arisen no serious objection in any nation to the idea of local organizations' holding common membership in a general world-wide denominational organization. The difficulties had arisen over the divisional groupings for detail administrative work. With the division plan discontinued everywhere, leaving the union conferences alike related to the General, it seemed to the Council, apparently, that a plan had been developed that was least likely to prove embarrassing in future world complications.

The Plan for Central Europe

It will be noted that the action provides, in all but one section, that each union conference committee, the British, Latin, Scandinavian, etc., shall be the administering board for its foreign mission territory. In the Central European fields, however, there are three strong German unions and the neighboring unions to unite in administering the foreign work which may be assigned them as political conditions settle and negotiations with governments are carried through for permission to occupy mission fields among the heathen.

The resolution (Section II) provided that these unions of Central Europe should form their own plan of co-operating together in their foreign mission work.

During the Council the representatives of these unions met and adopted a working plan, which was reported to the Council. While it is not a part of the proceedings of the Council, we give it here as a matter of interest to the reader:

Constitution of the German Mission Society of Seventh-day Adventists

"I. NAME: This organization shall be known as the German Mission Society of Seventh-day Adventists.

"II. TERRITORY: The territory of the organization at present consists of the East German, the West German, and the Central European Unions, as well as those neighboring unions or fields that desire to connect with us in mission work.

"III. PURPOSE: The purpose of the society is unitedly to proclaim the gospel of Christ in the foreign mission territory that may be opened to its activity.

"IV. ADMINISTRATION: The work of this society shall be under the direction of a Board of Directors composed of the presidents of the unions constituting the home territory, one representative from each union conference to be elected at the union sessions, and such other members as may be elected by the Board.

"V. OFFICERS: The officers shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary.

"VI. GENERAL MISSION DIRECTOR: The Board is empowered to choose a General Mission Director, who is to act as counselor.

"VII. ELECTION OF OFFICERS: The Board of Directors shall elect biannually the President and Vice-President from their own number, and appoint the Secretary and Treasurer and such other help as may be needed in carrying forward their work.

"VIII. DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS: It shall be the duty of the President to occupy the chair in the business sessions of the committee, as well as to fulfil the other duties usually connected with this office. He represents the Mission Society in governmental and business circles. The Secretary shall keep the record of the doings of the Society. The Treasurer shall keep account of the income and expenses of the Society, as well as the necessary bookings with the subtreasurer of the General Conference, and render an annual report of the same to the Board.

"IX. FUNDS: The funds of the Mission Society shall consist of the second tithe of the local conferences, the tithe of the unions, and the tithe of all mission fields not included in unions, as well as all the Sabbath school, weekly, and annual offerings, and special gifts to missions. It shall be the custodian of the Sustentation Fund received from the unions composing the Society.

"The Treasurer shall be located at the headquarters of the Society.

"X. AUDITING: The Mission Society shall audit its workers' accounts, as is customary among us, and receive from them the reports of their labors and of the work in their fields.

"XI. CHANGE OF THE CONSTITUTION: This Constitution can be changed by a majority vote of the members of the Board."

This society organized itself during the Council, reporting as follows:

President, H. F. Schuberth, president of the East German Union.

Vice-President, G. W. Schubert, president of the Central European Union.

Treasurer, Miss A. Küssner, treasurer of the former European Division.

General Mission Director, L. R. Conradi.

Further Recommendations: Departmental Work

The Council adopted further recommendations as follows:

"Recognizing the importance of departmental organization in building up the work in our churches and conferences, and in hastening the third angel's message to its completion,

We recommend, That the Educational, Home Missionary, and Missionary Volunteer Departments be set in operation in each union conference at the earliest possible date, and that each union select a secretary to take charge of the Home Missionary Department, and another secretary to give his time to the Educational and Missionary Volunteer Departments."

The Levant Field (Eastern Mediterranean)

We recommend, That the Levant be recognized as a union mission field, and placed under the leadership of an experienced superintendent, who shall be assisted by strong local mission superintendents in the Turkish, Armenian, Syrian, Palestine, Greek, and Persian Missions, which shall compose the Levant Union field; and further,

"That the work in the Levant continue as at present arranged until the arrival of the superintendent, and that the Union Mission Committee consist of the union superintendent, H. Erzberger, A. Buzgherian, and each local field superintendent.

General Administrative Oversight

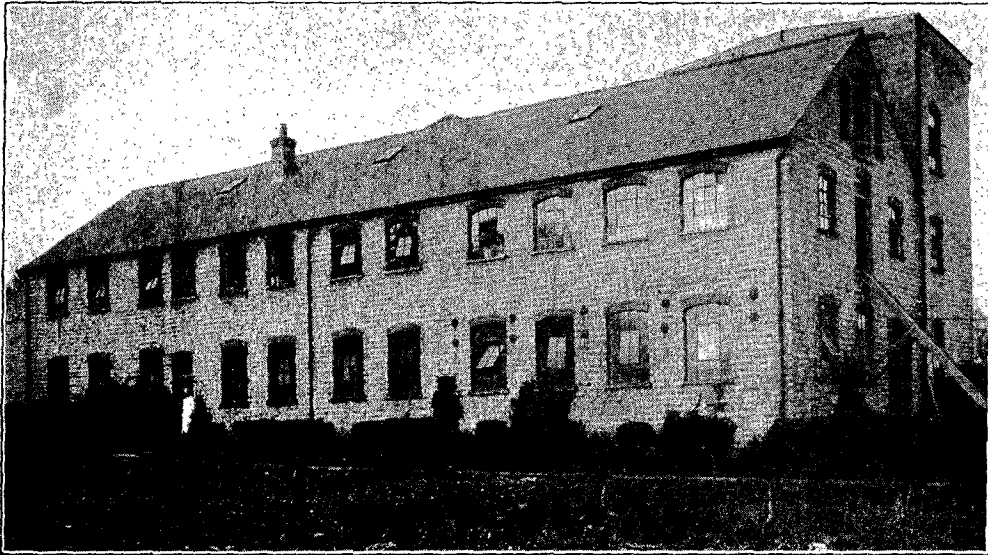
"In view of the pressure of work in Europe immediately following the war, with reorganizations and adjustments and the revival of mission operations, we advise that the Vice-President take the supervisory oversight of the northern, cen-



Photo by W. H. Smith

BRITISH UNION CONFERENCE COMMITTEE COUNCIL

Held During the Recent Visit of General Conference Officers to England



FOOD FACTORY, STANBOROUGH PARK, WATFORD, ENGLAND

tral, and eastern portions of Europe, and that we ask the General Conference to make further provision for supervising other portions, and assisting in all the field, by arranging for a General Conference field secretary for Europe, and a General Conference departmental man for Europe."

Actions on Finance

The following recommendations reported by the Committee on Finance were adopted:

Policy

"We recognize in the main the financial policies of the General Conference, as worked out in recent years, applying them as fully as local conditions will permit, this involving,

"1. The support of evangelical work by the tithe of each local conference.

"2. The payment of a tithe of the local conferences and institutions to the union conference.

"3. The payment of a tithe from the union conference to a general mission fund.

"4. The working toward the plan adopted in other divisional sections, of a further division of the tithe of local conferences on a percentage basis, such funds to go to the General Conference subtreasury for Europe, for appropriation to missions in the annual councils for Europe.

"5. The raising of the goal for weekly offerings to represent a weekly average of gifts per capita from every church and company, in harmony with the ability of the believers and the demands of the cause of God. To this end we encourage the conferences, wherever possible, to adopt the plan of raising mission funds from those not members, either by the Harvest Ingathering plan of soliciting gifts through the use of a special mission periodical, or by an annual campaign for the sale of some special book or document, the proceeds to be donated to missions.

"6. The constant encouragement of men and women of large means to make special gifts for special needs in the home and mission lands.

"7. The adoption of the plan, as soon as general financial and transportation conditions become more settled, of encouraging each local and union conference to confine its working capital to from 15 to 20 per cent of its annual income, the percentage to be determined by the accessibility of its mission fields, any surpluses above the working capital to be subject to the vote of the constituency of the conference, with recommendation that they turn this surplus into the subtreasury for use in the mission fields, to be appropriated at the annual councils.

Sustentation Fund

"We recommend, That the Sustentation Fund for disabled workers be administered by each of the five mission sections,—the British, the Scandinavian, the Central European, the Latin, and the Russian,—each conference being recommended to set apart 4 per cent of its tithe income as a sustentation fund, this fund to be retained and disbursed in each of the five sections; with the understanding that any surplus not needed is to be remitted to the subtreasury, to be used for missions or for special cases of sustentation, which may not belong particularly to any one of the five sections; it being also recommended that

each section make report of the operation of the Sustentation Fund to the annual councils of the committee, for information and counsel.

Institutional Workers and Sustentation

"We further recommend, That while conference laborers and teachers in the schools receive support from the conference Sustentation Fund, similar provision be made by our institutions for the relief of institutional workers, including colporteurs who have devoted years of regular and continuous service to these departments, and who during this service have become disabled through age or sickness, this provision to be made by the payment on the part of

each sanitarium, treatment-room, publishing house, or other institution engaged in business, of 2 per cent of the regular monthly pay roll, this percentage to be handled and disbursed the same as the conference Sustentation Fund."

FIFTH MEETING

The time of the session was given to a study of the accounts of the old divisional treasury for Europe, and the audits of the mission fields which at the time of the outbreak of the war, in 1914, were being cared for by the division treasury.

The reports showed a good financial standing, sufficient being in the treasury to make settlement of the mission field accounts. It was agreed that the accounts should be closed up Dec. 31, 1919, and that final action closing out the division business would be taken at the Midsummer Council.

The Barcelona Publishing House

One credit held by the divisional treasury consisted of a loan to the Barcelona Publishing House, in Spain, the advance having been made some years ago to aid in starting the publishing work in Spain. The Council

"Voted, That the indebtedness of the Barcelona Publishing House be canceled by appropriating the amount of 25,000 francs to the Barcelona Publishing House."

Fund to Aid in Establishing a School in Norway

An unanticipated resource was reported by the Scandinavian Union. In the days of the old Christiania Publishing House failure, during the financial trouble that visited Norway in the nineties,—one of our earlier Norwegian believers, Brother J. H. Hansen, of Christiania, was involved with the publishing house, and was brought into insolvency with it. Many will recall how the believers in America rallied, and by their gifts redeemed the Christiania house from insolvency; and how, aided by Central Europe, it resumed business and has grown and prospered, and become a pillar of strength to the work.

Through the years, however, it seems that Brother Hansen has kept in mind his partnership in the financial troubles of those now almost forgotten days, and has wrought in his business as a builder with the aim of one day bringing forward the amount for which he was involved. Now, at the age of more than seventy,—still carrying on his business,—he had sent into the treasury a remittance of 32,000 kroner (\$8,640), which he has been able to set aside to fully restore his part in that old Christiania Publishing House failure. It was,

"Voted, That we express to Brother J. H. Hansen our appreciation of the generous act on his part of paying into the Norway treasury 32,000 kroner on the obligations of the old Christiania Publishing House, with which his accounts were concerned in the years when that institution was brought into insolvency. In view of this act of his, and in view of the fact that the Christiania Publishing House affairs were years ago settled, we make this payment by Brother Hansen a gift to aid in the establishment of a school in Norway."

Heretofore Denmark and Norway have maintained one training school — in Denmark, but in recent years progress has been made toward gathering resources for the establishing of a Norwegian school for our young people of that country.

Union Conference Relationship

One feature that appeared very clearly in the Council was the growth in strength and resources of the European Union Conferences in general. With so much depending upon these conferences in making Europe a strong base of supplies for the one worldwide work, the brethren of these unions were desirous of giving time to the discussion of union conference work and relationships, now that the dropping out of the division leaves all the unions alike directly related to the General Conference.

Elder Knox led out in the discussion, speaking of plans that have been developed by experience and close counsel between union conferences as to the development of institutional enterprises in unions. No conference or union lives unto itself. What one may do affects all the people and all the conferences. The more responsibility and autonomy that come to union conferences, the greater the need of counseling together, so that united counsel may save a union from launching into enterprises that may bring embarrassment locally and prevent its co-operation in general plans, or lead to unnecessarily increasing institutional enterprises.

Questions were raised and discussion was given to various matters of finance, as receiving loans on annuity contract, deposits, making loans for church buildings, etc.

Attention was given also to matters of auditing, financial reports, making out annual mission field budgets, etc. Throughout, the European leaders were keen to know all about the plans and policies worked out in other parts in recent years, in order to keep the work in Europe in line with that in all the world.

SIXTH MEETING

This meeting was devoted to the report on distribution of labor. With 45,000 members in Europe to be led into renewed activity, and with much to be done in readjusting work to the new conditions, our brethren earnestly pressed their calls for helpers in the great task.

For one thing, it was agreed that General Conference help from America would be freely available, as conditions of travel must now be expected to improve.

It is not practicable to report all the actions

taken in inviting workers. It is our practice to defer publication until correspondence can be had with those involved. However, knowing the interest our people take in reports on distribution of labor, we venture to report some invitations voted, as the Council was held at such a distance from the office of publication; and we do this, knowing that all will understand that these are earnest invitations, which those receiving them will consider and respond to as circumstances and conviction of duty may dictate.

Following its action, reported in the fourth meeting, calling for further general administrative help in Europe, the Council voted to ask for the services of Elder L. H. Christian, secretary of the General Conference Bureau of Home Missions, for the general work in Europe.

The General Conference was also asked to release Elder P. E. Brodersen, superintendent of the Danish-Norwegian department of the Bureau of Home Missions, to take the presidency of the East Danish Conference.

The Council requested the General Conference to release Elder G. E. Nord, superintendent of the Swedish department of the Bureau of Home Missions, for the work in Sweden.

Other invitations were extended as follows:

Steen Rasmussen, of the General Conference Bureau of Home Missions, to return to Europe to act as secretary of the Home Missionary Department of the Scandinavian Union.

O. S. Lee, of the North Pacific, to Norway, for evangelistic work.

M. H. Wentland, of the North Pacific, to return to Europe to take the presidency of the newly formed North Bohemian Conference, in Czecho-Slovakia.

That two evangelists be sought in America for the new Rumanian Union, the same to be either Rumanian or American citizens.

J. Wolfgarten, of Vienna, Austria, to the superintendency of the Levant Union Mission, with headquarters in Constantinople.

W. C. Ising, soon to be released from Malta, was invited to plan to return to the Levant when practicable, after a furlough period in his homeland.

The Committee in America are asked to secure an evangelist, with teaching ability also, to labor in the Constantinople district.

The request of Waldemar Ehlers, of Germany, to be assigned evangelistic work again in Brazil, was referred to the Brazilian Union Conference.



WORKERS IN THE WATFORD FOOD FACTORY

That Christian Pedersen, of Denmark, be appointed subtreasurer of the General Conference for Europe; and that arrangements be made for him to spend some time in the General Conference Treasury Department in Washington, and also some time with the former European subtreasurer, Miss Küssner, in Hamburg.

In the matter of the future work of Guy Dail, formerly secretary of the division, which has now ceased to exist, it was —

"Voted, That Guy Dail, of Switzerland, be invited to remain in Europe, to take up departmental work, such as Home Missionary, Missionary Volunteer, and Educational work, in one of the union conferences as soon as practicable; in the meantime to serve as secretary and office help in the vice-president's office until further secretarial help can be secured for that office; and further,

"That Guy Dail, formerly division secretary, be appointed assistant statistical secretary of the General Conference for Europe for 1920, to continue his work of gathering the statistical reports for Europe."

In the rearrangement of the subtreasury work, now that the division treasury ceases to exist, it was —

"Voted, That we extend thanks and an expression of appreciation to Sister A. Küssner for the years of faithful and efficient service which she has rendered the cause of God as treasurer for the European Division."

V. E. Toppenberg, of the Danish-Norwegian Seminary, Hutchinson, Minn., was invited to return to Africa, to take the superintendency of the Abyssinian Mission, under the Scandinavian Union Conference.

J. A. Vogel, of England, formerly of Russia, was encouraged to go forward with his preparation for service, understanding our desire that he return to Russia to labor when the way opens.

In the matter of future help for Eastern Europe, it was —

"Voted, That we ask our brethren in America to voice our call for workers of Russian, Hungarian, Lettish, and Polish extraction, in fact, of all nationalities of Eastern Europe, with some knowledge at least of their mother tongues, to come over to Europe to engage in the work."

SEVENTH MEETING

Time was given to adjusting, so far as possible, certain Russian accounts.

Relief Fund for Europe

The Council had no means of knowing how the response was coming in to the call through the REVIEW for gifts to relieve distress among our own believers in war districts of Europe and Asia Minor. With the winter already on, however, and the knowledge that our brethren and sisters in America would wish no delay in this matter, it was —

"Voted, That, anticipating the receipts in North America of the European Relief Fund in aid of the body of believers, we authorize the brethren in Central Europe to expend in needed relief at once \$10,000, reckoned at current rates of exchange; and, further —

"Voted, That the relief fund for Europe and the Levant be disbursed as one fund, the relief for the Levant being passed on from Europe; and that immediate division of the \$10,000 portion of the fund be made as follows:

- \$2,300 to be reserved, to be disbursed under counsel of the vice-president and union presidents available.
- 700 to the Rumanian Union for Rumania and Transylvania.
- 1,000 to the West German Union.
- 1,200 to the East German Union.
- 800 to the Central European Union.
- 500 to Austria.
- 500 to the Latin Union.
- 500 to the Czecho-Slovakian Union.
- 500 to Poland.
- 1,000 to the Levant Union.
- 500 to Jugo-Slavia.
- 500 to Hungary.

"This money is to be paid out in the currency of the country to which it goes, the rate to be the market quotation (on the value of the dollar) of Dec. 1, 1919."

As the representatives of these fields expressed their own and their people's gratitude for this help, and told of the distress and trouble it would relieve, the members of the Council from outside the zones of trouble felt that this advance must surely be followed by yet further help.

Union Conferences in Central Europe

The matter of union conference organizations in Europe was considered, and on recommendation of a subcommittee of representatives from Central Europe, it was —

"Voted, That we revise the plan providing for the creation of further union conferences in Central Europe, and recommend that the three German unions continue occupying the field as at present, with the following adjustments of union boundaries and detached mission fields:

"1. That in order to warrant sufficient territory for the Central European Union, the three mission fields in German Austria be united with this union.

"2. That the city of Frankfurt and its neighborhood, with Hanau and Hamburg, be separated from the West German Union and given to the Central European Union Conference.

"3. That the two Mecklenburgs be separated from the East German Union and allotted to the West German Union; while in order to straighten the border of the East German Union, that part of the province of Saxony which intercepts the connection be taken from the West German Union and added to the East German Union."

Holland and Belgium

"Voted, That in our work, Holland and Belgium be administered as individual fields under general supervision, until these fields have further developed."

Territorial Adjustment in the Latin Union

The territorial changes made by the war having added to France a region with churches forming a conference, it was —

"Voted, That inasmuch as the territory of Alsace-Lorraine has become a part of France, we make the Alsace-Lorraine Conference a member of the Latin Union Conference."

Greater Effort for Southern Europe

Long had it been the feeling in the General Conference that as soon as the ending of the war made it possible, a more determined effort must be made to strengthen the work in the great field of the Latin Union, covering the Catholic countries of Southern and Southwestern Europe. As the situation was considered at the Council, with Elder L. P. Tieche presenting the needs in a way that stirred all hearts, actions were taken looking toward adding to the forces and the resources in that field.

At the Boulder Council, in response to Brother Tieche's appeal, \$20,000 had been appropriated to aid in establishing school and publishing work in France.

It was hoped, in the Skodsborg Council, that during the meetings to be held next summer in Europe, steps could be taken to give effect to these plans for France.

It was agreed that further help must be found for the various Latin countries, and several invitations were voted, looking toward furnishing help for France, Spain, and Italy.

The following further action was taken:

"In view of the long neglect we have shown the Latin Union, and the manifest opening providence of God since the war, indicating that just now is the time for intensive work in these great fields, it is to be the General Conference policy to spare no pains or sacrifice to forward the cause of God in this union. The General Conference officers are asked to watch for promis-

ing young men in America who might become effective workers in the French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian fields."

It is hoped that this action may enlist the endeavors of conferences and believers to help in some way in securing possible recruits for service among the 100,000,000 in Latin Europe for whom as yet we have done so little as compared with fields that have been more fruitful. The Council also had in mind a campaign for developing and training more workers from among the ranks of the believers in these Latin countries. It is a challenge to prayer and to faith in a Providence that has so often revealed hitherto unseen possibilities as we have gone forward into fields. These were among the thoughts developed as the Latin fields were studied, and the determination formed to cheer on the workers there and to add to their number.

The following further actions were taken:

"On information from L. P. Tiede that he feels that his present state of health demands that he should be allowed to take up duties less taxing physically than the work and travel required in the administration of a large field, we recommend,

"That the Latin Union Conference be requested to release L. P. Tiede from the presidency of the union, when suitable provision can be made, with the understanding that we unite in study of the needs of the field so that Elder Tiede's services and experience may be made to count to the greatest advantage for the French work as his new duties are assigned.

"That, in view of the above action, we request the Eastern Canadian Union to release its president, A. V. Olson, and that he be invited to take the presidency of the Latin Union."

It was as Elder Tiede reviewed the trend through the years of effort and attention toward the central and northern and more productive regions of Europe, that the Council took final action as to the general headquarters for Europe.

General Offices for Europe

"Voted, That we make the administrative headquarters for the General Conference officers in Europe, in Switzerland, establishing there the general offices and subtreasury; in the meantime, however, while search for the particular location is being undertaken, the work of the subtreasury to be conducted in Copenhagen."

Religious Liberty

Brethren spoke of the trend toward a policy of greater liberty in states where before the war there was no recognition of freedom of conscience in matters of religion. Barriers are certainly breaking down in large areas, and freer access to the people with the gospel is coming. Some spoke of interviews with public men who are shaping the constitutional provisions of some of the new states. The brethren of Central and Eastern Europe particularly felt that they would like the counsel and help of the Religious Liberty Department of the General Conference to aid them in making a special effort to secure wider recognition of these principles in the new states of Europe, if possible. It was —

"Voted, That we ask the General Conference in America to give consideration to the desirability of having the secretary of the General Conference Religious Liberty Department visit Europe at an early date, to join the workers there in interviewing and seeing public men of various new states with reference to religious liberty provisions in constitutions being adopted."

Meetings for 1920

It brought joy to all to give attention once again to a program of general meetings through Europe for next summer. This suggests settled conditions once again, and the European brethren are praying and hoping that no unsettling conditions may prevent the gathering for general meetings as aforesaid. This winter, however, it is recognized, will be a strain upon

the peoples over much of Europe, and questions of transportation and food and political and social unrest and passport regulations enter into the problem of arrangement for meetings in various sections. Our brethren in Europe are praying that the elements of unrest may be held in check, and that the way may be held open for the work to go forward uninterruptedly. The program follows:

Scandinavian Union

Scandinavian ministerial institute.....	May 7-16
East Denmark and Union Conference.....	May 17-23
Central Sweden.....	May 25-30
Finland.....	June 2-6
East Norway.....	June 9-13

Dates of other meetings to be arranged later.

Latin Union

Leman and Union Conference.....	June 14-20
France.....	June 21-27
Spain.....	June 29 to July 4

German Unions

German-Swiss Local Conference.....	July 1-5
Central European, Munich.....	July 8-12
East German Union, Friedensau.....	July 12-18
West German Union, Friedensau.....	July 21-25

General Conference Council

General European Council, Friedensau.....	July 12-25
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Czecho-Slovakian Union

Bohemian Mission.....	July 28 to August 2
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Rumanian Union

Rumania, Bucharest.....	August 4-8
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Hungary

Budapest.....	August 12-15
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Austria

Vienna.....	August 16-18
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British Union

Ireland Mission.....	August 12-17
North British Conference.....	August 19-24
Welsh and Midland Conference.....	August 26-31
South British Conference.....	September 2-7

It was expected that General Conference help would be given by the attendance of some of the officers and departmental workers.

It was voted to ask Elders L. H. Christian and Lewis Johnson to attend the meetings in the Scandinavian Union.

The Latin Union was advised to call Elder and Sister P. Badaut from Mauritius (a French-speaking island in the Indian Ocean, near Madagascar, where a good work has been built up), to attend the Latin Union meetings, in connection with a needed furlough.

A Midsummer Council in Europe

It will be noted that provision is made for another council of the committee in connection with the midsummer meetings in Friedensau. By that time the accounts and audits of the old European Division will be ready, it is hoped, for final adjustment; and arrangements for the place of the general offices in Switzerland and other matters may be adjusted.

By that time a Jugo-Slavic union mission or conference may be formed, and questions of administration in the Balkan areas will be clearer.

It is hoped also that progress may then be reported as to foreign mission territories toward which the 30,000 believers of Central and Eastern Europe may direct their energies, and find outlet for their resources of young people and means.

It is hoped also that it may be possible for representatives from Russia to attend the midsummer council. Often our thoughts and our prayers at Skodsborg were with these brethren and the believers in Russia, from whom — save for the Balkan States — nothing direct had been heard for months. Our brethren in council found assurance in the fact that God is surely with our people there in these days of trouble, such as only the times of the French Revolution could parallel. In the old days, when the state church ruled by prison and exile for gospel witnesses, the soil of Russia was nevertheless a fruitful soil for the message. May the day soon come, was the prayer at Skodsborg, when the gospel message may be carried freely through all that vast country.

Vote of Thanks

As the good Council at Skodsborg came to a close, it was —

"Voted, That we express to the Scandinavian Union Conference and to the Skodsborg Sanitarium family our thanks for the kind hospitality and care extended so generously and graciously to all members of the Council, assuring our Scandinavian brethren and sisters that we shall ever carry with us pleasant memories of our association with them in this good Council. We rejoice in the evidences of God's blessing upon their work which we have seen, and shall pray that they may still be richly blessed in their future labors."

Remarks by Elder J. C. Raft

Elder J. C. Raft, president of the Scandinavian Union, responded. He said, in part:

"While we thank you for this kind expression, we want to thank you also for the privilege granted us of having you with us. We have rejoiced to meet with these representatives from different parts of Europe, after the years of separation. I felt that we must have these brethren from America with us at this time. I carried an urgent message to them from Elder Conradi when I went to the Boulder Council. I urged it from my own conviction. In fact, I felt so strongly in the matter that when I reached New York on the way to Boulder, I made reservations on the returning steamer, believing that it would surely be decided that they should come. We had a blessed Council. I thank God for it. I was glad to be at Boulder. I learned much. It seemed to me that it was the best meeting that I had ever attended in my life. But now we have had another blessed Council that has seemed like that at Boulder."

A Gift to Missions

Elder Raft further explained that the Scandinavian Union committee had been considering his pledge at Boulder, in behalf of these conferences, to devote \$10,000 from their tithe to the General Conference for missions, thus joining in what the North American conferences were doing in the Boulder meeting to make it possible to vote the full budget of calls from the world fields. Elder Raft stated that the union committee had approved of his pledge, and had voted to add \$10,000 to it, making \$20,000 from the Scandinavian Union and the conferences.

All in the Council felt to thank God for his blessing upon the believers in Scandinavia during these years, which has developed a strong base of supplies in this Northland region of Europe.

Remarks by Elder A. G. Daniells

Elder Daniells spoke of the thankfulness we all felt for the good and profitable Council. It had been really a remarkably good meeting, and surely God had guided and blessed throughout: Here we had met after years of interruption, and brethren who had been carrying forward the work of God in lands that had been arrayed against one another in fiercest conflict, could meet here in quiet and peace, and find their hearts united in closest bonds of fellowship in

the work of God, and plan with the one desire to hasten the gospel message into all the world and see the end of the reign of sin.

Remarks by L. R. Conradi

Elder Conradi spoke of the deep gratitude to God the brethren in Europe felt for the work of the Council. He said:

"Words fail me to tell how thankful I am for this meeting. It will mean practically the saving of a year in our work in parts of Europe. It helps us to shape the work for the coming year understandingly. We had been shut in, without opportunity for counsel with our brethren outside. Perplexities have followed perplexities; new situations and complications had to be met as we could; and we longed to meet with the brethren at the earliest possible date, for just such a council as we have had. Now our workers can return to their fields to labor with renewed courage, and know how to plan. It has done our hearts good to be together after years of separation, and to realize that we can work together under new arrangements as closely as ever."

Remarks by G. W. Schubert

Elder Schubert, of the Central European Union, spoke, in part (Guy Dail translating):

"I do not wish the Council to close without expressing the joy I feel that God has helped me to find this truth and this people. In my earlier years I was engaged in religious work with another denomination. I was conscientious, but dissatisfied with what I had, feeling that there was something better. I studied the teachings of various denominations, seeking for the thing I wanted. But when God led me to this message, I found that which my heart had sought. I have found that this message gathers up all the truths that others have had, and combines them all in the full light of this last gospel truth. I have not doubted that God is leading in this movement, and now, after this blessed Council, I feel more deeply than ever the conviction that this is indeed the work of God and that he is leading this movement."

Greetings Over the Sea

The European members wished to place on record the following action:

"Voted, That we ask the visiting brethren from across the Atlantic to bear to our brethren and sisters in North America the warmest greetings from the believers in Europe, with thanks to them for sending three officers of the General Conference to attend this Council."

The benediction was pronounced by Elder Conradi, who in his prayer remembered the brethren in Russia and in the mission fields.

So with all hearts filled and overflowing with the sense of God's good hand upon the meetings throughout, the blessed European Council — "another Boulder" — came to a close.

A. G. DANIELLS, *Chairman.*

W. A. SPICER, *Secretary.*

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Replying to Europe's Call

Actions of the General Conference Committee in
Washington

WHEN the brethren in Washington who had attended the European Council returned to the General Conference office, it was felt that immediate response should be made, so far as practicable, to the specific calls for laborers. Beginning January 8, meetings were held, giving attention to the report of the Council. Besides the members of the Committee connected with the general offices in Washington, there were present L. H. Christian, P. E. Brodersen, G. E. Nord, A. V. Olson, F. H. Robbins, S. E. Wight, W. H. Branson, and W. H. Green.

As this paper goes to press, the Committee has before it many items of routine work relating to all the fields, and has given some special consideration to the African Division, to enter which field Elder Branson is laying down his responsibilities in the South. But our report will deal only with actions taken in response to the calls of the European Council.

Europe's Calls

The brethren who had attended the Skodsborg Council presented to the Committee the report of that meeting, and spoke of the encouraging outlook for the work in Europe, and of the great needs. The brethren there had been emboldened by the manifest calls of Providence to ask for much; and those from this side who were present could only agree that all that was asked for was surely needed.

W. W. Prescott stated that he felt we should not be shocked by the requests made for workers, but that really the situation called for the doing of yet more than had been asked, in harmony with the call to rally every resource for the finishing of the work.

In Closer Touch with Europe

It was explained that at the European Council it was agreed, without action, that with the restoration of more normal conditions of travel and passport regulations, and with nearly half as many believers in Europe as in America, the General Conference workers in America should be expected to join the European brethren in work and meetings much more frequently than heretofore. Help for the next summer's meetings in Europe is expected to be supplied, just as rounds of meetings in North America are supplied, with general help. Europe, with its 45,000 believers, is one of the great bases of supply in our work for the world.

A Foreign-Language Providence

L. H. Christian, of the Bureau of Home Missions, spoke of the calls made by the Council for workers in the various languages of Southern and Eastern Europe. He recalled the statement of the spirit of prophecy that there was a providence in the coming of people of many tongues to America; that many representatives of the various languages would receive the truth here, and that some, returning, would carry the message to the lands of their birth. So it has already been, and so it will doubtless be to a yet greater extent in the near future. He stated that the Bureau of Home Missions is in touch with believers here representing the Greek, Belgian, Holland, Finnish, Croatian, French, Hungarian, Rumanian, Ukrainian, Russian, Portuguese, Esthonian, Lettish, and other tongues, among them persons of bright promise, some even at this time doing good work in the English language, who surely ought to be considered for Europe.

General European Helpers

Study was given to the work of the laborers called for to engage in the general European field, and it was—

Voted, That we concur in the call by the Council in Europe for the services of two more general workers, one to join the European vice-president in the general administrative work in Europe, the other to give special attention to all lines of departmental work. In studying the nature of the work assigned with a view to designating the offices and work of these laborers in harmony with the General Conference constitution and our general practice, we find that the general field man for all departments would be designated as one of the field secre-

taries of the General Conference, thus being a member of the General Conference Committee by constitutional provision. The work of the other laborer called for, as associate in the general administrative responsibilities, would be that of a vice-president of the General Conference in our usage and constitutional provision; therefore, the appointment of this laborer would be as one of the vice-presidents of the General Conference, and in this case as associate vice-president in Europe, recognizing in this additional provision for Europe the same principle of seniority and associate service that we have in the secretarial department of the General Conference, in appointing a secretary and an associate secretary, ranking together in responsibilities, to carry the enlarging work."

Discussion of the Calls

No little time was given by the committee to the discussion of these calls, so largely affecting the work of the Bureau of Home Missions, a department which has been growing rapidly in its work of spreading the truth among the peoples in North America who are to be reached in other languages than the English. Consideration had, of course, to be given to the maintenance of this work in its strength while seeking to render help to Europe. In discussing, as first in order, the call for the secretary of the Bureau, L. H. Christian stated that his sympathies and interests were very naturally strongly drawn out toward the work and the brethren in Europe. He realized the importance of the work to be done there. He personally felt willing to respond if it seemed the call clearly came to him, but the work in behalf of these foreign-language areas in North America had been growing so rapidly, that as a part of the final settling of the question, it seemed that thorough consideration should be given to the work of the Home Missions Bureau.

The Bureau of Home Missions

A subcommittee of seven members was appointed, to give detailed study to the work of the Bureau of Home Missions, with a view to the possible release of the brethren of the Bureau who were named in the invitations. This committee later made a report, as follows:

"It was felt by the committee in studying the details of the Bureau work, that it would not be wise to call at one time so many workers from important posts in the Home Missions Bureau as the action at Skodsborg contemplated. The subcommittee recommended the following arrangement for the Home Missions Bureau, in case of the release of Elder L. H. Christian, the secretary.

"Secretary of the Bureau of Home Missions in place of L. H. Christian, P. E. Brodersen, superintendent of the Danish-Norwegian department of the Bureau.

"Superintendent of the Danish-Norwegian department of the Bureau, N. P. Neilsen, president of the Danish-Norwegian Seminary, at Hutchinson, Minn. (In connection with this recommendation, inviting the seminary board to release Brother Neilsen for this purpose, suggestion was made of a possible arrangement to supply his place in the seminary.)

"It was felt by the committee that further time should be given to the consideration of the call for the services in Sweden of Elder G. E. Nord, superintendent of the Swedish department in the Home Missions Bureau."

The report of the committee was discussed and adopted.

L. H. Christian to Europe

Elder Christian stated that in view of the call from the brethren in Europe and the arrangements made for adjusting the work of the Home Missions Bureau, he felt that he should accept the counsel and recommendation of his brethren as an evident call of duty. He felt that he could go to the field, trusting the Lord to enable him to help in the work at this important time in European development, and found his heart and his sympathies warmly in

accord with the desires of the brethren who have invited him to join this work.

The Committee took the following action:

"Voted, That Elder L. H. Christian, secretary of the Bureau of Home Missions, be appointed a vice-president of the General Conference, to act as associate vice-president for Europe."

For the Latin Union

Special consideration was next given to the calls in behalf of the Latin Union Conference, and the following action was taken:

"Voted, That we accept the call made by the European Council in behalf of the Latin Union field, with its 100,000,000 people in Southern Europe and Northern Africa, and assure our brethren that we will co-operate with them in securing more laborers and in giving financial assistance for making a stronger effort to evangelize these Latin countries which have received less labor than other portions of Europe. We believe, with our European brethren, that the present situation constitutes a providential call to this endeavor just now."

A. V. Olson to Europe

Earnest consideration was given to the needs of the work in the Eastern Canadian Union Conference, in connection with the request of the European Council that A. V. Olson, president of this union, go to Europe to take the presidency of the Latin Union, in harmony with the request of the president of that union, L. P. Tieche, and the action of the Council in Europe. It was evident that the work in the Eastern Canadian Union, and the association with the laborers and believers there, held a very strong place in Elder Olson's heart. However, as the Committee faced the map of Europe, and studied the boundaries of the Latin Union, with nearly the population of the whole of North America, practically all Catholic save for a few small Protestant bases, it seemed that the pressure of need weighed heavily in favor of making some other provision for the Eastern Canadian field, and releasing Brother Olson to respond to this call from Europe. It was felt that his touch through recent years with the French Catholic field in Canada was in a measure a special preparation for his work in the Latin field.

Stating that he felt keenly, in consequence of this experience in a Catholic field, his insufficiency in answering the call that had come, Elder Olson yet gave his decision, that if the brethren were clear, and would stand by with this promised help and assistance for the great Latin Union field, he would accept the call. It was —

"Voted, That we ask the Eastern Canadian Union Conference to release its president, A. V. Olson, to respond to the call of the European Council for him to take the presidency of the Latin Union Conference, assuring our brethren of Eastern Canada of our earnest co-operation in securing some one to take the work which Brother Olson will be laying down."

Workers in Various Languages

The following action was taken:

"Voted, That we ask the Bureau of Home Missions to give earnest attention to the call from Europe for workers, particularly in the languages of Southern and Eastern Europe, with a view to securing from time to time tried recruits for the European field from among the believers in North America who speak these languages, or who have such partial knowledge of these tongues that they could readily qualify to work in these needy fields."

Other Calls

As stated in the report of the European Council, it is not usual to make public invitations to the fields before those concerned have had opportunity to give consideration to them. However, with the knowledge that our people everywhere will feel a special inter-

est in this matter of help for Europe just now, it has been decided to vary the usual method this time, and make public the actions taken, asking the readers to understand that, as in all cases of distribution of labor, these actions are invitations to those concerned to give consideration to the calls, and may not mean acceptance unless the way seems clear.

The following requests were made:

Of the North Pacific Union and Western Washington Conference, to arrange the release for the summer season of Elder Lewis Johnson, to respond to the invitation from Europe to attend the meetings in the Scandinavian Union Conference.

Of the Pacific Press, the release of Steen Rasmussen, of the International Branch, and that he be invited to respond to the call from Europe to engage in departmental work in the Scandinavian Union Conference.

Of the North Pacific Union and the Western Oregon Conference, for the release of Elder O. S. Lee, and that he be invited to respond to the call to go to Norway to engage in evangelistic work.

Of the Danish-Norwegian Seminary, the release of V. E. Toppenberg, of their faculty, and that he be invited to respond to the call from Europe to return again to East Africa, to take charge of the Abyssinian Mission. (In taking this action it was understood that careful consideration should be given to the matter of Sister Toppenberg's health, their return from Africa having been under medical counsel.)

It was voted that in case it does not seem wise for Brother and Sister Toppenberg to respond to this call, the Danish-Norwegian Department be asked to submit another nomination for this post to our brethren in the Scandinavian Union, who are taking over the Abyssinian work.

Summer Meetings in Europe

The following arrangements were approved for general help in connection with the summer meetings in Europe, beginning with the Scandinavian Union, opening May 7:

Brethren A. G. Daniells, R. D. Quinn, F. M. Wilcox, and M. E. Kern to attend the meetings throughout.

Brethren W. T. Knox and W. A. Spicer to attend the July council in Europe.

As the Committee work is still proceeding, some further items affecting Europe will doubtless be considered. This report, which goes to the press at the last moment, will be sufficient, however, to cheer the hearts of the believers, both in America and in Europe, with the knowledge that earnest efforts are being made to respond to the providential calls which come to us following the close of the Great War.

A. G. DANIELLS, *Chairman.*

W. A. SPICER, *Secretary.*

* * *

The Skodsborg Sanitarium, Where the Council Was Held

W. T. KNOX

THE writer was glad to enjoy again the privilege of a visit to the Skodsborg Sanitarium, which is most beautifully situated on the shores of the strip of sea that separates Denmark and Sweden, and is distant about eighteen miles from Copenhagen, the capital and chief city of Denmark. Since my previous visit

to this institution in 1911, it has, in response to its increased patronage, been considerably enlarged. While at this season the patronage is at its minimum for the year, yet we were informed that there were more than two hundred guests and patients. During the summer months the patronage increases to about three hundred fifty, taxing the capacity of the sanitarium to its limit, and generally causing it to carry a considerable waiting list.

From these figures it is evident that the Skodsborg Sanitarium is the largest institution of this character owned and controlled by the denomination. It is well managed, and shows by its reports that it is on a good financial and paying basis. The family of helpers numbers about two hundred fifty, and is presided over by Dr. J. C. Ottosen, the medical superintendent, who has occupied this position since the establishment of the institution. Dr. Ottosen is ably supported by Drs. Andersen, Nelson, and Iversen, and other members of the medical staff.

One noticeable feature of the institution, considering its size, is the small extent of land it occupies,—not more than four acres,—and through this the main thoroughfare to Copenhagen passes. This division does not tend to the greatest convenience, as it causes what appears to be an awkward separation between the older buildings and those more recently provided. However, this objectionable feature is largely, if not entirely, offset by the beautiful situation of the original portion of the plant, which is directly upon the sea, and upon whose waters one may see the constantly passing traffic between these northern lands. From the sanitarium one can readily discern the coast of Sweden. The desirableness of the situation is also greatly enhanced by the beautiful forest in the immediate vicinity of the sanitarium. The many well-kept paths and roads through the forest greatly contribute to the pleasure of the guests.

The increasing patronage is already causing some thought as to what should be done to meet the situation. The limited ground space will hardly permit of much additional building, but if the management ever feel justified in doing so, an ideal relief could be found in abandoning the older buildings on the seashore, and for them substituting a large and modern building, taking full advantage in its construction of all the possibilities of the beautiful outlook upon the sea. However, present building conditions, which in Europe are much the same as in America, if not more unfavorable, will probably cause the management to get along with their present facilities as best they can, at least for some time.

Our brethren in the Scandinavian Union are to be congratulated that under the blessing of God they have been able to establish such a fine institution, one that enjoys so favorable and extended a reputation. It should be made a very effective factor in these Scandinavian countries, not only in ministering to the hundreds of patients it annually accommodates, but also in the development of many workers who will later take their places in the ranks of our laborers in the more needy fields beyond.

* * *

EMPLOY your time well if you mean to gain leisure; leisure is the time for doing something useful.—*Poor Richard.*

* * *

"It is better to be obscure than to be a cinder in the public eye."

The Council's Morning Visit to the Naerum School

W. A. SPICER

A PLEASING interlude in the Council program was supplied by a visit one morning to the Danish-Norwegian school, in the village of Naerum, about thirty minutes' brisk walk from Skodsborg through the King's Forest. The school is housed in a building erected years ago as a home for those struggling to give up the alcohol habit; and with the remodeling since its purchase by our brethren, this building affords a really commodious schoolhouse and dormitory, situated in a plot of several acres, with a garden and orchard, next to the beautiful King's Forest reserve.

We were welcomed by the principal, Elder L. Muderspach, and the faculty, and by the students in the chapel. The student body is akin in all the world. We could read on the countenances of these young people the earnest animation with which they are preparing for service.

A large choir, conducted by Brother Peter G. Nelson, one of the instructors, gave a novel rendering of "From Greenland's icy mountains," which was appropriate to this occasion of a visit by the Council members of mixed nationalities. The hymn was sung in three languages, Danish, German, and English, after this fashion (using related English characters, as we do not have the Danish):

(Danish)

"Fra Grønlands Is og Kulde
til Zulus Palmelund
er Verdens Vidder fulde
af Nodraab deene Stund.
Fra mangt et jordisk Eden
og mangen Orken tom
vi horer raab og bedeh:
Kom over, hjaelp os hom!

(German)

"Was hilft's, wenn auch viel linder
Die Lüfte dorten wehn,
Wenn Millionen Sünder
Dabei verloren gehn?
Umsonst sind Gottes Gaben
Dort reichlich ausgestreut,
Die Heiden sind begraben
In Nacht und Dunkelheit.

(English)

"Can we, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,—
Can we, to men benighted,
The lamp of life deny?
Salvation, O, salvation!
The joyful sound proclaim
Till earth's remotest nation
Has heard Messiah's name."

As the student voices rang out these and other verses of the hymn in really splendid rendering, the good old call of the "missionary hymn" seemed to sound with new appeal in our ears. Following this, various members of the Council spoke to the students of the calls to service and of the part the young people of every land are called now to act. On the broad expanse of wall behind the chapel platform a great map of the world had been drawn. This the students face as they meet in chapel, and we believe God is writing the needs of the great world that he so loved, on the hearts of these young students day by day.

After the chapel meeting a visit was paid to the classrooms and other parts of the building, and then

a warm drink was served by the lady students in the dining-room below, led by Sister Christiansen, the matron, while a small stringed orchestra again gave us a musical treat.

I must quote from one hymn that I have never forgotten, having first heard it during the war, at the school in Nyhyttan, Sweden. I hope our Scandinavian people in America have it, for the tune has an exceptionally stirring rhythm, as the young people of Scandinavia sing it. It is entitled, "They Come from the East and West."

For our benefit, who cannot follow the language, Brother E. Arnesen turned the verses into English (without taking time to preserve the meter), and here are the opening lines of this song of the gathering of the Lord's children from all lands to the marriage supper of the Lamb:

"They come from the East and West,
They come from the South and North,
To sit at Christ's table board,
Hear from his lips the welcome word,
To see him face to face,
To be filled with his blessed grace,
And have part in music and song
Through all eternity.

CHORUS:

"They come from the stormy sea,
They come from the thorny path,
They come from the mountain,
They come from the vale,
They come, O God, to thee;
To be clothed in wedding robe,
And meet their Bridegroom fair,
Him who on the tree of the cross
Gained them as reward of victory."

For the benefit of the many who read the Scandinavian, I will give this first verse and chorus in the Norwegian (using related English letters), as the young people at Naerum sang it to us:

"De kommer fra ost og vest,
De kommer fra syd og nord,
At sidde tilbords med Jesus engang
Og hore hans velkomstord,
At skue hans skjonne traek.
Og maettes af salighed,
Tage del i sang og spil
Udi al evighed.

KOR:

"De kommer fra stormfuldt hav,
De kommer fra torafuld vei,
De kommer fra bjerg, de kommer fra dal,
De kommer, o Gud, til dig,
At klaedes i bryllupsskrud
Og mode sin Brudgom skjon.
Han som hist paa korsets trae
Dem vandt som seierslon."

The Council turned back to its work for the world with the new inspiration of this brief touch with the earnest young men and women of the Naerum school, and thanking God for what all the world-wide ranks of our student recruits, of many nations and tongues, mean in this time when the gathering call is literally to be carried quickly to the East and the West, and proclaimed to the South and the North, over mountain and vale and sea. It is our youth who must go by scores into the regions still beyond. From every shore we hear them responding, "We will go with the message wherever God calls us."

* * *

LET us have faith that right makes might, and in faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—*Lincoln.*

A Good Word from European Russia

A. G. DANIELLS

WHILE spending a few days in London a short time ago, I had a most interesting interview with one of our Russian brethren who had recently come to England from European Russia. Seven years ago this brother embraced the truths we hold, and is a member of one of our largest and most important churches in that country.

In the early part of 1919 his business affairs called him to the city of Odessa on the northern shore of the Black Sea. While there the city was taken by the Bolshevik forces. This brother, with as many others as could be carried by the steamers that were in the harbor, left for more tranquil and secure regions. This was in the month of February, 1919.

Up to this time our brother had been in fairly close touch with our ministers in European Russia. He gave me the names of several whom I have met. Among them were Brethren O. E. Reinke, Daniel Isaak, H. J. Loeb sack, J. F. Ginter, and G. Perk. He told me where these men were, and about the encouraging success they were having in their soul-winning work. It will rejoice the hearts of our people to know that up to that date—February, 1919—our fellow workers and our churches had been signally protected and prospered by the gracious, merciful Father in heaven. While they had suffered to some extent during the years of war, revolution, and devastation through which they had passed, yet on the whole they had experienced many wonderful deliverances, and were of good courage in the Lord. They were also enjoying unusual liberty in proclaiming the gospel message. Thousands of serious-minded men and women were attending their meetings, and many were taking their stand for the truth. So great was the eagerness of the people to hear the message that it was difficult to find halls large enough to hold the audiences.

Of course I made special inquiry regarding our brethren who had gone to that part of Russia from America. Our brother told me that up to the time he left, Elder O. E. Reinke and Elder Daniel Isaak were both well, and were working with all diligence and with encouraging success to lead the people to the Saviour of men. This word will comfort the hearts of the relatives and friends of these brethren, and bring gladness to all who read this report. The reason we cannot get word direct from these workers is because there is no postal communication whatever with any country outside of European Russia.

It would be a serious neglect of duty to fail to pass on the earnest appeal of this brother to our people outside of Russia. He believes that in the near future the storm now sweeping over the land will pass away. That, he urges, will be the hour of opportunity for accomplishing great things for Russia's oppressed millions. Then they will need experienced leaders, strong evangelists, great quantities of message-filled literature, and educational facilities for the training of the young people for service. Prompt action will be required to meet the situation adequately.

May the Lord give us clear vision for such an hour, and may we be ready to do our full measure of duty as it may be revealed to us.

* * *

THERE is but one failure, and that is not to be true to the best one knows.—*Canon Farrar.*

Our Institutional Work at Stanborough Park, England

W. T. KNOX

ON our return from the Skodsborg Council to America, it seemed necessary to come via England in order to obtain transportation. While this involved a rough trip across the North Sea, it enabled the officers of the General Conference to give some study to the work in Great Britain during our twelve days' stay in that country, and to give special consideration to our institutional work at Stanborough Park.

Some years ago, in making this place the headquarters of our work in the British Union, our brethren secured a beautiful estate consisting of about sixty acres in the outskirts of Watford, which is about thirty-five miles from London, and connected with it by steam and underground trolley. Upon this tract of land they have established, in addition to a number of homes for the workers, a sanitarium, a food factory, a publishing house, and a training school. All these institutions are doing well financially, and working to full capacity and more.

As has so often been the case in establishing the work in a new place, either from lack of a sufficiently broad view or from lack of means, or perhaps both, their plans were not laid broad enough to meet the requirements of a growing work. For instance, the normal capacity of the school is but little more than sixty. Perhaps by crowding, 100 students could be accommodated. Today there are more than two hundred students in attendance. It has been made possible to care for these by the purchase of an army hut, and by crowding the students into every available nook and corner, putting three and four students into one room. The army hut is nothing but one large dormitory, in which fifty or sixty boys are crowded — one can hardly be justified in saying accommodated, for their cots are crowded together as closely as possible, leaving barely standing room between them.

It was the intention of the founders to attempt to gather within this school only those young men and women who gave reasonable promise of developing into workers; but with the growth of the work in Great Britain there has developed, as in America, a real desire on the part of both parents and young people that all our young people should enjoy the benefits of a Christian education in a school conducted by the denomination. It is evident that there must be provided a junior school for the younger students, leaving the older school to be conducted as originally planned, — as a training school for workers and an advanced school for others.

The sanitarium is in much the same condition as the school. Its capacity is about thirty-five patients. By ignoring to a large extent the needs of the workers, it can, by crowding, perhaps take care of fifty. It has for a long time been operating at full capacity, with a considerable waiting list.

The publishing house and food factory are crippling along under the handicap of very serious congestion, and will eventually have to obtain relief; but the school and sanitarium are the institutions that demand immediate help. All these institutions, working even under such unfavorable conditions, are earning a handsome profit, turning into the union conference, or the legal association holding the property, a yearly gain of from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Confronted with these problems, the brethren had recently determined to purchase an adjoining estate containing about one hundred fifty acres, beautifully situated, with a fine large residence, in which at present a number of young lady students are housed, a large dairy barn, and other outbuildings. The property was purchased at a remarkably low figure, and as it extends through to another main road, opportunity is afforded of disposing of sixty or seventy acres of land without injury to our institution, and at a very considerable profit, which is taken into consideration by the conference in its plan for enlargement, and will at the same time afford opportunity to expand their congested institutions so they need not be unduly crowded.

The plan for the enlargement of the educational and medical work will call eventually for an expenditure of £10,000 (\$50,000) for each enterprise, but it is not proposed to make all this investment at once. The management will be guided to a considerable extent by the growth of the work and the building conditions, which at present are quite expensive and unfavorable. There is now an indebtedness on their association of about £16,000, which at the present rate of earning should be provided for from their profits in the next two or three years, as all four institutions are owned by, and contribute their earnings to, the general association.

During the time of our visit and while we were in counsel, London exchange touched the lowest point in the present decline, if not in the history of the nation. It seemed regrettable to allow such an opportunity to pass without taking advantage of it, so after counseling over the matter, the officers of the General Conference decided to tender the British Union a loan of \$100,000 from the funds of the General Conference Corporation, in order that they might take advantage of the low rate of exchange. A cable was at once sent to Washington to purchase this amount in London exchange, this to be taken from the corporation funds, which in no wise affects the funds made up by the offerings of our people for mission purposes. Before leaving England, word was received that the purchase of London exchange had been made at the rate of \$3.72¼ to the pound, as compared with the normal rate of \$4.87. This will save to the cause, when London exchange comes back to its normal basis, in excess of \$30,000.

It should be stated, however, that the question of the ability of the British association to repay this loan was first gone into quite carefully before the General Conference officers assumed the responsibility of making the advance. They felt justified in making the loan, not only to afford the British Union an opportunity to take advantage of the remarkably low rate of exchange, but because of the earning capacity of the institutions. They also felt that in view of the present value of this fine property the interests of the General Conference Corporation were amply secured in making the loan.

The work in all its phases throughout the union is in a promising and prosperous condition; and without doubt, from now on, this field will be able to carry a very considerable responsibility in the support of foreign missions, both in supplying workers from among its many young people after they have had a proper training, and also in a financial way. They have set their goal for mission offerings for 1920 at two shillings (50 cents) a week per member, which places them on the same footing as those in America.



WESTERN NEW YORK

ELDER K. C. RUSSELL and the writer had just concluded a series of general meetings in the Western New York Conference when he was so suddenly called to lay off his armor. The first meeting was held in Elmira. This was attended by brethren from the surrounding districts. God came very near in the presentation of his word, and a spirit of harmony and unity prevailed.

Elmira has strong men to lead out in evangelistic work. They are conducting meetings in the suburbs of the city and in country schoolhouses. There is a bright future before this company of believers if they continue as they have begun. Elder Shoemaker, of New York City, and Prof. L. O. Machlan, of Melrose, rendered excellent service at these meetings.

The next Thursday, Friday, Sabbath, and Sunday were spent with the company at Wellsville. Brother and Sister Joseph Capman, assisted by Brother Shull, have been doing faithful work at this place, and as a result between fifteen and twenty loyal persons have united with the church. The time spent with these new believers was much enjoyed. Their hearts were wide open for the reception of truth, and God greatly blessed them. Some have been severely tested, but regardless of trials, they have determined, with Moses, rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. May God keep them all, and add to their number, is our prayer.

At Olean, leaders were appointed. Dr. Eldridge and his family have moved to this city, and will add greatly to the working force in Olean. The little company, with its new officers, is now in a position to do aggressive work. We were pleased to see so many young people at the meeting, and to hear their earnest testimonies.

Meetings were held at Salamanca, Tunesassa, Rochester, and Buffalo. At Rochester we were joined by Elder Haskell, whose messages were greatly appreciated by all. His mind was clear, and his studies connected and convincing. At each place new leaders were elected. The meetings were inspiring. It is evident that God is visiting his people. Elder Haskell had great freedom in presenting his messages at Buffalo.

The school at Tunesassa has made great improvement since I was there last. The order and discipline are good, and God's blessing is upon the institution. There is a promising future before this school.

Little did I dream that this would be the last trip among the churches I should be privileged to make with Elder Russell. During the last eight years a kind Providence has thrown us together in labor, first in Chicago, and later in the Atlantic Union Conference, where, in company with Elder R. D. Quinn, we carried forward evangelistic work. God greatly blessed our labors together.

On Saturday night, at the close of a strenuous day's work, Elder Russell complained of being very tired. He retired shortly after coming to the room, and was soon asleep. He seemed normal in the

morning, and took a very active part in all the meetings. At the afternoon meeting, he dwelt on 2 Thessalonians 1: 4, 5: "We ourselves glory in you in the churches of God for your patience and faith in all your persecutions and tribulations that ye endure: which is a manifest token of the righteous judgment of God, that ye may be counted worthy of the kingdom of God, for which ye also suffer."

At five o'clock Elder Haskell, Elder Russell, and I left for the station. We separated, Elder Haskell going to Nashville, Tenn., and I to Washington; while Elder Russell planned to visit another company before returning to Rochester. The news came the next morning of his sudden death, at ten o'clock, due to apoplexy. Sorrow fills our hearts, but we sorrow not as those who have no hope beyond this vale of tears. God is too wise to err, and too good to suffer anything to come to his loved ones that is not for their good.

"God never leads his children otherwise than they would choose to be led, if they could see the end from the beginning."—*"The Desire of Ages,"* p. 225. The things that now perplex us will in the hereafter be made plain. This is the only comfort we can offer Brother Russell's loved ones.

D. H. KRESS.



MIMI T. SCHARFFENBERG

It is with deep sorrow that we record the death of Miss Mimi T. Scharffenberg, who was compelled to leave Korea on account of illness. She died in Takoma Park, Dec. 19, 1919, aged thirty-six years.

Sister Scharffenberg was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7, 1883. One year afterward the family moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where she was reared and educated. She was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. Later she, with her mother, heard the truths of the advent message and accepted them. Soon after she became a member of the Milwaukee church, she engaged in city Bible work, under the direction of the Wisconsin Conference. After four years of successful labor, an urgent call came from the Mission Board for her to go to Korea and help pioneer the work in that new mission field.

A few nights before the call came, she had an impressive dream. She saw many strange-looking women calling to her and beckoning her to come to them. Their earnest faces showed their anxiety for her to come. The call to Korea a few days later led her to most earnest prayer, and then she saw the connection between the dream and the call. Hasty preparations were made, and soon she was on her way to Korea. Upon arrival there, she saw her dream in living characters—the women of Korea.

Sister Scharffenberg was a true missionary. She soon learned to love the Koreans. She at once entered into their lives. She lived with the people, teaching them the way of the better life. It took but eleven months for her to acquire the language, after which she opened our first school for the Korean women. About

this time the publishing of the Korean *Signs of the Times* was begun, with Sister Scharffenberg as editor.

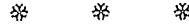
During her pioneer work she contracted that Oriental disease—the sprue. Though she suffered much, she continued to work. After fourteen years of very successful labor, she was forced to return to America to regain her health, if possible, that she might serve again in her beloved field, but God willed it otherwise. She suffered intensely, but her hold on God was firm till the end.

Sister Scharffenberg was a most noble character. The Christian graces were constantly seen in her daily life. All who knew her loved her dearly. Eighteen years of her life were spent in active, unselfish service for her Master.

Her sister, Mrs. Theodora Wangerin, with her children, still labors in Korea. Her brother William, and his wife, have recently begun work in North China. Two other brothers and two sisters, with the bereaved father and mother, mourn their loss, but they know their beloved Mimi is asleep in Jesus.

Elder J. L. Shaw had charge of the funeral services, assisted by Elder F. M. Wilcox and the writer. We laid her to rest in Washington's beautiful Rock Creek Cemetery until the blessed Life-giver comes.

R. T. DOWSETT.



THE NEGRO DEPARTMENT

FROM Detroit, Mich., I started out to make my final visits for the year. Leaving November 19, and reaching Houston, Tex., the 20th, I spent Sabbath, Sunday, and Monday with Brother H. D. Greene and the church. There a good work has begun. Brother Greene, who has been in that place about two years, is doing very well, and with proper help and encouragement will be able to build up a strong, creditable work for the Master.

I next stopped at New Orleans, where I remained over Thanksgiving, meeting with the church on Wednesday evening. I found that the church was behind in its mission funds, and after counsel with the conference president and with Brother King, the pastor, we decided to make an effort to raise enough money to reach the twenty-cent-a-week goal, by stimulating greater activity in the Harvest Ingathering and by the giving of donations. We hope these efforts will prove a great blessing to the church and to the cause.

I next visited the land of flowers—Florida. At Jacksonville I found a thriving church, with a fine church building in process of completion, which they hope to finish very soon. I preached here Sabbath and Sunday night. I also had the pleasure of visiting Professor Walker's excellent school and business college. During Elder J. S. Green's rousing tent effort last summer, the professor and his wife were among those who were soundly converted to this truth.

I next visited all the churches on the East Coast Railway line as far south as Key West, stopping at East Palatka, West Palm Beach, and Miami. The work among our people in the State of Florida is prospering, and the Twenty-cent-a-

week Fund for 1919 is \$1,000 ahead.

On returning to Michigan, I found that our church that we had been struggling to build, had been partially wrecked while in construction, by a fearful storm that struck Detroit about November 29, doing much damage throughout the city. Our loss amounts to about \$2,500.

After attending to office business, I went to Youngstown, Ohio, where I spent Sabbath, December 13. Sunday, the 14th, I visited the church at Pittsburgh, Pa. The work at Youngstown is in charge of Brother George Johnson, and is in the formative stage, with a splendid chance to grow into a strong church. The Pittsburgh church is an old established institution, which has made great progress in recent years since Elder A. N. Durrant has had charge of the work there.

The following Sabbath and Sunday I spent in Charleston, W. Va., and Newport News, Va. At Charleston, where Brother Banfield has been laboring since he left school at South Lancaster, Mass., last June, the church has just been started, and is doing quite well under the circumstances. With proper development and encouragement, it has bright prospects for the future.

The Newport News church has been organized for several years, and is doing as well as could be expected, there being no special laborer there.

From here I went to Norfolk, Va., for counsel with the president of the Virginia Conference and with others; then on to Washington, and to the Baltimore church, where we had an appointment for Wednesday night, Christmas Eve. The president of the Chesapeake Conference, Elder A. S. Booth, and the pastor, Elder M. C. Strachan, and I met at the church, and after a good spiritual meeting, set to work to arouse the church to round out its mission funds for the year.

From here I went to Savannah, Ga., to be with that church the last Sabbath in the year. I found a live church, in spite of adverse circumstances. In Richmond, Va., I spent a few hours at the workers' meeting in counsel with our brethren concerning the work in the Old Dominion, and helped to ordain Brother A. J. Evelyn to the ministry.

After a brief stay at Washington, D. C., I hastened back to Detroit, thus closing a year of continuous activity which gave me opportunity to meet with nearly every one of our churches scattered over the United States.

Everywhere the truth seems to be gaining a hearing and making substantial progress. Our people are contributing their share of the mission funds, and setting their stakes to do their part in advancing all branches of our work for 1920.

W. H. GREEN.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

SINCE the Fall Council, when I was appointed to labor in this city, I have been busy getting acquainted with the situation here, and am finding considerable interest among the people. The question that continually arises is, "What is this world coming to?" In the street car and on the street, people are continually asking what has gone wrong with the world.

Through the kindness of the brethren, I was able to hire the best theater in Louisville for services the first Sunday in each month, and at the first of these lectures

I took as my topic, "What Is Wrong with the World?" The main floor was packed, and apparently all of the 1,000 people present were deeply interested, and seemed to agree that we are nearing the end of the age. Some said that it was the first real gospel sermon they had heard for years. Whether or not this was true, we are glad that there are still those in this degenerated world who love to hear the Master's words spoken.

The congregation is aiding in the purchase of an automobile for city work, and we hope to enlarge our circle greatly this coming year. The four paid Bible workers, as well as several church members, are doing a good work among the interested ones. Five have just been baptized, while others are waiting for the rite. Satan has not yet left these parts, as evinced by the fact that some of our new converts are experiencing the bitterest persecution. But thus far all have held fast, and let us pray that all may be faithful until the Master shall say, "It is enough."

C. A. HANSEN.

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CHURCH OFFICERS' MEETING AT MOLINE, ILL.

A MEETING for the Illinois conference workers and church officers was held at Moline, December 15 to 20. This meeting seemed to be exceptionally good. Elder W. H. Holden and his committee had been planning for it for several weeks, and although the Illinois Conference territory extends from Wisconsin to Kentucky, they were rewarded by seeing a good attendance of officers from the various churches in the conference. Elder R. D. Quinn and the writer had the privilege of sharing with workers of the union and local conferences in the labors and blessings of the meeting.

From the very beginning till the close, the presence of God through the Spirit was manifest. The instruction was of a very practical nature, not only in spiritual matters, but in methods of labor as well; and many determined anew to put forth more faithful and consecrated efforts, not only in planning to advance the work in the regions beyond, but in doing personal work for those within their reach at home. To this end, a missionary field day was held. Although the weather was very cold, all the workers present, together with the church, entered enthusiastically into the work of going forth in a personal way to make a practical application of the instruction which they had been receiving. All were greatly blessed in this, and nearly \$200 was received on the Harvest Ingathering. The business sections of Moline were both cordial and liberal when solicited. We believe that if we once learn from experience how to work the business sections of our cities, we shall be encouraged by the financial response in the interests of our foreign missionary work.

The utmost harmony and love were manifested throughout the meetings. The work in the Illinois Conference is growing. Large sections of the State have not yet heard the message, and a larger staff of workers is needed to respond to the many calls which come from all parts of the field for the living preacher to teach them the message. This call can be met in part if all who were present at this meeting return home and by precept and example lead all the mem-

bers of the churches forth into aggressive, personal work for their neighbors.

The Tri-City Sanitarium contributed much to the success of the meeting by assisting in entertaining and caring for those who attended from out of the city. We believe that similar meetings held in various conferences throughout the field would do much to advance the work.

G. B. THOMPSON.

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THE WEEK OF PRAYER AT UNION COLLEGE

LEAVING Salt Lake City on Tuesday, December 2, I reached College View the afternoon of the 4th, to spend the annual Week of Prayer with the students and teachers of Union College. On my arrival I found the work of the school much broken up in consequence of the cold weather and the fuel shortage. It was impossible to hold meetings in the chapel except on Friday evenings and Sabbaths. Even classes were held in different rooms in the dormitory. It will be very evident that all this was more or less confusing, and constituted an obstacle that had to be overcome. I soon found, however, that Prof. H. A. Morrison and his faithful coworkers had carefully planned to meet these untoward conditions. From the time of the first faculty meeting, when I saw the earnestness and zeal and consecration of the teachers, I felt that the success of the meetings was assured. The classes were shortened to thirty-minute periods, and all else was made secondary to the main business of the week—seeking God.

Two public meetings were held each day. For this purpose the large dining-room in South Hall was cleared twice daily and seats arranged for the meetings. The forenoon service was held at 9:30. This consisted of a short discourse, followed by a revival and consecration service. At the evening meeting the reading for the day was read and another call given. It was an inspiring sight to look into the faces of 400 students and see the response given by those who were ready to consecrate their lives to God, some for the first time, others who had grown cold, and a large number who desired a more thorough work done for them.

In these meetings many precious victories were gained. After-meetings were held at times, devoted to testimonies, counsel, and prayer. Here it was that some for whom special prayer had been offered came to the point of surrender. Many sought and obtained the "pearl of great price." From the first it was held before them that to get this treasure one must pay the price,—forsake all, and follow the Master. The afternoons were spent in visiting and personal work. We all felt that the week had been well spent and that God had richly blessed us.

The closing meetings, held Friday evening and Sabbath afternoon, were of special interest. When, on Friday evening, an invitation was given for those to come forward who had gained victories during the meeting, scores crowded to the front. At this meeting the way was again opened for any who needed help, and for those who wished to take their stand for the first time. Several responded to this. The Sabbath afternoon meeting was a time of special blessing. This was devoted to testimonies of praise

for blessings received during the meeting and expressions of determination to live consecrated lives. Sincere desires were expressed that the seed sown should bear a hundredfold.

Not all the students took their stand, but I think it is true that every one felt the power of God in the meetings, and before the year closes we hope to see those yield who did not take their stand for God. Many strong workers have gone out from Union College and are now carrying the message to those in darkness. May many of those now in school follow in the steps of those who have gone before!

While at the school it was my privilege to meet a number of times with Elder M. L. Andreasen's Bible classes, studying with them the principles of religious liberty. The last Friday evening I spoke to the ministerial seminar. A fine class of young men are preparing for the ministry. On each Sabbath we had large meetings in the church. The Lord is more than willing to bless his people when they earnestly seek him.

W. F. MARTIN.

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THE WEEK OF PRAYER

PERSONALLY, the Week of Prayer was a very profitable season. The first Sabbath I spent at Cadillac, Mich., assisting in a convention of church officers. Though not all the elders and other officers in the North Michigan Conference were present, we spent a profitable time together, and were led by the Holy Spirit to renewed consecration and greater determination to be more diligent in bringing the message to those within our reach.

Leaving here, I spent a day at Emmanuel Missionary College. To me this was a good day. My heart was made to rejoice as I saw the large body of earnest young people, nearly all of whom responded most heartily to the efforts of the faculty and others to secure from this Week of Prayer a real blessing.

The erection of a boys' dormitory and the supplying of other much-needed facilities have added greatly to the comfort and efficiency of the college, and from this strong educational center hundreds of young people are preparing to enter various branches of our missionary work in home and foreign fields.

In company with Brother J. L. McConaughy, I spent two days at the Wabash Valley Sanitarium. We found this neat, comfortable institution well patronized, and all its workers manifesting a desire to draw near to God and share more largely in his blessing. If all rally to its support, it should overflow with patients, and will be a blessing to many.

The last Sabbath of the Week of Prayer was spent by Elder R. D. Quinn and myself with the churches in Chicago. A good work is being carried forward in this great city. God's blessing is seen in the work among the foreign-speaking people as well as in other lines. We should not forget to remember in our prayers the workers in this city, who are struggling with problems which tax their energies. How to do their full share in responding to the work abroad and at the same time meet the demands of a growing work at home, requires faith in God and importunate prayer.

I also had the privilege of spending an evening at the Hinsdale Sanitarium, and

spoke to a large company of workers and patients. The Spirit of the Master was present, and we were blessed. This institution is making some extensive additions to its building, and increasing its equipment in order to better care for its increased patronage. It is doing a good work for suffering humanity.

G. B. THOMPSON.

* * *

THE SOUTHWESTERN JUNIOR COLLEGE

THE writer was recently called to assist in the meetings held during the Week of Prayer with the students of the Southwestern Junior College, at Keene, Tex. Having to remain in St. Louis for our regular Sunday night service, and being delayed by poor railway service, I did not arrive in Keene until Wednesday. Hence I spent only the last half of the Week of Prayer with the school.

Two public meetings daily were held for all the students of the school, one at the chapel period in the forenoon and the other in the evening. I also met each morning with either the young men or the young women at their early worship hour. A number of times I was with the prayer bands, and was much impressed with the spirit of earnestness manifested there.

Prof. W. E. Nelson, the president of the college, and all his faculty certainly did everything possible to make the devotional work of the week a success. The utmost co-operation prevailed. The time of services was not limited to a certain number of minutes. Whatever time seemed to be needed to accomplish results was most freely given. All the students seemed to feel that the Week of Prayer services were the most important thing in hand at the time.

The big revival came Friday night at vesper. A most helpful service had been held in the chapel that forenoon. Another revival had been planned in the church for the next day, when the students and the church people would all be together. But the Lord had another plan, and gave us the revival Friday night.

The writer spoke from Ecclesiastes 9:10. After the sermon a definite call was made for a new consecration. Immediately students began to rise in various parts of the chapel. Personal work with the unsaved, by the students, resulted in many others' taking a definite stand. Some left the chapel and went out and brought others to the Lord. Backsliders returned, and new converts rejoiced in freedom from the thralldom of sin.

The meeting began at 5:20 o'clock, at the going down of the sun. More than once we thought of closing, but were unable to do so until after nine o'clock. The Lord came most precious near, and poured a blessing into the hearts of many. Some most remarkable battles were fought, and definite victories won. About thirty fully surrendered that night, and gave themselves to God. An after-meeting was held, at which about fifty remained and received definite help.

While at the school I met with the young men's Bible seminar, and found its members doing excellent work. Elder B. L. House may well be proud of this band of young men. Two of the students are holding Sunday evening serv-

ices in the Seventh-day Adventist church in Cleburne, with very good success. I also met with the young women's Bible workers' class, under the direction of Sister Peterson. These young women are most sincere, and are anxious for a thorough preparation for the work of God in this particular line. I spoke once to the students in the normal department, and found that excellent work had been done there.

The Southwestern Junior College has an enrolment of 290. The dormitories, especially that of the boys, which is nearing completion, are exceptionally fine. I have never seen more comfortable and commodious quarters in any of our colleges. The facilities for industrial work are excellent.

Altogether, my visit to this school was a most happy one, and will always be a bright spot in my memory. May the Lord continue to bless the college in the future as he has in the past.

C. G. BELLAH.

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MISCELLANEOUS LANGUAGE WORK

THE work among the miscellaneous languages in the United States is progressing very satisfactorily. The Lord is in the work and with the workers, helping them in their public lectures, cottage meetings, and Bible readings. Hundreds of people are becoming interested, and many are accepting the message for this time. The Lord is going on before, opening the way so that the workers have to labor very hard to keep pace with the openings.

Hungarian Work

We are exceedingly glad that Elder J. F. Huenergardt has come to this country to lead in this work. We have now seven Hungarian workers in the United States. Four of these are working in the Greater New York and Southern New England Conferences, two in the Ohio, and one in the Chicago Conference. The work is broadening out. Elder Huenergardt, who is devoting his entire time to the Greater New York and Southern New England Conferences, has created a very promising interest. He is conducting an effort three nights a week in New York City, one night a week in South Norwalk, Conn., and one night a week in Bridgeport. Elder A. T. Robinson, president of the Southern New England Conference, writes thus of one of Elder Huenergardt's lectures in Bridgeport:

"I was in Bridgeport Wednesday evening of this week, and attended Elder Huenergardt's meeting in the hall. There were 200 present. He gave them a strong lecture. They all paid the closest attention. Elder Huenergardt has to use great tact in dealing with them. He started in his lecture without singing or prayer, but I could see from the attention of the people that he had them all prepared for a prayer at the close of the service. I believe they will get a good harvest of souls from the 26,000 Hungarian people in Bridgeport."

No doubt the president of the Greater New York Conference could also give us a similar word of encouragement of the work done by Elder Huenergardt in Greater New York, where he has come in touch with many of the very best class of Hungarian people. We are very much encouraged in our Hungarian work.

Czecho-Slovak Work

In the Czecho-Slovak work we have five good, earnest workers. Two of them are laboring in the New Jersey Conference, one in Connecticut, and two in Chicago. Elder Paul Matula, who has been working for a number of years in the New Jersey Conference, has more than an ordinarily good hold on the situation among his people. He has now two well-organized Czecho-Slovak churches, one in Irvington and another in Perth Amboy, N. J. He is not only working among the Czecho-Slovaks, but also among the Poles and other Slav people scattered throughout that field. He expects to organize two Polish churches before the close of the year 1919, one in Passaic and another in Burlington, N. J. He has one Czecho-Slovak and one Polish Bible worker connected with him, and it is evident that God is with him and his workers. Soon we shall have a good number of foreign churches in the territory of the New Jersey Conference. Elder Matula is full of faith and courage, and is pressing forward vigorously.

It has also been decided that he should help Brother Andrew Yakus, a young Czecho-Slovak worker who began work among his people in the Southern New England Conference about a year ago. The city of Bridgeport, Conn., where this worker is located, has from 20,000 to 25,000 Czecho-Slovaks; and inasmuch as it has been decided that Brother Matula shall spend the major part of each week for two months in that field, we are confident that the church of seventeen members, already located there, will be greatly increased. Not only that, but through association with Elder Matula, Brother Yakus will be better trained for his work and be able to do more in the future as a result.

In Chicago there are between 250,000 and 300,000 Czecho-Slovaks. May God help the church already organized there to grow to be, through wise and judicious steps, a strong power for God among these people.

Italian Work

In the Italian work in the United States we now have nine strong, stalwart workers. Three of these are located in Chicago, two in Greater New York, one in Philadelphia, one in Milwaukee, Wis., one in Denver, Colo., and one in Reno, Nev. As you see, this work stretches all the way from Greater New York to the borders of California. May the Lord help us that we may soon have a strong Italian work started in San Francisco, where there are already a large number of Italians, and to which place many are migrating from the East.

During the last few months Elder R. Calderone has been conducting an effort in Philadelphia. He reports that on Sunday evenings his hall is not large enough to hold all the people. We hope that the interest aroused by Elder Calderone will be fostered by Brother Milchias Longo, who is the worker now located in Philadelphia, and that not far in the future a large Italian church may be built up at that place.

Of late a little interest has also developed among the Italians in Hammonton, N. J. I was surprised, a few weeks ago, to find that in the surrounding country of Hammonton there are thousands of Italians. Many of the farmers are Italians. I visited a public school about a

mile outside of Hammonton, where one of our Italian sisters is teaching, and found that nearly all the pupils in that school were of Italian parentage. Another school about two miles across the country from that is also filled with Italian children. We have reasons to believe that by the help of God we shall have a strong church of Italians in Hammonton before long. From this it may be seen how the work is spreading out before us. All we have to do is to follow.

I just received word from our worker in Reno, Nev., that, a wealthy Italian lady has subscribed for the *Watchman* and is manifesting a deep interest. He hopes to win her fully to the truth. In Denver, Colo., we have recently purchased a church for the Italians. There is a good interest in that city. In Milwaukee we baptize some every quarter. Also in New York a church is being purchased for the Italian work. The prospects are encouraging. A large church in Chicago, which has outgrown its quarters a few times, is rapidly on the way to outgrowing its quarters again. All we can say about this Italian work is that God is in it and working mightily. Praise his holy name!

Rumanian Work

In the Rumanian language we have four workers, two in the Chicago Conference and two in the Ohio. We have three churches of these people, one in Warren, Ohio, one in Indiana Harbor, Ind., and one in Omaha, Nebr. The last mentioned has just been organized and is growing, but is not yet very large. Elder T. M. Krainean, our ordained minister among these people, is kept busy visiting a number of places from which calls have come for help. He has just recently been in St. Paul, where a good interest has been started by a lay brother. I believe that he will soon have to go up there and stay until a church can be organized.

The brethren at Warren, Ohio, where Elder John Klepe is working, are contemplating building a church, that they may have a suitable monument to the name of the Lord. A few of the Rumanian brethren have gone back to Rumania. We were sorry to see them go, but inasmuch as their wives and children are over there, we could not object. We pray, that they may let their light shine in Rumania, so that many may be brought into the truth through them. The spirit of prophecy has forcefully stated that many of these foreign people in this country would accept the truth and then return to their native land and bring the truth to their kinsfolk.

Serbian Work

Elder M. Ostoich, who has been working for some time in Akron, Ohio, reports a good interest. Unfortunately, some of those who have recently accepted the truth under his labors, have returned to Serbia. May the Lord help them also to let their light shine here. This makes the work go hard over here, but what is our loss is the gain of our work across the ocean.

Russian Work

Our Russian work in the East is broadening. For a number of years all that has been done among the Russians has been done in the Dakotas and in Canada. About a year ago Elder S. G. Burley, who had charge of the Russian work in the Sheyenne River Academy, at Harvey,

N. Dak., was called to Chicago to take up work among his people there. By the help of God, he has awakened a good interest. Large numbers come to his meetings, and a number have already accepted the truth, so that we hope to organize a Russian church in Chicago in the very near future.

Just recently we started work among the Russians in the Greater New York and New Jersey Conferences. Elder T. T. Babienco, who has been laboring so successfully in Canada, has been called to make the above-mentioned conferences his field of labor. He has located in Irvington, N. J., where five or six Russians accepted the truth through Elder Matula's efforts. This will form the nucleus of a Russian church there. At the same time he is working on the New Jersey side he will also conduct a series of meetings on the New York side of the river. There is a good interest in New York City. By having a good helper on the New York side as well as on the New Jersey side, Brother Babienco will be able to establish two Russian churches soon. We are very much encouraged with the outlook.

In like manner our work is progressing among all the nationalities for whom we have begun work, only more slowly. We have two large Portuguese churches in Massachusetts, which are doing remarkably well in every way. We also have two Portuguese workers there, Elder F. J. Gonsalves and Kate Matson. Miss Mary Micket, our Lithuanian worker in Boston, is also doing good work, as are Brother J. A. Dominski, our Polish worker in Chicago; Brother Peter Angelo, our Greek worker in Chicago; Brother Polinkas and Brother Sivak, our Hungarian workers in the Ohio Conference; and Brother Boettger, who is working among the Jews in Chicago. Pray for these workers, that God may help them and that their work may become stronger and stronger.

Harvest Ingathering

I am glad to state that when the foreign people accept the truth, they take a very hearty part in all our church activities. I have just received a report from the Chicago Conference, and in looking over the churches that have exceeded their goal with the Harvest Ingathering, I find that every one of our entirely foreign churches can sing the song of triumph. The foreign department has reason to rejoice over this. The little Hungarian church in New York City has done so well that they have an average of about \$60 for each member. May God bless these dear people in their efforts to advance his cause.

As further evidence that these foreigners are doing well in giving of their finances after they have accepted the truth, I want to close my article with the November financial report of the Italian church in Chicago:

Title	\$394.56
Sabbath school.....	47.40
Harvest Ingathering.....	238.08
2 per cent.....	2.39
Church expense	27.20
Total	\$709.63

This church also takes good care of its poor people. In their poor fund they had on hand, November 1, \$141.55 and an offering during the month of \$19.25, which made a total of \$160.80. From

this they paid out \$53, so that by the end of the month they still had \$107.80 left. I wonder how many other churches have such a large poor fund. This shows that these foreign people get an all-round training from our foreign workers.

May this good work continue until He comes, so that thousands of these foreign people may meet him in peace and remain with him forevermore.

J. H. SCHILLING.

Missionary Volunteer Department

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

GUIDING THE SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Parents Can Help

"WHEN I arrange for a young people's social gathering," said a bright mother, "I invite with the others the best men and women of my acquaintance — boys and girls they are still, in spite of their gray heads. Of course, I let the young people plan the program, issue the invitations, and take the part of hosts and hostesses, although their father and I are the real powers behind the throne. We help to see that the program is as varied and bright as possible.

"The presence of such older friends among the younger insures the very best conduct on the part of the boys and girls; for youth always respects age when coupled with the grace, dignity, and sympathy which wisdom has added to the years. These older people bear their years with all the buoyancy of youth, and contribute, as no one else can, to the joy of the occasion; and it is difficult to say which enjoy the others' presence the most."

What an ideal arrangement! Such a plan benefits immeasurably both youth and maturity. The mixing of the life and enthusiasm of the young people with the wisdom and discretion of their elders is bound to be of benefit to the whole community. Such social gatherings, wisely planned, would forever discredit the now too prevalent belief that the older people are "dry and dull;" and on the other hand, the seniors would find that youth is not always "wild and reckless and irresponsible."

"We have games," this wise mother continued. "These are often original and very ingenious. A boy of seventeen recently proposed that we have a contest opened in the company for the most original and best game. Imagine the pleasure and surprise of the young people when a man sixty years old carried off the honors!

"Our programs generally open with good music and singing. The young people like to sing; the rhythm and melody of song lends itself to youth, and acts as a safety valve for pent-up spirits. We have dialogues, discussions of current topics that often bring out the most original arguments, and some wisely selected humor, either in recitations or in stories with good moral conclusions. Refreshments, when served, are always simple and without display or undue expense.

"These little affairs are always without ostentation and are very informal.

This does not mean that there is the slightest disregard for the proprieties. Young people in such an atmosphere are wonderfully well behaved, and really learn to enjoy themselves so that outside pleasures of a rougher and coarser kind fall upon them. We aim to secure the amusement of all at the expense of none. Among us are bright boys and girls whose social advantages are limited, and whose financial resources are meager, and who often shrink from appearing in social gatherings because of this. For the sake of these whom we wish to help and encourage, we avoid display."

And the whole keynote of this mother's plan (and she was generously supported by her husband) was summed up in her statement made to another parent: "We try to make play as profitable and educating as work, recognizing, as we do, the powerful influence of our pleasures, especially on the young."

Some one may say, "Social gatherings tend to detract from the work of the church and the young people's society and the Sabbath school." Just the reverse is the result. On such evenings good suggestions are frequently made, and the discussions promoted are such that they help the young people rightly to regard these organizations. Talents are developed and discovered among some that might never have been known to possess them. The older guests learn the viewpoint of the others in reference to church work and missionary activities, and this helps them to make their appeals more effective.

Girls and boys must have enjoyment, and they are wise parents who let them have it at home. It is not always easy, nor is it necessary, to fall in with every request young people make with reference to their recreation; but it is of vital importance that every child, old or young, should feel that what it desires to do can be done at home, not in the home of some other boy or girl. If parents are to know how their children are progressing in manners, morals, and tastes, they must so act that the latter will feel that there is more than perfunctory interest.

Young people are wonderfully resourceful, and unless they know by experience that their parents care about their having a good time, they will go elsewhere when they wish amusement.

When a youth wills to stay at home and have his friends come there because "it's more fun at home than anywhere else," he offers a tribute to father and mother which surely compensates these faithful ones for all work of hand and brain. Is not such a triumph worth working for? Only in this way can a father and mother learn to know what their children desire and long for; and if this desire or inclination is not a wise one, loving tact will be able to direct and change it. Tact, however, is absolutely necessary.

Youthful confidence is a shy thing and often suspicious. It takes little to make a child feel that its father is too harsh and tyrannical, and its mother a kill-joy. Once this feeling is established, who shall overcome it? Young people with this impression will be found everywhere except at home, when they wish to have "a good time." Wise and loving toleration on the part of parents will cause the children to cherish them with unconscious gratitude, which will increase with the years. This toleration does not mean that

the boys and girls will think that whatever they do is right, but that there is wise forbearance and sympathetic understanding even when approval is withheld.

UTAH VINCENT WILCOX.

* * *

SOCIAL LIFE AT HOME

WE have thought it not advisable to deal in many negatives in handling this matter at our home. We have encouraged our children to invite their friends to our house, and have tried to make conditions so pleasant there for our own children and for other people's children, that their plans would tend toward spending their time together at our house, rather than elsewhere. This policy has enabled us to keep in touch with the character of their amusements, and also with the character and deportment of our own children and of other people's children when together in this way.

For several years Saturday night has been an open evening with us. We seldom, if ever, go anywhere that evening. Almost invariably we have made taffy or some other kind of homemade sweets, or have served ice cream, or in some way have tried to have a good time socially that evening; and it has been understood that our friends, without invitation or previous arrangement, would come and see us especially that evening. Of course they could call any evening, but that evening has been a special one that the children have looked forward to with anticipation and have made some plans for. When the boys were earning a little money, I would sometimes plan with them a surprise for their mother and the girls, and we would share the expense.

We have spent a little money, though not very much, on music. We have a piano and a Victor talking machine. The children have taken special interest in the talking machine. We have made a very careful selection of records, after five years having accumulated something like two hundred. We have had a working arrangement with one firm in town, to secure records on trial for three or four days. In bringing out a number on trial, we have counseled very frankly with the children as to which they would like to keep permanently. You know, one enjoys light music best the first time he hears it, and less each time he hears it afterward. The result has invariably been that the children have agreed with us to eliminate the unprofitable numbers, and to retain only those that were uplifting. This illustrates a principle we have endeavored to follow in many matters. We have tried to avoid prohibitions but have taught principles; and have endeavored to arrive circuitously at the same result.

In the matter of games and amusements, some things of course are prohibited, such as cards or any similar game. In fact, we have never classed such things with proper games or amusements. This question of managing games has been a great perplexity to us, but chiefly in our anticipation of its difficulties. What we have done, and the results, very likely would be no criterion in another family. We have provided a baseball outfit for the boys and basket ball for the girls. We have also had a croquet set, and a few other simple games. My wife and I have usually played with the children, though not always. Then

we have had it understood that we work while we work and play while we play; and do not let the play infringe upon proper duties, either in the line of study or of work.

Then, having made these arrangements for games, we have planned more profitable things, such as reading aloud, taking walks together, making scrapbooks, and all manner of things like that, which have served to a very large degree to eliminate games. The result has been that games are not at all conspicuous, and are not brought out for months at a time. The fact that they can have them at suitable times when they want them seems to have a tendency to lessen the demand for them. I have seen an ox break through a six-rail fence and leave a good pasture to eat dry buckwheat straw which he had stolen, in preference to the green grass. Children, I believe, are like that; and men and women are only boys and girls grown tall: the principle doubtless still holds good.

A FATHER.

* * *

COMPANIONSHIP OF PARENTS

ONE of the things I look back upon with the most pleasure is my father's willingness to have us enjoy ourselves. When as young girls we wanted to go coasting, he had a sled and went too. When we wanted skates, he bought them, but also got a pair for himself. We always found him an agreeable companion, and he was always wanted by all the young people of the town. Now I realize that he would have enjoyed his papers and the fire to the long walk and the skating. But he knew young hearts. He was strict, too, very strict as to the things we could not do. But we laughed and played, made mistakes and were corrected, and today I thank God for a father and mother who could play with us.

MRS. E. L. FINSTER.

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SOCIAL PLANS

To help fathers and mothers, as well as other workers for the youth, in their efforts to make the social life of their young people "social to save," the Missionary Volunteer Department has published a small book called "Social Plans for Missionary Volunteers." It is a book of 144 pages, and contains the following chapters:

1. "Social to Save."
 2. Social Gatherings and How to Conduct Them.
 3. Practical Plans for Social Gatherings.
 4. Games That Are Good Mixers.
 5. Thought Stimulators.
 6. Stunts and Races.
 7. Paper and Pencil Games.
 8. Bible and Mission Games.
- Prices, 40 and 60 cents.

* * *

It is not a world for men to take their ease in; but a world for work. It is not a world for the selfish greed of gain; nor the selfish pantings of ambition; nor the selfish struggles of power; but a world for generous self-abandonment, for sacrifice and heroic toil. Only he shall be loved of God and honored of men who is found to have accomplished something for human happiness and human good.—*Roswell D. Hitchcock.*

Religious Liberty Department

C. S. LONGACRE

Secretary

THE LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE CONVENTION

THE Thirty-first Annual National Convention of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States was held in the Foundry Methodist Episcopal church of Washington, D. C., Dec. 11-14, 1919. The American Sabbath Union was organized in this same church thirty-one years ago. In 1909 this organization assumed the title, Lord's Day Alliance, to be in harmony with the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada and England, whose aims were similar.

An array of notable men and women were listed on the program. The convention was held in Washington at this time, evidently to make an impression upon Congress at the beginning of the long session, in behalf of Sunday legislation for the District of Columbia. The Pastors' Federation of Washington had a Sunday bill introduced into the Senate at the opening of the extra session last April, but neither they nor the Lord's Day Alliance were satisfied with this Sunday bill, as Senator Jones of Washington State insisted on inserting an exemption clause for those who observed another day than Sunday as holy time. Such an exemption being diametrically opposed to their views, during this convention they framed a new Sunday bill, without any exemption for anybody, which they plan to introduce soon.

They claim that fifteen Protestant denominations are affiliated with the national alliance. They acknowledge, however, that they have many enemies, even among the Protestant ministers and laity. Outside of the regular attendance at the Alliance convention services on Sunday, there were barely fifty people present at any one of their regular sessions. Yet those who were present had the earnestness and enthusiasm of zealots.

The Lord's Day Alliance seems to have only one idea. In every session that was held during the four days of the convention, the revival and maintenance of a rigorous system of Puritanical Sunday laws was the only topic discussed. A number of the speakers boasted of their ancestral connections with the Puritans and the Scottish Covenanters of the Presbyterian faith of the olden days. The rigorous Sunday Blue Laws of New England were extolled, and one speaker said that it might be necessary for some of them to lay down their lives as martyrs in order to maintain those laws.

The triumph of the Lord's Day Alliance means to them the setting up of Christ's kingdom on the earth, and the glorious triumph of the church militant over all her foes. The universal enforcement of rigid Sunday laws, irrespective of individual convictions, appears to them a sure panacea for all the ills in this troubled world.

They are very confident that their Sunday bill, drafted in harmony with their views, will be passed by Congress during this session. They passed resolutions looking forward to the organization of all the Protestant and Catholic Churches into a nation-wide campaign in behalf of the passage of this bill. One of the speakers

said: "I believe that if the proper steps were taken, the support and co-operation of the Roman Catholics could be obtained." Dr. Bowlby, the national secretary of the alliance, replied: "The Roman Catholic Church has not in many places given the support we ought to have. But we had the solid support of the diocese of Albany, when a Sunday bill was pending before the New York Legislature. We are trying to educate and persuade some of the different Catholic dioceses up to the fact that Sunday observance and Sunday legislation are just as much a part of their business, for the security of their church, as it is for the welfare of the Protestant churches."

Canon Wm. Sheafe Chase, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., interjected the statement that "the Roman Catholic Church closes its Sunday at twelve o'clock noon. We will have to reckon with this, because they claim 20,000,000 people in this country that are called Christians, but they officially declare and make the people believe that Sunday is a holiday after twelve o'clock noon. If we are going to have their co-operation, we must make some concessions to them."

From these remarks we can clearly see that the Lord's Day Alliance is seeking a working basis of co-operation between the Catholic Church and the fifteen allied Protestant churches.

Things are moving in the direction of Bible predictions. Religious forces are silently working for co-operation with one another and with civic organizations on both religious and civil questions, which we believe will finally resolve itself into a combined organization of all these various factions for a big drive in behalf of Sunday legislation.

The Lord's Day Alliance passed a resolution during the convention looking toward the organization of branch organizations in every State, county, and city in the United States. The men in charge of these branch organizations are to give their full time to organizing the churches, educating the masses, and raising funds to carry on a campaign in behalf of Sunday legislation. Their aim is to secure a Sunday law first for the District of Columbia, and then a Federal Sunday law written as an amendment to the Constitution.

They are seeking a corporate connection with each of the affiliated denominations, so that they may secure aid from each denomination. The Presbyterian Church has made the alliance a part of its corporate ecclesiastical body, and is going to give the alliance a large appropriation out of the centenary fund they are now raising. This will enable the alliance to carry on a very extensive educational campaign in behalf of Sunday legislation.

All these things clearly indicate that we as a people will soon face a critical situation.

We shall have more to say about this convention and some of the important things that were said by prominent speakers. We were impressed with the fact that we must not slacken our efforts in defense of religious liberty one iota, but must redouble our efforts and circulate the *Liberty Magazine* and our religious liberty leaflets like the leaves of autumn. Such a campaign, coupled with prayer that God may continue to hold the winds a little longer, is our only hope of staying the hand of the oppressor.

C. S. LONGACRE.

Appointments and Notices

ADDRESSES WANTED

Lewis J. Muth is asked to communicate with Mrs. Anna D. Flowers, Ukiah, Calif.

Mrs. H. L. Ryan, 2114 East 18th St., Kansas City, Mo., is anxious to learn the present address of Dale Sylvester, or her mother, formerly of Davis City, Iowa.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Gustav Schülert, who left Russia in 1910 for the United States, would confer a great favor by notifying Caixa Postal 106, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Information concerning the whereabouts of Mrs. Irene Bruner, whose last known address was 811 Montgomery St., Portland, Oreg., is desired by Miss Madge Henry, Caldwell, Idaho.

* * *

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. J. R. Morgan, Culberson, N. C.

E. A. Kingman, Clearwater Lake, Wis.

Walter Blackburn, 116 Cannon St., Charleston, S. C.

Obadiah Staley, R. F. D. No. 6, Box 148a, Lexington, N. C.

Lars Dybdahl, Belmond, Iowa. English and Danish-Norwegian literature.

Mrs. Josie Garren, R. F. D. No. 2, Culberson, N. C. Signs, Present Truth, tracts.

W. A. Webb, Kingsdale, Minn. Signs, weekly and monthly, Watchman, Instructor, Little Friend, Life and Health, Present Truth, and tracts.

S. H. Carnahan, Gaston, Oreg., is anxious to obtain a copy of "Last Day Tokens," by Elder J. N. Loughborough, and will be glad to hear from any one having such a book for sale.

* * *

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.

A brother in California asks us to unite in prayer for his healing.

A sister writing from Montana desires prayer for healing from physical disabilities.

"Please pray for my husband, who has just accepted the truth for this time, but who, through the influence of Satan, is suffering from a depressing mental affliction," writes a California sister.

"Please pray for my father and mother that they may return to the truth which they know and believe, and for the healing of my father from heart trouble," is the request which comes from an Iowa sister.

An isolated sister in Oregon desires prayer for the conversion of her husband, and that he may have strength to overcome the cigarette habit as well as profanity; also for herself that she may live above discouragement, and honor God in every detail of life.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the next annual meeting of the members of the constituency of the Washington (D. C.) Sanitarium Association of Washington, D. C., will be held in Columbia Hall, Takoma Park, Md., Feb. 9, 1920, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of receiving and passing upon the reports to be submitted by its officers, for the consideration of plans for the future prosecution of the work, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting. This corporation consists of the members of the following committees: The executive committee of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the executive committee of the Columbia Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the executive committees of the State conferences of Seventh-day Adventists in the Columbia Union Conference, the members of the board of directors of the Washington (D. C.) Sanitarium Association, and the physicians under the employ of the association.

W. T. Knox, Pres.
H. W. Miller, Sec.

* * *

WASHINGTON MISSIONARY COLLEGE CONSTITUENCY MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Washington Missionary College Corporation will be held at Washington Missionary College, Takoma Park, Md., at 2 p. m., Feb. 9, 1920, for the purpose of attending to the usual business and other important matters pertaining to the welfare of the institution. The members of this corporation consist of the executive committee of the Columbia Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the executive committee of the Atlantic Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the executive committee of the Southern Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the executive committee of the Southeastern Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the executive committee of the Eastern Canadian Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists (excepting the president of the Ontario Conference), two members of the North American Division Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the heads of departments of Washington Missionary College, and three other members at large having received such appointment.

F. M. Wilcox, President.
S. M. Butler, Secretary.

* * *

REVIEW AND HERALD PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the sixteenth annual meeting of the members of the constituency of the Review and Herald Publishing Association, Washington, D. C., will be held at Takoma Park, Md., at 7 p. m., Feb. 9, 1920, for the election of six trustees for the coming year, to take the place of six whose term of office expires at that time, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The members of this corporation consist of the trustees of this corporation, and the members of the following committees: The executive committee of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists; the executive committee of the Atlantic Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists; the executive committee of the Eastern Canadian Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists; the executive committee of the Lake Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists; the executive committee of the Columbia Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists; the executive committee of each local conference of Seventh-day Adventists within the territory of the above-named union conferences of Seventh-day Adventists; and the union field missionary secretaries and union home missionary secretaries of the above-named union conferences of Seventh-day Adventists; the field missionary, home missionary, and tract society secretaries within the territory of the above-named union conferences of Seventh-day Adventists; the editors of the periodicals published by the Review and Herald Publishing Association; the managers of the publishing house departments and branch offices; and such persons as have received certificates of membership in the association.

By order of the board of trustees.

F. M. Wilcox, Pres.
L. W. Graham, Sec.

SOUTHWESTERN UNION CONFERENCE

The first quadrennial (tenth biennial) session of the Southwestern Union Conference will be held at Keene, Tex., Jan. 30 to Feb. 8, 1920. Each local conference is entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, and an additional delegate for each 100 of its church membership. The object of the meeting is to elect officers for the coming quadrennial term and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

M. Lukens, Pres.
C. E. Smith, Sec.

* * *

LEGAL MEETING

A meeting of the Southwestern Union Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at Keene, Tex., in connection with the first quadrennial meeting of the Southwestern Union Conference, Jan. 30 to Feb. 8, 1920. The object of this meeting is to legally close the work of the association and to transfer all property formerly held by it to its successor—the Southwestern Union Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists. The first meeting will be held at 10 a. m., Monday, Feb. 2, 1920.

C. E. Smith, Sec.

* * *

LEGAL MEETING

A meeting of the Southwestern Union Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at Keene, Tex., in connection with the first quadrennial meeting of the Southwestern Union Conference, Jan. 30 to Feb. 8, 1920. Accredited delegates to the conference are delegates to the corporation meeting. The object of the meeting is to elect officers for the coming quadrennial term and to transact any legal business that may come before it. The first meeting will convene at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1920.

M. Lukens, Pres.
C. E. Smith, Sec.

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CENTRAL UNION CONFERENCE

The first quadrennial (eighth biennial) session of the Central Union Conference will be held in the Seventh-day Adventist church, corner Linwood and Charlotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 30 to Feb. 8, 1920. The object of the meeting is to elect officers for the coming quadrennial term and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

R. A. Underwood, Pres.
Mettie E. Cornell, Sec.

* * *

CENTRAL UNION CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Central Union Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in the Seventh-day Adventist church, corner Linwood and Charlotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 30 to Feb. 8, 1920. Accredited delegates to the conference are delegates to the association meeting. The object of the meeting is to elect officers for the coming quadrennial term and to transact any legal business that may come before it. The first meeting will convene at 11 a. m., Monday, Feb. 2, 1920.

R. A. Underwood, Pres.
D. D. Rees, Sec.

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BOULDER-COLORADO SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium Association will be held in the Seventh-day Adventist church, corner Linwood and Charlotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo., in conjunction with the regular quadrennial session of the Central Union Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists, Jan. 30 to Feb. 8, 1920. The constituency, or membership, of this association consists of the board of trustees and the regularly elected delegates to the quadrennial session of the Central Union Conference. This meeting is called for the purpose of electing officers and a board of trustees for the coming quadrennial term and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The first meeting will convene at 2 p. m., Feb. 3, 1920.

R. A. Underwood, Pres.
H. B. Steele, Sec.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 22, 1920

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

ON reaching America on furlough from West Africa, Dr. E. W. Myers undertook to find a dentist who would be interested in returning with him and his wife as a self-supporting missionary. Having thus far failed in this quest, Dr. Myers is undertaking to prepare himself to do something in this way, appreciating how great is the need in the densely populated section where his main station has been established. In a letter dated January 1 he says:

"I must take some instruments back with me. I have thought that there might be some one among our people who has some dental instruments and equipment, or who knows of some one who has these lying idle, and would be willing to give them to a mission field. I can make use of almost anything except a chair, unless it is a folding chair that can be shipped without too much expense. Electric apparatus would be of no value. My address will be 1335 Pennsylvania Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., until the latter part of February."

* *

OAKWOOD JUNIOR COLLEGE

THE constituency meeting of the Oakwood Junior College, called for Friday, February 6, to be held at the Oakwood school, near Huntsville, Ala., has been postponed till Friday, April 2, at 10 A. M. It will be held in the second Seventh-day Adventist church in Nashville, Tenn.

S. E. WIGHT.

* *

NEGRO DEPARTMENT

AT Boulder, Colo., at the Fall Council which convened Oct. 8, 1919, it was voted to call the colored workers of the department together in an institute, leaving the details of such a meeting to be settled later by the General Conference Committee at Washington.

The Committee, in session Jan. 8, 1920, decided to hold the institute in the city of Nashville, Tenn., March 30 to April 7, 1920, calling there such ordained and licensed ministers and Bible workers east of the Rocky Mountains as the conferences may arrange for (not calling those on the Sustentation Fund), and such other persons as may of their own will wish to attend. The constituency meeting of the Oakwood Junior College will be held at the same time.

This general institute is to take the place of all local or union institutes that might be held especially for the colored people this winter and spring.

W. H. GREEN, Secretary.

* *

FINISHING THE WORK

A NEW hour has struck in our denominational history. We are now to finish the work; and the last movements, not alone in the history of nations but also in our denominational endeavors, are to be rapid ones indeed.

Never before have our leaders, under the compelling power of opening providences and the outpouring of the divine Spirit, laid out such a tremendous program of missionary advance the world around.

At the Boulder Council it was voted to allow the foreign mission budgets practically entire. When this news was cabled to Shanghai, Brother C. C. Crisler, General Conference secretary for the Far East, could not believe that it was intended for them; the news was too good, and such a thing had never happened before. Not until confirmation came did he send the glad news out to the field.

And the plans for pushing the work in the Far East are in themselves staggering, to be made within so short a time. Two union fields, North China and Japan-Chosen-Manchuria, have been divided into four and three unions respectively. Siam has been entered, and institutional work is springing up all over the Far Eastern field.

India is to be divided into several unions, and has been given a vice-president of the General Conference to supervise the work. Workers are being sent to that field as never before. Under God's blessing that great Gibraltar of Mohammedanism, where live one seventh of the whole world's population, is to be given the gospel message without further delay.

Africa, too, is coming into her own, and is receiving her share of general help. A vice-president of the General Conference has been appointed to that great field, and with him goes a field secretary to organize the departmental work.

Again, as told in this paper, great help is to be given Europe in this period of reconstruction. An associate vice-president has been appointed for Europe. With him also goes a field secretary to organize the departmental work in Europe. This is largely a new line of work for that field, the only departments that have really had any existence there in the past being the Sabbath School and Publishing Departments. Southwestern Europe, that large Roman Catholic section of the continent, so largely neglected in the past, is to be an especial object of future endeavor. In answer to the request of the brethren at the European Council, the General Conference has pledged generous help in men and money, as it may be most needed.

Turning to the Western Hemisphere, among many advance moves two are especially worthy of mention,—the opening of the publishing work in Canada and on the Panama Canal Zone. These new plants, one for the great Dominion of Canada and the other for the needy field of the North Latin-American missions, will mark a new era in the work. It is the development of the publishing work in all the world which means the

finishing of our message, for it is largely through the printed page that the loud cry of the third angel's message is to be given.

And South America! what encouraging growth is being made in that great Neglected Continent! But the end is not yet. The General Conference Committee, though heavily drawn upon by demands for men to help in general meetings both in this country and in Europe, has cheerfully voted that three of its number attend the general meetings soon to be held in South America. What new demands for men and means these laborers may bring back to meet the opening providences of that needy field, we can only surmise by the reports of wonderful development coming for that great continent.

We are in a great crisis. The denominational resources are being taxed as never before. Humanly speaking, we are face to face with the accomplishment of the impossible. But with God there are no impossibilities. In him we are abundantly able to go up and possess the land.

With visible proof that the finishing of the work is right upon us, may a new spirit of consecration come into our personal lives, and may we all be conscious of a fellowship with Jesus such as we have never yet experienced—a fellowship which must be ours in the days just before us.

L. L. C.

* *

HARVEST INGATHERING AT UNION COLLEGE

EARLY in October the students and teachers of Union College planned to reach their goal of \$5 a member in the Harvest Ingathering campaign. As the large church in College View, and also the church in Lincoln, were planning to engage in the campaign, the territory allotted to Union's 400 students was necessarily limited. Eleven bands of twenty members each were organized in the college, and a day was spent in soliciting funds. The result of the day's work was \$700. A portion of this sum was obtained by the students who volunteered to spend the day in manual labor and give the money thus earned. At the request of the students, a second day was devoted to the campaign. At this time near-by towns were visited, and one company went to Omaha. By this time nearly all the papers that could be obtained had been used, and many of the solicitors worked all day with one paper. Nevertheless, the results were most gratifying. Reports given at the chapel hour the following day showed that thirty-three had during the campaign received \$10 each, and ten had collected more than \$20 each. The total amount at this time was \$1,500. A week later President Morrison called for volunteers to secure \$5 each. One hundred responded to the call.

At the close of the holiday vacation President Morrison announced that the Harvest Ingathering fund amounted to \$1,900. The president of the *Messenger* (our school paper) Board then stepped to the front and handed him a check for \$101. He explained that the *Messenger* staff were making this contribution because they wished to see Union College go "over the top" before the end of the year. Other donations came in during the day, which raised the total amount to \$2,044.56.

FLORENCE JACKMAN.