

The Advent Sabbath

Review Herald

THE FIELD IS THE WORLD



Vol. 97

Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., Thursday, April 29, 1920

No. 18

The Situation and the Call to Service

Viewing the present world situation as a challenge for a fresh statement of our position, and for a clear definition of our attitude toward the dire need of many peoples, we, the General Conference Committee of the Seventh-day Adventists in Council assembled, do hereby make the following response:

We note with deep regret, and with a solemn sense of its inevitable consequences, the wide departure in the religious world from the vital principles of the gospel of Christ as clearly taught in the Holy Scriptures, involving as it does the denial in part or altogether of those foundation truths which constitute genuine Christianity as brought to us in the Scriptures of the Old and the New Testament, all of which grow out of that personal relation to Christ as the object of adoration and the Lord of life, involved in the exercise of faith in him as the crucified, risen, and ascended Saviour.

In the face of destructive criticism which substitutes naturalism for supernaturalism, and evolution in religion in the place of the miraculous, we again declare our adherence to the living Christ of the prophecies and of the Gospels, and reaffirm our faith in him as the one and only Head of the church, present with his followers through the Holy Spirit, the third person of the Godhead, according to his promise. We pledge our unswerving loyalty to the message of reform which, in the providence of God and in fulfilment of the prophetic word, we have been called upon to proclaim to "every nation and tribe and tongue and people," which will restore to his rightful place, both in doctrine and in experience, Christ Jesus our Lord as the only hope of the world, and prepare the way for his speedy return to reap the fruit of his atoning sacrifice for a lost race by re-establishing in the earth the kingdom of God in righteousness and everlasting peace.

In view of the present drift away from that simple, personal faith in Jesus Christ which characterized primitive Christianity and which has been preserved by some of his faithful followers through the centuries, we call upon all believers in this threefold message, and especially upon those who represent it in any public capacity, to adorn the doctrine by a godly life, and in all their teaching to present Christ in his fulness as the sum and substance of the gospel of salvation; and to seek to lead the people for whom they labor not simply to yield an intellectual assent to a system of doctrines, but to a personal acceptance of Christ, for all that such an experience may mean in the light of this message of reform, both in doctrine and in life. To such work as this we do personally and collectively consecrate ourselves anew, with the fullest confidence that as "laborers together with God" we press forward in the final conflict, knowing our God will supply every need of ours "according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

The Glorious Consummation --- No. 9

Present World Conditions in Their Relation to the Coming of Christ

CHRIST AS THIS WORLD'S KING

CHRIST as this world's king! Righteousness covering the earth "as the waters cover the sea"! This is the condition for which the church in every age has ardently longed. How will this condition be brought about? By what means will the reign of righteousness be established? How will Christ be enthroned as king of this earth?

Many Christian men and women and many religious societies and organizations believe that this condition of affairs can be brought about by mass movements, by legislative action, by national declaration of faith in the great standard of right and righteousness—the Scriptures of Truth.

"The Gateway of Politics"

This belief was expressed in a declaration made by the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1887:

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, local, State, national, and world-wide, has one vital, organic thought, one all-absorbing purpose, one undying enthusiasm, and that is that Christ shall be this world's king, yea, verily, this world's king in its realm of cause and effect,—king of its courts, its camps, its commerce; king of its colleges and cloisters; king of its customs and constitutions. . . . The kingdom of Christ must enter the realm of law through the gateway of politics."

Is it possible that "the kingdom of Christ must enter the realm of law through the gateway of politics"? We feel the most kindly sympathy for the excellent organization that expressed these sentiments. We have only words of commendation for the noble women of the W. C. T. U., who, standing oftentimes alone, have made such an earnest fight in defense of the purity and protection of the home. But we are forced to dissent widely from this statement, and from the plans and policies of every similar Christian organization which would seek to enthrone Christ in a political sense as this world's ruler, or make his law the basis of national or international jurisprudence.

Such a procedure, in our estimation, is entirely contrary to the spirit of the gospel, and to the nature of Christ's kingdom. This, we believe, will be evident from the consideration of several simple propositions:

1. Christ's Kingdom Not of This World

Christ declares that his kingdom is not of this world. John 18:36. When, in their mistaken zeal, some who witnessed one of his miracles sought to force him to assume the kingly office, "he departed again into a mountain himself alone." John 6:15.

2. Christ's Kingdom Spiritual in Its Nature

His work was not to establish a kingdom among men, but to take out of the kingdoms of men a people who, as the recipients of his transforming grace, would be prepared as subjects of his spiritual kingdom. Acts 15:14.

Christ clearly taught his disciples that admission into his kingdom came not through political maneuvering or human devising, but through a personal experience in the things of God. Matt. 20:25-28.

3. The Law of Christ a Spiritual Law

The law of Christ takes account not primarily of man's outward life—his words and deeds; but

chiefly of the underlying spring of all action—the motives and purposes of the heart. 2 Cor. 10:3-5. That law defines lust as adultery (Matt. 5:28); hatred of one's brother as murder (John 3:15); covetousness as idolatry (Col. 3:5); and declares that those who cherish sins of this character "shall not inherit the kingdom of God" (Gal. 5:19-21).

Love is declared to be "the fulfilling of the law" (Rom. 13:10), and forgiveness is to be extended to the offender, not only once or twice or seven times, but "until seventy times seven" (Matt. 18-22).

How would human government attempt to apply these principles? Papal Rome attempted it once. It resulted in the establishment of the Inquisition in order to determine men's motives, and the sentencing of men to the dungeon, the rack, and the stake.

Human government cannot change men's hearts. It may force men to act a hypocritical part, but it cannot make Christians. The term "Christian nation" is a misnomer as applied to any human government which ever existed or ever will exist. The only truly Christian nation which this earth will ever see will be the redeemed host, that great multitude who will have washed their robes of character in the blood of the Lamb, and who will be gathered from every race and every age at the coming of the Lord. Rev. 7:9-17.

4. The Time of the Kingdom

Christ's kingdom will be established when he comes the second time. Matt. 25:31. Then he will gather out of that kingdom all who do iniquity. Matt. 13:24-30, 36-43.

5. Sudden Overthrow of Evil

The Scriptures nowhere represent that the kingdom of Christ will be established through absorption of the kingdoms of this world. Conversely, they clearly teach that it will be through violent destruction of all earthly rule, and this not by political

(Continued on page 26)

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

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

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"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., APRIL 29, 1920

No. 18

General Conference Committee Spring Council

Takoma Park, D. C., March 25 to April 2

Spiritual Blessings of the Council

ELMER E. ANDROSS, *Vice-President for North America*

"THE stream of living water is to deepen and widen in its course. . . . Through most wonderful workings of divine providence, mountains of difficulty will be removed, and cast into the sea. The message that means so much to the dwellers upon the earth, will be heard and understood. Men will know what is truth. Onward and still onward the work will advance, until the whole earth shall have been warned; and then shall the end come."—*Testimonies for the Church,* Vol. IX, p. 96.

In a most wonderful way this prediction is being fulfilled. To watch the onward progress of this message "as it swells to a loud cry," is certainly inspiring. As truly as God led his people out of Egyptian bondage and gave them the land promised to their fathers, so truly is he leading his people today; not in one country only, but in all lands to which this message has gone. Soon our work will be finished, our journey ended, and we shall be in possession of the heavenly inheritance.

"He that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new. And he said unto me, Write: for these words are true and faithful. . . . He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son." Rev. 21: 5-7.

As the burdens in the leadership of ancient Israel increased, it became necessary to add to the number of those carrying responsibility.

"I am not able," said Moses, "to bear all this people alone, because it is too heavy for me." And the Lord said unto him, "Gather unto me seventy men of the elders of Israel, whom thou knowest to be the elders of the people, and officers over them; and bring them unto the tabernacle of the congregation, that they may stand there with thee. And I will come down and talk with thee there: and I will take of the spirit which is upon thee, and will put it upon them; and they shall bear the burden of the people with thee, that thou bear it not thyself alone." Num. 11: 14, 16, 17.

If when Israel were all together in one body it was necessary to divide the responsibility of leadership among a large number of men, how much more is it necessary to follow the same course today, when

they are scattered in all the lands of earth. With the work daily increasing in magnitude, it is necessary that as far as practicable these men should frequently meet together for prayer and counsel, that the spirit that was given so freely to Moses may be placed upon them. This plan has been followed with great blessing to our work.

The General Conference Council held at Boulder, Colo., in October, 1919, is remembered by all who attended it as one of the most blessed gatherings that we have ever held. As from day to day the magnitude of this great world-wide work was opened before us; as we saw the rapid strides it was making in all lands; as we listened to the story of the wonderful workings of divine providence in the protection of God's people, and in his care for them during the Great War, especially in Europe, all were moved to a renewal of their consecration to God: hearts were drawn together in tender love, and earnest prayer was made for the descent of the Holy Spirit in the latter rain, that quickly the whole earth might be lightened with the glory of God.

This blessed experience was very largely repeated in the Spring Council held recently in Columbia Hall, Washington Missionary College, Takoma Park. Before Elder A. G. Daniells and other leading brethren left for Europe, some for the summer and others to engage permanently in the work in that great field, it seemed necessary to meet for counsel over very important interests that are continually developing in this ever-expanding and rapidly growing work. Just before us are the largest and most important gatherings of our people that we have ever held—the annual camp-meetings. It was felt that we must do all in our power to make these convocations more effective than ever in the development of personal piety, true faith, and heart-holiness in the lives of all the people. The unprecedented world conditions so clearly fulfilling the prophetic word and revealing the approaching end, call for renewed activity on the part of every consecrated believer, for larger and more effective plans in reaching the masses with the saving message for this time.

From the first meeting of the recent Council it was apparent that the Holy Spirit was present in a special way; and as the work of the meetings progressed, we were confident that the One who has so manifestly guided in this great Second Advent Movement from its inception till now, was present to help in every perplexity, to impart wisdom to those in special need of help, and to direct the work in all lands to a speedy and glorious triumph.

A number of new faces were seen in this Council, but they were not unfamiliar to those having a gen-

eral acquaintance with our work. Some of our most experienced and trusted union conference leaders have been compelled to retire from active leadership because of failing health, while others have been called to foreign service. This made it necessary to call several of the presidents of our larger local conferences to fill these vacancies. We feel confident that God has directed in the selection of wise-hearted men for these positions of great responsibility, and earnestly solicit the united prayers of God's people in their behalf.

Financial Features of the Council

WALTER T. KNOX, *Treasurer*

GENERALLY the Treasury Department has but a small part in the Spring Councils of the General Conference, as the financial interests are largely disposed of in the Autumn Councils, at which meetings the needs of the field for the coming year are presented and provided for in regular budget form. But notwithstanding the unusually heavy budget voted last fall at the Boulder Council, aggregating \$2,171,156.70, and also that effort had been made to discourage the mission fields from making any additional requests until the next Fall Council, the Committee was confronted with an array of requisitions that would, a few years ago, have made serious inroad upon the year's income of the Mission Board. But due to the unusual liberality of the membership of North America, it was possible to grant most of these mid-year requests.

The Treasurer's annual report of income and expenditures for 1919 revealed an income from all sources of \$2,404,263.32, and expenditures amounting to \$1,906,283.90, showing a gain in the resources of the General Conference of \$497,979.42; and this, after making due allowance for a needed operating fund, made possible additional appropriations to our mission fields. The total appropriations voted amounted to practically \$90,000. In addition to this, our increased income made it possible to render assistance to the British Union Conference to enable it to meet its rapidly developing responsibilities, \$100,000 having been supplied, which amount, however, is to be recovered to the treasury during the next five years. A very heavy increase in the responsibilities of the British Union has been created in placing upon them the care of manning and financing a large portion of Africa heretofore cared for by the old European Division, but which, due to the war and its after-effects, can now be operated only by our British brethren. The assistance granted was to enable them properly to prepare for this great task, so that from their own young people workers might be developed to man that portion of Africa now under British control. In taking over this field, however, they desire to be of as little financial burden as possible to the General Conference, and have set apart the earnings of their publishing house, sanitariums, and food factory, all of which are in a prosperous condition, in order that they may return to the treasury the amount advanced.

Among the items voted was assistance to Korea and Japan, chiefly to strengthen their publishing work and to provide a centrally located house of worship for the large city of Tokio. The twenty-thou-

sand-dollar overflow from the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering of the third quarter of 1919 made it possible to appropriate \$10,000 to each of these fields. Korea will also be assisted in her publishing work by a greatly needed new Miehle press, purchased from the tithe of the Pacific Press Publishing Association.

Our institutions in America are swinging into line and are becoming important factors in financing our world-wide work. The Review and Herald has devoted its surplus earnings to fostering the publishing work in the British possessions. They are now expending \$150,000 in the erection and equipment of an up-to-date publishing house at Oshawa, Ontario, which will be turned over to our brethren in Canada for the benefit of that field.

The Pacific Press, in addition to the work they are now carrying on in the Canal Zone and at Brookfield for the foreign-speaking people of North America, and which has called for large expenditures, has now devoted its surplus earnings to fostering the publishing work in Far Eastern territory.

The Southern Publishing House, which is now practically out of debt and enjoying a very prosperous business, has been requested to assist the publishing houses in South America and the Latin Union Conference.

This policy of our publishing houses, which was really inaugurated some time before the Council, will surely give a great impetus to our work in the fields concerned, and will release annually a considerable sum of mission offerings for other lines of work.

The Washington Sanitarium, which has been greatly prospered in recent years, at its constituency meeting held just previous to the Council, voted to devote its surplus earnings to the foreign mission work. On the strength of this the Mission Board has been able to arrange for the opening of the medical work in Malaysia.

And so the good work is going on. Our people and our institutions have evidently set their hearts on accomplishing the task, under God's prospering hand, of giving his message of mercy to the world as quickly as possible. We have a large work planned for the present year. It will call for many new workers both at home and abroad. It will call for faithfulness in the payment of tithe and unusual liberality in our offerings. But every condition now existing in this troubled and perplexed world makes evident the wisdom of our decision thoroughly to devote ourselves and our all to the accomplishing of this work.

Actions of the Spring Council of the General Conference Committee

WILLIAM A. SPICER, Secretary

THE calling of a meeting of the General Conference Committee in full session had not been contemplated this spring; but with many matters in which the union conferences were concerned pressing for decision, and with mission business piling up, a limited call was sent out for union presidents and other members within ready reach. Members of the Committee present were:

A. G. Daniells, W. T. Knox, E. E. Andross, L. H. Christian, W. A. Spicer, William Guthrie, F. H. Robbins, E. R. Palmer, W. W. Prescott, R. D. Quinn, L. A. Hansen, O. M. John, C. S. Longacre, G. B. Thompson, C. V. Leach, A. V. Olson, J. H. Schilling, S. E. Wight, M. E. Kern, E. K. Slade, J. T. Boettcher, N. Z. Town, F. M. Wilcox, Mrs. L. F. Plummer, W. W. Eastman, M. Lukens, W. H. Heckman, F. W. Stray, J. W. Christian, C. F. McVagh, A. C. Gilbert, P. E. Brodersen, N. P. Neilsen, G. E. Nord, A. R. Ogden, J. L. McElhany, R. L. Pierce.

Others present and invited to sit with the Council were: Dr. H. W. Miller, L. L. Caviness, J. S. James, H. H. Cobban, H. K. Christman, J. J. Ireland, Miss M. Erickson, S. E. McNeill, C. C. Lewis, B. F. Machlan, S. N. Curtiss, H. E. Rogers, Dr. G. H. Heald, H. W. Carr, Dr. Earl Carr, T. E. Bowen, R. E. Harter, B. F. Bryan, J. W. Mace, E. L. Richmond, L. W. Graham, R. T. Dowsett, G. W. Wells, C. A. Russell, C. H. Moyers, Miss S. Peck, G. H. Curtis, J. A. Leland, E. A. Bristol, N. S. Ashton, and near the close, J. E. Jayne and C. B. Haynes.

The Council met in the gymnasium of the Washington Missionary College. The time from early morning till night was fully taken up by general sessions and subcommittee hours.

One remarkable evidence of the rapid spread and development of the work is the quantity of business always accumulating for attention in these gatherings.

We can give here but a selection of the reports adopted and actions taken, which are of general interest.

FINANCIAL

Early in the Council Elder W. T. Knox, Treasurer, presented the financial reports for 1919, which, with the auditor's statement in each case, were adopted. First came the balance sheet of the General Conference, as follows:

General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists Balance Sheet

For Year Ending Jan. 20, 1920

ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in banks	\$520,187.94
Securities	157,480.00
Notes Receivable	113,325.00
Accounts Receivable	398,257.17
Inventories	7,589.25
Trust Funds overpaid	8,504.75
Accrued Interest Receivable	3,751.93
Deferred Appropriation Accounts	260,750.72
Total Assets	\$1,469,846.76
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	\$ 13,184.78
Trust Funds	146,401.50
Sustentation Fund	87,168.39

Treasurers' Credit Checks	\$ 5,787.31
Correspondence School Liability Inventory	2,872.10
Promotion Liability Inventory	738.74
Total Liabilities	\$256,152.82
Total Assets	\$1,469,846.76
Less Liabilities	256,152.82
Present Worth Jan. 20, 1920	\$1,213,693.94
Present Worth Jan. 20, 1919	715,714.52
Add Net Income for Year 1919	497,979.42
Total	\$1,213,693.94

The Treasurer explained that the splendid balance on hand at the close of the year was even now rapidly being cut down by remittances to all the fields. The year end is the time of heaviest receipts; and these are depended upon to carry the work through the earlier part of the next ensuing year. The more even the income the more advantageous the financial administration of the world field; and the aim in many churches and conferences to bring up the full 50 cents a week from the very first of the year, without depending upon special efforts at the year end to make up arrearage, is greatly to be encouraged.

Income and Outgo

Next came the Treasurer's report of income and expenditure in 1919:

General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists Revenue and Expense Statement

For Year Ending Jan. 20, 1920

INCOME	
Twenty-five-cent-a-week Fund	\$1,508,801.32
Surplus Tithe from Conferences	498,857.89
Tithe	69,769.93
Mission Funds	182,424.18
Home Mission Funds	2,267.12
Colored Work	9,852.83
Legacies	2,526.12
Interest	27,736.15
Exchange	44,551.85
Appropriations Reclaimed	37,721.51
Old Accounts	2,034.69
Correspondence School	7,822.64
Missions Quarterly	2,965.83
Missionary Readings	2,090.91
Purchasing Bureau	4,840.35
Total Income	\$2,404,263.32
EXPENSES	
Appropriations (regular Foreign)	
Asiatic Division	\$333,462.28
Asiatic Division Exchange	128,473.19
India Union Mission	170,102.50
Latin Union	20,000.00
North Latin Union	76,465.09
South African Union	76,614.31
South American Division	125,510.80
West Indian Union	19,448.67
	950,076.84
Appropriations (regular Home)	
Atlantic Union	6,833.33
Columbia Union	5,355.80
Eastern Canadian Union	19,809.27
Southeastern Union	23,013.85
Southern Union	30,855.87
Southwestern Union	13,388.55
	99,256.67

Institutions		
Christian Record (for blind)	\$ 4,666.67	
Indiana Academy	6,000.00	
Loma Linda College	10,000.00	
Oakwood Junior College	4,500.00	
Oshawa School	13,500.00	
		\$ 38,666.67
Departments		
Foreign	25,217.79	
Negro	66,632.18	
Indian	4,658.22	
		96,508.19
Special Appropriations	145,635.12	
Institutional Relief	228,309.85	
Furlough Account	39,392.01	
Harvest Ingathering	59,984.54	
Depreciation on Securities	1,452.53	
Missionary Appointees	2,823.31	
General Expenses		
Alterations and Repairs	2,421.63	
Expense Account	2,501.95	
Fuel	514.18	
Mission Fund Promotion	5,018.44	
Telephone Expense	832.37	
Telegrams and Cables	850.47	
Taxes, Depreciations, etc	2,309.47	
Year Book (loss)	354.72	
		14,803.23
Departmental Expenses		
Salary		
Divisional	18,535.20	
Miscellaneous	6,633.74	
Department	86,604.34	
Traveling		
Divisional	5,329.90	
Miscellaneous	870.70	
Department	25,086.80	
Operating	12,698.04	
Stockroom (loss)	583.23	
Mailing Department (loss)	469.29	
Duplicating Department (loss)	70.74	
Purchasing Bureau	4,348.92	
		161,230.90
Sustentation Fund (per cent, tithe and missions)....	37,324.71	
Philippine Union (Thirteenth Sabbath overflow)	18,812.02	
1918 Appropriation Adjustments	2,272.50	
Missions Quarterly	1,444.50	
Missionary Readings	1,947.60	
Sanitarium Quarterly	3.04	
Unexpired Insurance	45.67	
Correspondence School	6,294.00	
Total Expenses	\$1,906,283.90	
SUMMARY		
Total Income	\$2,404,263.32	
Less Total Expenses	1,906,283.90	
Net Income to Surplus Account	\$497,979.42	

Figures That Speak

True, mere figures may not make interesting reading to the uninterested; but these financial reports greatly cheered the Council with the evidence of faithfulness throughout the churches, the brethren and sisters standing by the mission work in home fields and the great mission fields. This is the backing which, under God, is making possible the entering of one field after another, one language area following another, with expansions in the already entered lands.

Statistical Report — Financial

The Statistical Secretary, H. E. Rogers, presented the financial statement of the denominational organizations for 1918.

The report showed the relation of liabilities to assets being reduced steadily from 53.6 per cent in

1910 to 38.03 per cent in 1918. Assets increased from \$8,000,000 in 1914 to \$16,000,000 in 1918. Liabilities increased from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000. The increase in liabilities, however, was in the group of conferences and conference associations; all groups of institutions, printing houses, sanitariums, and schools, showing reduction of liabilities.

In his analysis of the report the Statistical Secretary stated that there was no question whatever but that there is constant improvement in the matter of actually reducing indebtedness. While liabilities as listed show an increase, the real situation as regards actual indebtedness cannot be determined by the column listing liabilities, as a large portion reported as liabilities by the conferences, is often made up of trust funds and other cash in hand at the time when a conference reports. This is not a debt at all, as it may be canceled by the next remittance of mission funds or other funds, or it may be covered by cash or securities equal to cash.

Action was taken as follows, to provide that the statistical reports shall hereafter show this distinction between actual indebtedness and liabilities:

We recommend,

1. That in addition to the reports furnished the Treasury Department, all our conferences and institutions throughout the world submit to the Statistical Secretary their most complete form of annual statement, in which shall be given an analysis with respect to liabilities, segregating such as pertain to trust funds and reservations from those representing bills and accounts payable.

2. That a supplementary report be added to the financial statement, in which shall be presented a segregation of liabilities as above designated, in order that the actual amount of bills and accounts payable may be distinguished from trust funds being regularly handled in the conduct of the work.

THE NEXT WEEK OF PRAYER

The following program was adopted:

Date of Week of Prayer: Dec. 11-18, 1920.

Readings to be prepared as follows:

- "A Call to Prayer," G. B. Thompson.
- "Some Essential Features of the Advent Message," H. C. Lacey.
- "The Final Call of This Message," I. H. Evans.
- "This Message an Answer to the World's Need," L. H. Christian.
- "Evidences of the Extension and Triumphs of This Movement," W. A. Spicer.
- "Self-sacrifice and Service in This Movement," W. H. Branson.
- "The Victorious Life: How to Attain It," Meade MacGuire.
- "Facing the Climax of the Advent Movement," A. G. Daniells.

The Sabbath School Department, as heretofore, is to provide the lessons for the children.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CAMP-MEETING SEASON

Recognizing that the objects of our camp-meetings are twofold; namely,

a. The spiritual uplift of our people and the giving of such instruction as will help them to realize their privileges and responsibilities in the various activities of the church; and,

b. The bringing of the truths of the third angel's message to the masses,

We recommend,

1. That serious consideration be given to the question of locating our camp-meetings in or near the populous centers, so as to make it possible to secure a large attendance of the general public.

2. That liberal and judicious advertising of the meeting, with a proper distribution of suitable literature on a special field day, be encouraged in all our camp-meetings, with the view of acquainting the people of the community with the nature and character of the meetings, encouraging a large attendance.

3. That as far as consistent, the local conference committee release from unnecessary manual labor during the camp-meeting their older and more experienced workers, and such other laborers as may carry heavy responsibilities in the spiritual work of the meeting, so that they can give their full time to its vital interests.

4. That the evening services be arranged, so far as possible, with the view of presenting the great fundamental truths of the message and the world-wide extent and character of the Advent Movement.

5. That the pastoral committee be composed of the president of the local conference, the president of the union conference, a representative of the General Conference whenever possible, and such other persons as the local conference committee shall name.

6. That in the arrangement of the program, due consideration be given to the distinctively spiritual interests of the meeting; that the program be not so crowded with meetings as to weary the people and unfit them for receiving the instruction given; and that time be provided for quiet thought and communion with God, for heart-searching, and for soul culture, preferably in the early morning.

7. That the entire encampment be divided into districts for pastoral visitation, with one or more experienced laborers in charge of each district; that they be expected to come into direct personal touch with each member in their charge; that it be our aim to reach every camper; that we labor to restore the backslidden, to encourage the discouraged, and to bring new spiritual life to all our people; that to accomplish this we encourage all to observe the daily quiet hour with God; and that the older people as well as the younger be associated together in companies for earnest prayer, especially for those in need of help, and for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon God's people.

8. That daily workers' meetings be held for prayer and counsel, that there may be unity of heart and harmony of action. We suggest 8 A. M. as the most suitable hour for this important service.

9. That in the daily praise service the hour be given to a brief Bible study, not to exceed twenty minutes, followed by a prayer and testimony service in which all should take part.

10. That the principal discourses and Bible studies be planned so as to present the vital spiritual instruction needed, and the fundamental principles of the message for the hour, in a progressive and simple way; and that following such discourses, when possible, opportunity be given for decisions to be made and inquiry meetings to be held where questions may be freely asked on points not fully understood.

11. That at camp-meetings in connection with which conference sessions are held, the business and other interests be carefully planned so as to give time for this important work.

12. That while it will not be possible to carry forward departmental institute work on the camp-ground, very earnest and practical efforts be put forth for the advancement and harmonious development of all branches of our denominational work, and to impress upon all our people the importance of personal missionary endeavor.

13. That, for the help of parents in deepening the spiritual life in their homes, and in order that the work for the children and young people may be made more permanent, parents' meetings be held.

14. That special efforts be made to provide competent help for the young people, under the leadership of the Missionary Volunteer secretary.

15. That those who have charge of the young people's meetings carefully plan for a continuity of effort from day to day, making the meetings a real school for teaching to the youth the great fundamentals of the Christian life, and calling upon them to make decisions for Christ. . . .

16. That care be exercised not to omit the young people's meetings without pressing reasons; for this breaks the continuity of effort for them, and fosters irregularity of attendance at all meetings.

17. That the Missionary Volunteer leaders endeavor to organize the prayer bands on the first day of the meeting, and to make this prayer and personal effort of young people for young people a strong feature of the work.

18. That suitable assistants be selected to have charge of small bands of children, to meet with them, to pray with and for them, to hear their personal experiences, and to give help according to the need of each child.

19. That responsibility be placed upon the children for at least some small missionary service on the camp-ground.

20. That great care be observed to avoid excitement or the undue arousing of the children's emotions, or the urging of those of tender years to receive baptism. We suggest that in most cases the children return home for further instruction before receiving this ordinance.

21. That to avoid congestion and confusion an effort be made to arrange the program so that certain meetings which do not seriously conflict may be held simultaneously.

22. That in the operation of the dining department of the camp-meetings great care be given to the preparation of a wholesome yet simple dietary, and that the store and refreshment stand be kept closed during the principal services.

Distribution of General Camp-Meeting Help

E. E. Andross, to Massachusetts, such of the meetings in the Columbia Union as he can attend, and if possible, the Iowa, Colorado, Oklahoma, and North Texas meetings.

G. B. Thompson, to attend all the Pacific Union camp-meetings.

S. N. Haskell, to the Atlantic Union.

Mrs. L. F. Plummer, to the Oklahoma and Pacific Union meetings.

W. W. Prescott, to the Western Canadian and the later Central Union meetings, and the first three meetings of the Northern Union.

E. W. Farnsworth, to the Eastern Canadian and Atlantic Unions.

F. C. Gilbert, to the Central Union.

M. C. Wilcox, to the Kentucky and Tennessee River Conferences and the Atlantic Union.

R. D. Quinn, to the North Pacific and the later Southeastern Union meetings.

C. S. Longacre, to the first four of the Lake Union meetings, and such of the Columbia Union meetings as he can attend.

C. A. Russell, to the Atlantic and Columbia Unions.

A. O. Tait, to the North Pacific Union.

E. A. Underwood, to the Columbia Union.

W. F. Martin, to the first three meetings of the Northern Union, North and South Wisconsin, New Jersey, and Ohio, and the first three meetings of the Southeastern Union.

Dr. D. H. Kress, to the Eastern Canadian and Southern Unions.

W. W. Eastman, to the North Pacific Union and the first three meetings in the Southeastern Union.

C. W. Flaiz, to British Columbia and the Southwestern Union.

Morris Lukens, to the Wyoming and Inter-Mountain meetings.

V. O. Panches, to the Atlantic and Columbia Unions.

M. D. Wood, to such of the Southern Union meetings as he can attend.

G. W. Pettit, to the Western Canadian Union.

J. T. Boettcher, to the Pacific, Western Canadian, Central, and Southwestern Unions.

J. H. Schilling, to the Northern, Atlantic, and Columbia Unions.

P. E. Brodersen, to the Eastern Canadian and Western Canadian Unions.

N. P. Neilsen, to the Northern and Lake Unions.

G. E. Nord, to the Northern and Western Canadian Unions.

O. M. John, to the Lake Union.

J. F. Simon, to the North Pacific Union.

J. W. Mace, to the Lake Union.

L. A. Hansen, to the Western Canadian Union.

That assignments for C. V. Leach and H. K. Christman, of the Home Missionary Department, and J. S. James, of the Sabbath School Department, and any other unassigned general workers, as well as assignments for later camp-meetings, be left to the Minority Committee to arrange.

"Commencement Week" Help for Schools

We recommend, That where General Conference help may be desired for commencement exercises in our colleges or sanitariums, the union conference president in whose territory the school or sanitarium may be located be consulted to ascertain what help is available without requiring long journeys for this purpose alone.

THE WHOLE CHURCH IN SERVICE

The world situation at the very time of the Council and the calls for efficient service in every community at home and in every field abroad, led the Committee to study anew plans for rallying and

training the whole church for yet more active and efficient service. The following appeal and program were adopted:

The Situation and the Call to Service

Viewing the present world situation as a challenge for a fresh statement of our position, and for a clear definition of our attitude toward the dire need of many peoples, we, the General Conference Committee of the Seventh-day Adventists in Council assembled, do hereby make the following response:

We note with deep regret, and with a solemn sense of its inevitable consequences, the wide departure in the religious world from the vital principles of the gospel of Christ as clearly taught in the Holy Scriptures, involving as it does the denial in part or altogether of those foundation truths which constitute genuine Christianity as brought to us in the Scriptures of the Old and the New Testament, all of which grow out of that personal relation to Christ as the object of adoration and the Lord of life, involved in the exercise of faith in him as the crucified, risen, and ascended Saviour.

In the face of destructive criticism which substitutes naturalism for supernaturalism, and evolution in religion in the place of the miraculous, we again declare our adherence to the living Christ of the prophecies and of the Gospels, and reaffirm our faith in him as the one and only Head of the church, present with his followers through the Holy Spirit, the third person of the Godhead, according to his promise. We pledge our unswerving loyalty to the message of reform which, in the providence of God and in fulfillment of the prophetic word, we have been called upon to proclaim to "every nation and tribe and tongue and people," which will restore to his rightful place, both in doctrine and in experience, Christ Jesus our Lord as the only hope of the world, and prepare the way for his speedy return to reap the fruit of his atoning sacrifice for a lost race by re-establishing in the earth the kingdom of God in righteousness and everlasting peace.

In view of the present drift away from that simple, personal faith in Jesus Christ which characterized primitive Christianity and which has been preserved by some of his faithful followers through the centuries, we call upon all believers in this threefold message, and especially upon those who represent it in any public capacity, to adorn the doctrine by a godly life, and in all their teaching to present Christ in his fulness as the sum and substance of the gospel of salvation; and to seek to lead the people for whom they labor not simply to yield an intellectual assent to a system of doctrines, but to a personal acceptance of Christ, for all that such an experience may mean in the light of this message of reform, both in doctrine and in life. To such work as this we do personally and collectively consecrate ourselves anew, with the fullest confidence that as "laborers together with God" we press forward in the final conflict, knowing our God will supply every need of ours "according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

We have noted with painful interest the report of Mr. Henry P. Davison, the head of the American Red Cross, who, after a visit to Europe, speaks earnestly of the anxiety "of the peoples of the world" concerning "their safety from the scourges now sweeping Eastern Europe and Asia, and which constitute the mightiest danger to all humanity since the deluge." We observe further that this danger is not limited to those countries which have been included in a general way in the war zone, but that, according to Mr. Davison, "America is just as unsafe as Europe from typhus and the white plague now spreading over the world with lightning rapidity." With a vivid recollection of the scenes of sorrow, suffering, and death which attended the recent epidemics in this country, and with some sense of what the future may have in store, according to the statements just quoted, we recognize our obligation to disseminate the light upon the preservation of health and upon the rational methods in the treatment of disease which have been imparted to

us in this message of reform, and to act the part of the good Samaritan toward those who may be in need of help. We therefore earnestly urge our people everywhere to guard against any tendency to apostatize from the real principles of healthful living which are found in the Scriptures and in the spirit of prophecy, and we sound a rally call to our fellow believers throughout the world to bear their full share of the burden imposed upon Christians and other philanthropists to minister to the needs of suffering peoples. In order that this call may be made as practical as possible, we make the following suggestions concerning organization and methods:

That the following general plan, which in its medical features the Medical Department is already seeking to put into operation, be followed in carrying an adequate medical missionary program to our people through the Home Missionary and Medical Departments:

1. *Each Church a Unit.*—That each church in the denomination be considered a unit, and that immediate steps be taken to put each unit under a system of training that will make it an efficient agency for the uplift of humanity, special attention being given to the development of thousands of home nurses, competent not only to care for their own families, but also, in time of plague or distress, to give assistance to those about them.

2. *Efficient Training.*—That the training in physical relief methods may be such as to insure efficiency and command respect and confidence, courses of training to be given under the direction of the Medical Department, by competent instructors, in as many of our churches as possible, in home hygiene, simple treatments, and home care of the sick; these courses to cover at least twenty class periods of two hours each, with eighteen hours of recitation, eighteen hours of demonstration, and two hours of final examinations. Where conditions may demand and will warrant it, more time may be given to the course, for further instruction.

3. *Program.*—That plans be laid to conduct a strong Home Missionary Christian Help Institute of nine days in every church, and that leadership in the home missionary and medical departments in our conferences be provided to make this a possibility, to aid our people in doing home missionary and Christian help work among their neighbors.

4. *Instruction.*—That the instruction given in these church institutes be such as will train actual workers; that great care be exercised in outlining this instruction, making it intensely practical, preventive measures being taught pre-eminently. The nature and length of the course of instruction to be worked out by the Home Missionary and Medical Departments.

5. *Leadership.*—Recognizing at once the need of nurses to join our home missionary secretaries in the home missionary conventions in our churches, and that our sanitariums in the main should furnish the instructors for this work, we appeal to the faculties of our nurses' training schools to give special attention to the training of nurses who will be qualified to lead out in this work, maintaining in those training centers a spiritual atmosphere which will give the proper mold to those who are to engage in this important service.

SANITARIUM TRAINING SCHOOLS

The calls from the fields—calls which were numerous and of ever-increasing insistency—for graduate nurses to engage in missionary service, both at home and abroad, led the Council to take the following actions looking toward the strengthening of the nurses' training work which is conducted in the larger sanitariums, particularly having in mind the calls for missionary nurses in community work both at home and in the mission fields abroad:



L. H. CHRISTIAN
Associate Vice-president for Europe

Training and Conservation of Nurses for the Home and Foreign Mission Work

STUDY OF PRINCIPLES

We recommend,

1. That those constituting our sanitarium boards and otherwise connected with the management of our sanitariums give earnest study to the principles recognized by us as underlying the conduct of sanitarium work, and that immediate attention be given to placing this work as far as possible on a basis in harmony with our recognized principles.

REPORTING TO BOARDS

2. That such representatives of sanitarium boards as are present at this Council shall make it a point to present to their respective boards as fully as possible the sentiment expressed in the discussions in this Council regarding the character which we should maintain in the medical work.

MISSIONARY OBJECTIVE

3. That in our sanitarium training schools the missionary objective of the training course be so constantly affirmed and followed that every possible influence shall be employed to develop workers who are wholly devoted to the missionary ideal.

TWO NURSES FROM EACH INSTITUTION

4. That while the objective of the training school shall be to make missionary nurses of all its graduates, each sanitarium training school be asked to supply at least two graduate nurses annually, same to be subject to call for field service either at home or abroad.

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH GRADUATES

5. That sanitariums operating training schools endeavor to maintain a definite contact with such of their graduates as do not find conference employment, by either employing them for institutional or outside nursing, or by operating a nurses' registry, through which a suitable fostering oversight of the nurse may be maintained. Terms of employment in either case, should, of course, be mutually satisfactory.

HOME INFLUENCES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

6. That our sanitariums give careful attention to providing the most favorable home influences and working conditions for their workers.

PRESIDING OFFICER OF FACULTY

7. That the presiding officer of the faculty, whether he be the superintendent, business manager, chaplain, or other officer, be chosen with a view to his qualifications for giving special attention to maintaining the general family welfare and fostering the missionary spirit of the institution.

MATRONS, PRECEPTRESSES, HEAD NURSES, AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF NURSES

8. That in the appointment of matrons, preceptresses, head nurses, and superintendents of nurses, special consideration be given to the qualifications of such workers for exerting a wholesome spiritual influence.

CHAPLAINS

9. That our larger sanitariums especially be provided with chaplains who shall be healthy men, men of tact and judgment, and men able to deal with the religious work of the institution in the best possible manner.

REGISTRATION AND AFFILIATION

10. That due caution be observed in dealing with the question of registration lest undue importance be given it and a wrong objective be instilled in the minds of student nurses. With this caution, we favor securing registration for our training schools and our graduates when it can be done without endangering the distinctive missionary objectives of their training. We do not favor, for the sake of such registration,

affiliation with other training schools where there would be any danger of our students' losing their missionary objective.

STANDARDIZING OF TRAINING SCHOOLS

11. We strongly advise that our sanitarium boards see that their respective training schools are standardized in harmony with the regulations already adopted by the General Conference Medical Department, and that the secretaries of the General Conference Medical Department, the union conference president, and the union conference medical secretary be an accrediting committee for each union conference and institution, and that the Department be authorized to publish the list of accredited nurses' training schools.

INSTRUCTION OF WORKERS

12. That suitable steps be taken to instruct and train the workers in our sanitariums in medical and evangelistic work, as well as to make these institutions centers of community missionary endeavor.

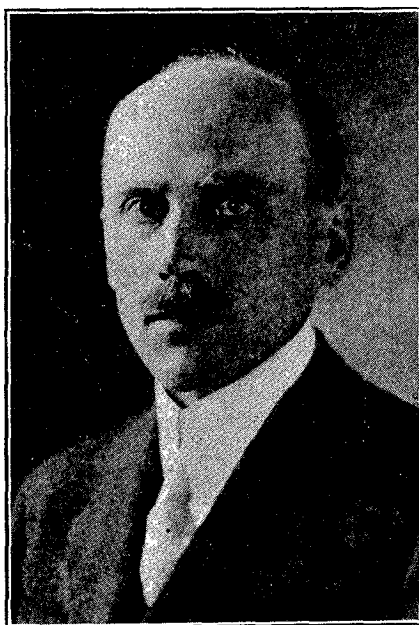
Our Largest School

C. C. Lewis, principal, presented a report of the General Conference Fireside Correspondence School. The report showed new students: in 1917, 344; in 1918, 457; in 1919, 632; old students, 1918, 310; in 1919, 455; present total enrolment, 1,087. We quote from the report:

"Every item indicates a doubling of our work during the past three years. And this increased volume of business has been handled without increase of office help. We have, however, reached the limit of possibility in this respect, and must make some provision for additional help the coming year.

"The financial showing for the year is even better than the other items; for the expenses barely doubled, while the receipts and excess of receipts have practically trebled. The excess for the year is \$2,164.17; the total excess for the ten years of the school life is \$4,516.51.

"Another record shows where our students live, according to union conferences: Southeastern, 15; Southern, 17; Eastern Canadian, 21; Western Canadian, 27; Southwestern, 52; Atlantic, 77; Lake, 128; Central, 131; Northern, 133; Columbia, 138; North Pacific, 142; Pacific, 161; Foreign, 45. Total, 1,087."



A. V. OLSON
President Latin Union

Branch Schools

Definite action was taken by the Council as follows, for the further development and the strengthening of the correspondence school work:

1. That a branch of the Fireside Correspondence School be established in any divisional field or union conference outside of North America that may be at any time desirous of having such a branch in its territory.

2. That the name of the branch be, The Fireside Correspondence School, — Branch, and that it be under the management of the — Conference educational department.

3. That this department choose a faculty for the examination of lessons, who shall be paid a certain amount a lesson for correcting and grading the same, as may be determined by the educational board of the — Conference.

4. That the central school furnish the branch at cost full sets of their lessons to use, adapt, or substitute for, as their educational department may deem best.

5. That the central school furnish the branch at cost with samples of advertising matter, record cards, methods of keeping accounts, etc., to be adapted and printed by the branch school.

6. That the Credit Certificates be prepared and signed by the principal of the central school, furnished at cost to the branch school, and be countersigned by the principal of the branch school.

7. That the branch school report quarterly to the central school on blanks sent out to them by the central school.

BIBLE AND HISTORY DEPARTMENTS

Attention was given to the importance of the Bible and history departments, particularly in our colleges, these being the departments having much to do with shaping the decision of students to make evangelistic service their life-work.

We recommend,

1. That presidents of union conferences in whose territory training schools are situated, arrange for visits to their schools by field men, especially those having a knowledge of mission fields, who shall seek to come into close touch with our schools, taking time to meet with teachers and students, not only in public service but in classroom and by personal association, bringing into the schools such a missionary influence as shall charge the hearts of teachers and students with the spirit of missionary evangelism, and giving counsel to students as to their choice of life-work and their field of operation.

2. That the union conference president and the president of the training school arrange during each school year to spend two weeks or more, as necessary, in personal touch with students, interviewing each separately, making a record of his qualifications and plans, and counseling with him as to his life aims and service in the Lord's work, including employment during vacation periods.

3. That in view of the importance attaching to the selection of the presidents and the instructors in Bible and history in our colleges, seminaries, and junior colleges, we recommend that the governing boards counsel with the General Conference Committee, through the Educational Department, before they elect men to these positions, it being the purpose of this recommendation to bring about such co-operation in the choice of these teachers as will result in the best possible preparation of candidates for our work in both the home and foreign fields.

4. That a permanent summer school, with special reference to the needs of acting and prospective Bible and history teachers, be established, commencing in the summer of 1921, the details to be worked out by the Educational Department in counsel with the General Conference Committee.

5. That a quarterly magazine be established for the special benefit of Bible and history teachers and ministers.

Item 5 of the report was favorably referred to a committee of five for study and report as to detail plans for such a magazine, the Chair to be a member.

Named: W. T. Knox, F. M. Wilcox, M. E. Kern, E. R. Palmer, A. G. Daniells.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOL

A memorial to the Council (we omit introductory matter) was presented by L. H. Christian, formerly



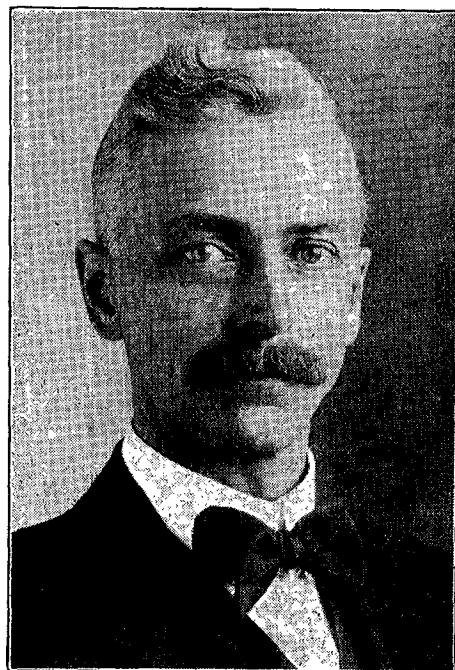
J. W. CHRISTIAN
President Pacific Union

secretary of the Home Missions Bureau, the statement having been prepared by a committee appointed at an informal meeting held in Chicago:

"The undersigned beg to submit to the Council the following statement and request:

"1. There are in this country a large number of Adventist young men and women of various nationalities outside of

the Germans and Scandinavians. These young people are desirous of education to fit them for work in the cause of the Lord. While we have a small French department at the Oshawa school, and a Russian department at the Saskatchewan and North Dakota academies, these can accommodate only a limited number of students in their vicinity, and do not provide educational advantages for the many Latin-Slav youth in our midst.



S. E. WIGHT
President Central Union

"2. Two years ago the General Conference voted to establish a miscellaneous foreign language department in connection with the Swedish seminary for the education of young Italians, Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Hungarians, Finns, Rumanians, Serbians, and various other Latin-Slavs in this country. At the present time there are thirty-four of these students at the Broadview Seminary. We could easily have had fifty this year, but the school could not accommodate them. The prospects are that at least sixty of these miscellaneous foreign language youth will apply for admission to the seminary next year. Not to train these youth would be a great loss to our work.

"3. The Swedish seminary is overcrowded with students this year. The enrolment at the present time is 162. The institution is not large, and we are not able to care even for those present as we should. In about one third of the rooms there are now three students. In rooms large enough to accommodate three students we have four. Six young men are sleeping in a classroom of the new building, four in an unfinished attic in the farmhouse. In addition to this the girls are crowded in with families wherever possible. About twelve of the students are living in Broadview, two miles from the school; and eighteen of the young ladies are compelled to live in La Grange, four miles from the school. The school has had to turn away a number of students this year because of lack of room.

"4. The members of the Swedish seminary board and our Swedish brethren throughout the country are willing to have this miscellaneous language department connect with the school permanently, if sufficient room for it can be provided. They desire to build a girls' dormitory for eighty students with dining-room facilities. If this building cannot be provided for next year our Swedish brethren desire that this foreign language department shall be moved from the school, as they will need every inch of room to take care of the Swedish students themselves; and they do not think that it is justice to the Swedish brethren, who have contributed by far the largest share to get the school, to turn away Swedish students to accommodate these others.

"5. The new building will cost between \$55,000 and \$60,000. It is proposed to secure this money in the following manner: The Lake Union to give \$5,000; the Bureau of Home Missions to raise \$6,000; the General Conference to appropriate \$24,000—a total of \$35,000. If this money can be provided, the Swedish brethren agree to raise the remainder, which will be somewhere from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

"6. We bring to you this memorial to request that the General Conference Committee at this Spring Council appropriate the sum of \$24,000 to this new building at the Swedish seminary, with the understanding that the miscellaneous foreign language department will then remain with that school. It was freely expressed by the members of the board present, as well as by our leading brethren, that it would be a very great loss to our foreign language work in this country if



C. F. MC VAGH
President Northern Union

Other Foreign Schools

In connection with the memorial, the Bureau of Home Missions presented the call for a Spanish language school (suggested in connection with the Phoenix, Ariz., intermediate school), also necessary additions and equipment at the Danish-Norwegian seminary, \$6,000 being asked toward the erection of a boiler house, laundry, and equipment, the Danish-Norwegian department and the Northern Union Conference undertaking to raise \$22,000 in addition, the investment to include a normal school building.

Response

In considering the memorial, it was recognized that provision must be made for the miscellaneous language school, in this resting the hope for developing workers among those speaking the languages of South-eastern and Eastern Europe, for whom even now our brethren in Europe are earnestly calling, while the millions in these language groups in America must also be reached. It was felt, however, with the calls from the mission fields so urgent, that a portion of the amount needed from the General Conference for this miscellaneous language school and for the Danish-Norwegian seminary should be secured by cutting down the work of the Bureau of Home Missions, the members of the bureau joining in this plan. The following action was taken on the requests for appropriation for the miscellaneous language school and the Danish-Norwegian seminary:

Voted, That an appropriation of \$15,000 be made from Special Appropriations, for the purposes designated, and that we ask the Home Missions Bureau to secure the balance required from the \$80,000 appropriated to the work of the bureau, such saving to be effected by restrictions and economies in the foreign work under bureau direction.

Spanish School

Voted, That recommendations relating to a Spanish school in connection with the Phoenix (Ariz.) school, be referred to the Pacific Union Conference, the Home Missions Bureau, and the Minority Committee in session at the General Conference office, for the purpose of counseling and working out a definite plan.

we failed to provide facilities for the training of these bright young men of various nationalities, who should become prepared for the Lord's work, not only in this country, but in Europe.

" Hoping that you will see your way clear to give favorable consideration to this request from the Swedish seminary board for \$24,000, we remain,

" Very sincerely yours,

" L. H. CHRISTIAN.

" A. J. CLARK.
" G. E. NORD."

Teachers and Editors in Miscellaneous Language Work

The manner in which the brethren in the miscellaneous language work have tried to compass their utmost in service is illustrated by the following action, recognizing that there is a limit to what a worker can be expected to do:

WHEREAS, It has been proved impracticable to have the miscellaneous language workers in Chicago do editorial work in connection with their evangelistic efforts, inasmuch as it greatly weakens their evangelistic work; and,

WHEREAS, The Chicago Conference, in whose conference the varied foreign language school department is located, is quite adverse to said arrangement and earnestly requests that it be changed; therefore,

We recommend, That the teachers of the miscellaneous foreign language school be men who can divide their time between the school work and editorial work, their salaries to be provided jointly by the school and the publishing house where these men are employed.

Raising Foreign Language School Funds

In connection with the plans at the Broadview Theological Seminary, it was stated that \$25,000 or \$30,000 would be needed to make provision for the enlarging demands of the Swedish school work.

Voted, That the secretary of the Swedish Department be granted full liberty to solicit for the \$25,000 or \$30,000 needed for the Broadview enterprise among the Swedish people throughout North America.

Voted, That the Bureau of Home Missions be accorded full liberty to raise \$6,000 for the miscellaneous language school enterprise among the people of these miscellaneous languages throughout North America.

The Chairman remarked that we would be interested in watching the progress of this fund-raising among the miscellaneous language believers, who are now growing into a strong and vigorous group in our work.

LOMA LINDA MEDICAL COLLEGE

On report of the current operating requirements of the Loma Linda medical college, in addition to former appropriation, in order to enable the college to do its work, and on study of calls for needed further equipment, it was—

Voted, That we provide from special appropriations as may be required an amount not exceeding \$12,000 operating shortage for the Loma Linda medical college for 1920, and a similar amount for 1921.

Voted, That all other items be eliminated except \$19,750 for the heating plant and equipment, Loma Linda being authorized to provide this amount out of the portion of the institutional relief fund coming annually to the medical college.

Dormitories

Voted, That we make to the Loma Linda college the following proposition in the matter of the bungalow court buildings needed for housing employees of the hospital in Los Angeles:

We advise the General



F. H. ROBBINS
President Columbia Union

Conference Corporation to make the investment necessary to secure these buildings, understood to be available at a purchase price of \$17,000, provided the medical college desires to enter into a renting contract with the corporation to pay the corporation \$2,100 a year for the property, derived from rent receipts from those occupying the bungalows, this being at the rate of \$20 per month a bungalow.

Further, We recommend to the corporation that when this rental income, in excess of upkeep, shall have returned to the corporation its investment, the property shall be deeded to the Loma Linda College of Medical Evangelists.

VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL ITEMS

Voted, That in harmony with a recommendation of the Educational Department, we authorize the Atlantic Union Conference to establish two ten-grade academies, one in Maine and the other in eastern New York.

Voted, That we supply the support of a Bible teacher at the Mount Pisgah school, in the South.

Voted, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to give consideration to the requirements for equipment and enlargement of Eastern Canadian educational institutions, to report at the Autumn Council.

Named: F. W. Stray, W. E. Howell, W. T. Knox, E. R. Palmer, B. M. Heald.

Voted, That a committee consisting of presidents of the unions, Miss Peck, and O. M. John, give consideration to the securing of normal teachers called for by the colleges.

Conventions

MEDICAL WORKERS

Voted, That we request the secretary of the Department to counsel with his committee, and to bring to the Autumn Council a suggestion as to time, place, and program for a departmental medical convention at some time next winter.

HOME MISSIONARY

Voted, That we approve of the plan to hold a mid-summer Home Missionary convention, time, place, and arrangements to be referred to the Department.

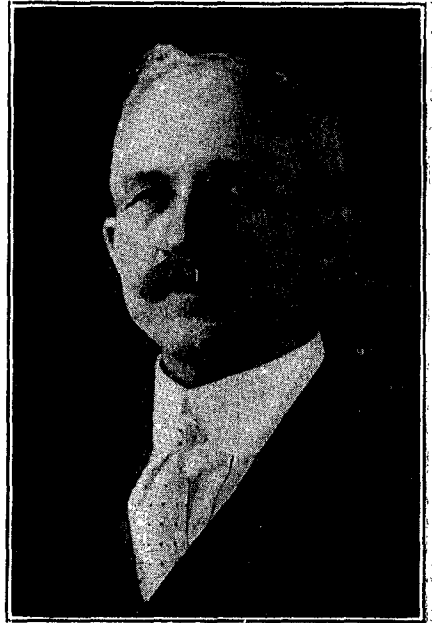
UNION SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTIONS

Voted, That we approve the plan of the Sabbath School Department to hold union conference Sabbath school conventions in our union conferences during the fall and winter of 1920-21, and that we ask the officers of union conferences to arrange for a full attendance of conference Sabbath school secretaries, together with near-by local officers and others especially interested in the Sabbath school work.

THIRTEENTH SABBATH OFFERINGS

In the last Thirteenth Sabbath Offering for which full report is in (September), the call was for \$46,530 for Japan and Korea. The offering received was \$66,664, or more than \$20,000 overflow for those fields. A committee was appointed to recommend the distribution of this overflow to the fields named, the overflow being for purposes in addition to those listed in the budget of the fields. Thus all the overflow is a "surprise" box to the needy fields. And welcome surprises they are surely proving to our needy, and, in

some cases greatly perplexed, missionaries who see doors opening that they cannot enter. The committee later reported as follows, this list showing what the extra effort of the schools that thirteenth Sabbath presented to Japan and Korea (Chosen, as it is now), in addition to the large gift of the \$46,530 for their regular work:



WILLIAM GUTHRIE
President Lake Union

For Korea:

Two typewriters at a cost of	\$ 200.00	
Additional appropriation for a home for one of our workers	1,500.00	
Soonan school for equipment	500.00	
Increased appropriation to the Seoul Press	1,000.00	
Bindery and stereotyping outfit for Seoul Press	2,479.00	
Operating Fund	3,000.00	
Motorcycle	350.00	\$9,029.00

For Japan:

Power paper cutter	1,500.00	
Stereotyping outfit	500.00	
Operating Fund	2,500.00	
Church building in Tokio	5,000.00	
Bicycle Loan Fund for the native workers	305.00	9,805.00
		\$18,834.00

The balance of \$1,300 is available to the field for freight and customs expense. Truly this is a blessed extra lift to Japan and Korea, which will bring joy and gladness to the hearts of all the believers there. The Council thanked God for the overflow on this Thirteenth Sabbath Offering.

Japan's needs called for another worker, in addition to the two new missionaries listed for 1920. It was voted to add a third, and this additional help was to come out of this thirteenth Sabbath overflow, but with the narrow margin reported above, the workers will have to be financed by special appropriation.

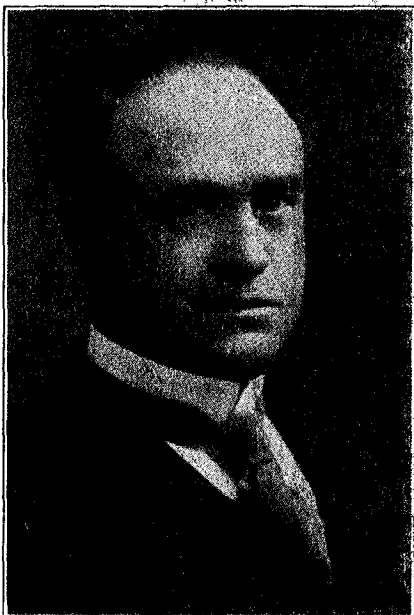
PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT ITEMS

Big Weeks

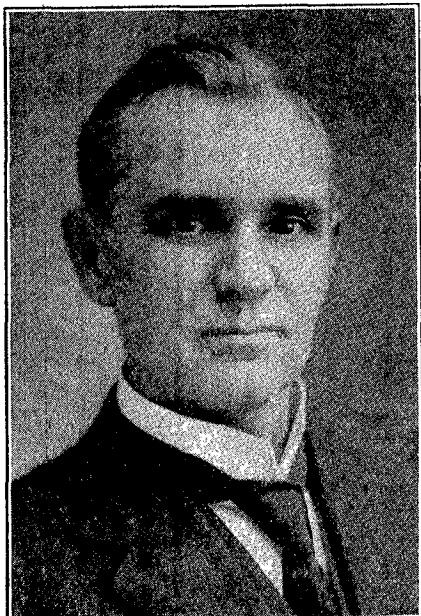
Voted, That we approve of the plan of Big Weeks for the sale of our literature each year, and that we appoint July 11-17 as the week for the Northern Hemisphere, and January 16-22 as the week for the Southern Hemisphere, with the understanding that where these dates are not considered the best for any local territory, they may be adjusted to meet its convenience.

India's Publishing Interests

Voted, That India be transferred from the territory assigned to the Pacific Press Publishing Association for publishing work extension, as outlined by the General Conference recommendation of Jan. 25, 1920, to the Review and Herald Publishing Association.



W. H. HECKMAN
President Southeastern Union



A. R. OGDEN
President North Pacific Union

Mission Requests

The Treasurer introduced a request from the Review and Herald for counsel regarding calls made upon them in the interests of publishing work in Great Britain and South Africa, calling for possibly \$25,000, which, with the Canadian Branch enterprise already on hand, the Review and Herald could not compass without borrowing against the next two or three years' earnings dedicated to mission fields.

Voted, That the Council advise the Review and Herald to arrange to

accommodate the fields on the basis suggested.

Fostering Publishing Work Abroad

Voted, That the general policy in carrying forward the program for the extension of the publishing work in the mission fields be as follows:

The general plan is that the Publishing Department make recommendation regarding things abroad as developed by study and correspondence with the field. The home base publishing house taking a fostering oversight of any field requiring additional helpers, shall be given opportunity to supply the demand from the publishing house staff, it being understood that when any house is not able to supply the need, the General Conference Committee will search elsewhere, all appointments to be made by the General Conference Committee.

Various Publishing Items

The following recommendations were made:

1. That the Southern Publishing Association be asked to keep in mind the training of help that may be called for by the Latin Union as the printing work is developed in that field.
2. That the Pacific Press be asked to supply a man to go on early to the Philippines as secretary-treasurer of the union, and to take Brother Woodward's place with the publishing house while he is away on furlough.
3. That Brother E. A. Moon, of Central California, be advised to take training at the Pacific Press for foreign publishing work.
4. That the following itinerary for the associate secretary, H. H. Hall, be approved: Leave America in November or early December for India via Europe (spending such time there as consistent) and back via Singapore and Shanghai, attending as many meetings as possible, and especially the bookmen's convention and spring council in the latter place.
5. That the Publishing Department be authorized to arrange a meeting previous to the Fall Council, to which shall be invited the union field secretaries, and at which plans shall be laid for the winter conventions, prices, and for men to fill calls from abroad.

It was further agreed that in case Korea's call for a Miehle printing press is confirmed by the Far Eastern committee, the Treasurer should order the same through the Pacific Press, to be paid for out of the tithe which the Pacific Press remits to the General Conference for printing work abroad.

Territorial Adjustments

Voted, That the Pacific Union Conference be asked to give consideration to the transfer of the three northern counties of the State of California to the North Pacific Union, to be included within the territory of the Southern Oregon Conference.

Voted, That Mexico be included in the Central American Missions territory.

Voted, That we authorize the Bureau of Home Missions to include the border territory beyond the Mexican line in the field of operations of the Spanish Department of the Bureau, inasmuch as the work among the Mexicans along the border naturally develops interests on both sides of the international line.

HARVEST INGATHERING ITEMS

Foreign Ingathering Issues

We recommend, That the printing orders on the following foreign Harvest Ingathering papers be made to conform to the suggestions of the Bureau of Home Missions, as follows:

Danish-Norwegian, 25,000; Swedish, 25,000; Italian, 50,000; Polish, 25,000; Yiddish, 25,000; Spanish, 30,000.

In regard to the request for a special English edition for use among the Reformed Jews,

We recommend, That an edition of 15,000 copies be printed, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Southern Publishing Association.

No Receipts to Be Deducted

Voted, That we ask each union and local conference, church, and institution to take steps to make sure that no solicitor of mission funds by the Ingathering plan shall be allowed, even in isolated cases, to use any portion of the funds gathered for expense of solicitation, it being our pledge, under honor as a denomination, that none of the gifts made shall be so used, or be drawn upon to pay expenses connected with Harvest Ingathering efforts.

For 1921

Voted, That an order for the 1921 Ingathering issue be placed with the Southern Publishing Association, the number to be determined later.

FINANCIAL ITEMS

Eastern Canadian Appropriations

Voted, That \$2,500 be added to the Eastern Canadian appropriations, \$1,000 on account of the French work, the balance for wage increase, etc.

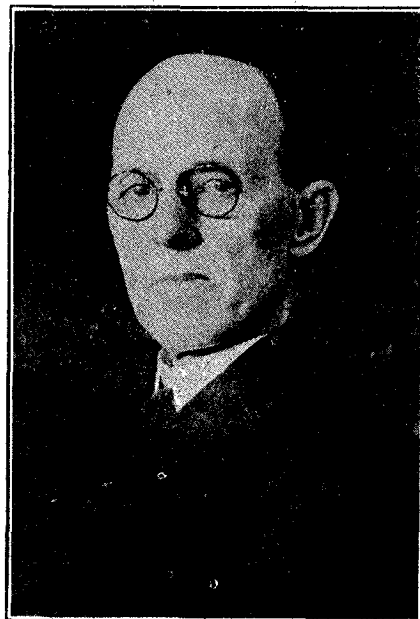
Costa Rica Home

Voted, That we restore the \$1,500 cut from the West Caribbean budget for a mountain rest home in Costa Rica, and that we authorize the Treasurer to correspond with the Pacific Press, presenting the request that they join in the rest home enterprise to the extent of \$1,000.

New York City

Consideration was given to the urgent necessity of a meeting place of our own in New York City, and the Council encouraged the representatives of the Greater New York Conference to go forward with negotiations for properties, descriptions of which were presented before the Committee, the General Conference to give assistance.

The absolute necessity of a permanent place of worship other than halls, in order to give pastoral care



E. K. SLADE
President Atlantic Union

to the believers in that city and to maintain the gains made by evangelistic effort, was recognized. It was stated that ours is the largest Sunday night congregation in New York City, still there is no place as yet where these interests can be followed up through the week. Without giving here the details of the negotiations now under way with various parties, it was—

Voted, That we approve of the proposition submitted, and instruct the General Conference Corporation to go forward with the enterprise on the basis stated by the Treasurer; and that in case the negotiations on this property fail, we advise our brethren and the Corporation to continue effort to secure a meeting place in New York City, the financial part to be handled after the general plan here laid down.

For the World's Great Cities

Consideration of New York's need led to thoughts of other great cities of the world, with their needs; and it was—

Voted, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair, himself to be one, to draft a plan to be reported at the Autumn Council for the raising of a church extension fund for the great cities of the world.

Named: W. T. Knox, W. W. Prescott, E. R. Palmer, F. M. Wilcox, E. K. Slade, G. B. Thompson, J. S. James.

SHANGHAI SANITARIUM

The Shanghai brethren having submitted further statements and information regarding plans for a sanitarium in Shanghai, China, it was voted,

1. That we confirm the action of January 12, advising the erection of a sanitarium plant in Shanghai, the necessary funds to be derived by solicitation, the institution to develop according to funds received.

2. That we approve the suggestion that the Division Committee in Shanghai and the medical staff form a corporation for the holding of the property and operating of the institution.

3. That in the initial stages of development the General Conference plan to give necessary support for foreign workers as in the past, but with the expectation that with such patronage as will be available in Shanghai, the institution should at an early date be able to care for foreign salaries also.

NOTE.—The action of January 12, to which reference is made, should here be given in part to make the Council's action clear:

Voted, That we give counsel as follows:

"1. It is the judgment of the Committee, from all the information it has, that it would be best to adopt for China the policy of having one main institution as an educational training center, and as a representative of our sanitarium methods.

"2. That, aside from this main institution, we suggest that it be the policy to extend our medical missionary work by the plan of the simply equipped dispensary, looking toward the ultimate establishment of many such small plants, close in among the people in needy cen-

ters in China, with the strong evangelistic effort combined. It would seem that with the main institution as a trainer of missionary nurses, and with the smaller dispensaries among the people, we should have a system of medical missionary effort that would be a great blessing to multitudes and would be capable of continual expansion.

"3. That we encourage our brethren in China, as plans are matured which in their judgment are practicable, to make solicitation for funds to erect a sanitarium, due care being taken that we do not become financially involved, nor entangled in any way as to future conditions, nor bound by any restrictions which might hinder operating the institution according to the plans which have made our sanitarium work a success and a blessing in other lands."

The statement was made that it was proposed to solicit the funds for the sanitarium from wealthy Chinese business men who desire to help such an enterprise, some of whom are expressing warm interest in the enterprise.

A Remarkable Development

W. T. Knox called attention to the fact that the mission fields to which appropriations are made had raised within their own fields \$260,800 for the work the last year. This, he stated, was a third of the entire General Conference funds when he came into the treasury in 1910. In 1909 the entire amount of gifts for foreign missions was \$268,000.

Appreciation

Voted, That in view of the call of the General Conference to the fields abroad to join in raising the level of giving for missions in the mission fields themselves, we express appreciation and thankfulness for this report, regarding it as a wonderful testimony to the growing strength of our work in the fields where not many years ago we had nothing.

Attention was called to Korea's aim to raise more than ten cents a week per member.

The Chairman stated that he had had word from Australia that Australasia has adopted the new Fifty-cent-a-week plan, making their aim two shillings a week for missions per member.

COMMITTEE AND DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES

By vote at the Council, R. L. Pierce, manager of the Southern Publishing Association, was elected a member of the General Conference Committee, there being a vacancy among the elective members.

J. L. McElhany was recommended to respond to a call to the presidency of the Southern Union Conference, and accepted, being present in the Council.

Additions to departmental committees were made, as follows:

Miss Franke Cobban, of Ohio, an assistant secretary of the Medical Department, to take special oversight of nurses' training schools.

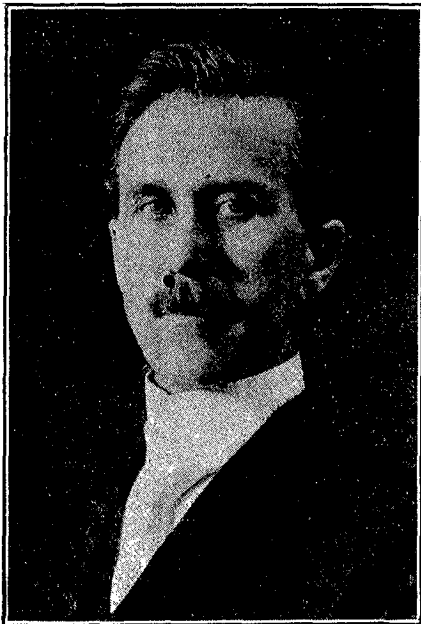
J. F. Simon, of the Bureau of Home Missions, to be transferred to the Missionary Volunteer Department as one of



J. L. MCELHANY
President Southern Union



F. W. STRAY
President Eastern Canadian Union



A. C. GILBERT
President Western Canadian Union

Bureau was also appointed. It was as follows:

W. L. Burgan, C. S. Longaere, L. A. Smith, G. B. Thompson, C. P. Bollman, L. A. Hansen, L. A. Smith being appointed literary editor for the Bureau.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR

As usual, the officers, departmental secretaries, and the presidents of union conferences were a committee on distribution of labor, to recommend regarding interchange of laborers between the conferences and to study calls from the fields abroad. The conferences are needy, oftentimes not knowing how to supply vacancies, and the cry of the missions comes louder every time the brethren meet in council. Then, too, workers sometimes desire a change of field on account of health, climatic conditions, or other reasons.

The distribution of labor report contained 115 items, besides which many similar actions involving invitations to workers, were introduced throughout the Council. Our custom is not to publish these invitations until consultation is had with those concerned. Some we may list here, as having already been presented to the persons named; others we may publish without waiting, feeling assured no objection will be made and knowing how interested all are in the movement of workers, but with apologies to any who may be in any way embarrassed by having the invitation published before the final answer is given. It is always recognized that acceptance of these invitations is dependent upon many considerations which have to be taken into account. A partial list of invitations follows:

C. W. Rubendall, of the Manitoba Conference, to the Northern Union Conference.

H. H. Dexter, of the Lake Union, to the California Conference.

M. Jones, of the Southwestern Union, to Jamaica, his home, after sixteen years' service in America.

L. A. Hansen, secretary of the Medical Department, to Europe, as one of the visiting delegation.

Miss Gwendolyn Lacey, of Washington Missionary College, to England, as music teacher in Stanborough Park College.

F. R. Eastman, secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Canadian Union, to Colorado, as manager of the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium.

S. Donaldson, secretary-treasurer of the Inter-Mountain Conference, to the work of secretary, treasurer, and auditor of the Eastern Canadian Union.

its general field workers.

L. F. Passebois, to take charge of the French work in the Eastern Canadian Union.

C. Edwardsen, to be a member of the Danish-Norwegian advisory committee in place of P. E. Brodersen.

F. W. Stray, to be a member of the French advisory committee in place of A. V. Olson.

E. C. Witzke, to be a member of the German advisory committee in place of John Isaac.

An advisory committee for the Press Bureau

E. C. Silsbee, of California, to South Africa.

Prof. Albert G. Goude, of the Northern Union, principal of the Sheyenne River Academy, to the Constantinople district.

P. H. Herman, of Chicago, to Rumania.

William Lewsadder, of Ohio, to the Pacific Union.

Miss Bessie Jamieson, of Loma Linda, to the Wabash Valley Sanitarium, Indiana.

A. N. Allen, of Tennessee, to Mexico.

M. E. Cady, of the Pacific Union, to the Columbia Union, as educational secretary.

J. C. Stevens, of Brooklyn, to London, England, for city evangelistic work.

T. T. Babienco, of New Jersey, to Harbin, Manchuria, for Russian work, with a view to entering eastern Siberia whenever the way opens.

Kathryn Jensen, of the Washington Sanitarium, to the Hutchinson (Danish-Norwegian) Theological Seminary.

C. V. Achenbach, returned from Peru on account of Sister Achenbach's health, to the Southeastern Union for six months, under expectation of returning to some portion of the Spanish field.

F. E. Stafford, of Honolulu, to evangelistic work with the Hawaiian Mission.

Joseph McWilliam, of the Carolina Conference, to Peru, as field missionary secretary.

W. H. England, of the Wabash Valley Sanitarium, to Honduras, as field missionary secretary.

R. R. Sweany, of the Southwestern Junior College, to Salvador, as field missionary secretary.

R. M. Barnhardt, of the Eastern New York Conference, to Central China, as union field missionary secretary.

B. E. Wagner, of the Louisiana Conference, to South America, as Inca Union field missionary secretary.

Miss Annie Paget, of St. Helena Sanitarium, to India, for mission field work.

Miss Nellie Weston, of England, to India, for mission work.

Dr. W. S. Swayze, of California, to Mexico.

Herbert White, of Pacific Union College, to Japan.

A. E. Hollenbeck, of Pacific Union College, to South Africa.

E. C. Boger, of Arizona, to the North Pacific Union, as home missionary secretary.

W. L. Adams, of the Southwestern Union, to the North Pacific Union, as Missionary Volunteer secretary.

W. M. Adams, of California, to the Washington Sanitarium, as chaplain.

N. H. Conway, of California, to the North Pacific Union, as field missionary secretary.

L. R. Anderson, of the Northern Union, to the Southwestern Junior College.

F. E. Wilson, of Cuba (now in Ohio), to the secretaryship of the home missionary department of the Eastern New York Conference.

C. F. Cole, of Montana, to Colombia, South America.

R. L. Benton, of Minnesota, to the Pacific Union.

A. L. Beazley, of Ontario, to the Manitoba Conference.

W. R. Andrews, of the Greater New York Conference, to the Ohio Conference, as home missionary secretary.

P. C. Hayward, of the North Pacific Union, to the Lako Union.

John Knox, of the Pacific Union, to the Lake Union.

Dr. D. D. Coffin, of Loma Linda, to connect with sanitarium work in the Lake Union.

William Landeen, of the North Pacific Union, to the Broadview Theological Seminary.



MORRIS LUKENS
President Southwestern Union

Miss Violet E. Morgan, of Northern New England, to Bethel Academy, Wisconsin.

J. C. Dimock, of Washington Missionary College, to the Lake Union.

G. G. Roth, Miss Ruth I. Roth, and Herminie L. Roth, of Haiti, to France.

(Pending action on the above, it was recommended that Miss H. L. Roth be asked to assist the Pacific Press at Brookfield, Ill., for a time in the French translating work.)

O. J. Dahl, of Minnesota, to the Danish-Norwegian work in Wisconsin.

Clarence Dortch, of the Southern Oregon Academy, to the Pacific Union College.

H. C. J. Walleker, of Southern New England, to the Southeastern Union.

Dr. V. L. Mann, of Melrose, to the superintendency of the Wabash Valley Sanitarium, Indiana.

Dr. H. C. Nelson, of the Wabash Valley Sanitarium, to the New England Sanitarium.

Myron Lysinger, of Loma Linda, to the Atlantic Union, as business manager of the New England Sanitarium.

Mrs. F. B. Moran, of Texas, to the matronship of the New England Sanitarium.

Mrs. Helen M. Williams, of Washington Missionary College, to Atlantic Union, as preceptress of the New England Sanitarium.

J. S. Barrows, returning from the Philippines, to the Atlantic Union.

W. C. Moffett, president of the New Jersey Conference, to editorial work in connection with the Canadian publishing house.

Dr. D. H. Kress, of the Atlantic Union, to the Eastern Canadian Union, as medical secretary.

H. H. Howard, of Union College, to Eastern Canada, as principal of the Maritime Academy.

— Olmstead, of Emmanuel Missionary College, to the Oakwood Junior College.

B. F. Kneeland, of Ohio, to the presidency of the Cumberland Conference.

W. H. Cubley, of the North Pacific Union, to the Carolina Conference.

Dan Ochs, of Walla Walla College, to Missouri, as preceptor and Bible teacher in the Clinton Theological Seminary.

G. H. Winslow, of South Lancaster, to the Clinton Theological Seminary, as normal teacher.

Marthea Mattered, of Western Washington, to act as preceptress of the Hutchinson Theological Seminary.

A. W. Coon, president of the Cumberland Conference, to the Columbia Union Conference.

A. E. Schuster, of Wisconsin, to Buffalo, N. Y.

John D. Neufeld, of Clinton Seminary, to the Saskatchewan Conference.

D. D. Ehrhardt, of Clinton Seminary, to the Chicago Conference.

John Miller, of Wisconsin, to the Oklahoma Conference.

Miss Libau, of the Clinton Theological Seminary, to the Chicago Conference.

David Wasemiller, to the Kansas Conference.

Mrs. W. N. Wagner, of Wisconsin, to the Massachusetts Conference.

Titus Kurtichanov, of the North Pacific Union, to work for Russians in the city of Chicago.

E. J. Lorntz, of Minnesota, to North Dakota.

F. W. Miller, of Southern California, to China.

S. C. Schneider, of Lodi, Calif., to China.

Leroy I. Shinn, of Loma Linda, to China.

Harold G. Bogar, of Ohio, to China.

S. H. Lindt, of California, to China.

Max Popo, of Alberta, to Harbin, Manchuria, to work among the Russians.

Jacob E. Riffel, of Clinton Theological Seminary, to Chosen, as principal of the Soonan school.

A. A. Rupert, of Union College, to Malaysia.

F. D. Nichol, of Pacific Union College, to the Northeast India Union.

George E. Shankel, of Walla Walla College, to Ceylon.

Frank R. Smith, of Glendale, Calif., to Travancore, India.

Arthur N. Nelson, of Pacific Union College, to Assam, India.

James B. Nelson, of Pacific Union College, to Orissa, India.

William Miller, of Central California, to the Lake Titicaca Mission, Peru.

Timothy M. Summerville, of Michigan, to Arequipa, Peru.

R. E. French, of Ohio, to the Inca Union, South America.

E. L. Maxwell, of California, to the East Caribbean Missions, if circumstances permit.

Robert Hare, of California, to the principalship of the South African Union College.

M. M. Hare, of Southern California, to the presidency of the South African Union Conference.

F. H. Raley, of the General Conference office, to China, as assistant treasurer and auditor of the Far Eastern Division.

Charles Sisson, of Vancouver, British Columbia, to China as secretary-treasurer in one of the provinces.

Elmer G. Becker, of Walla Walla College, to China, as secretary-treasurer in one of the provinces.

Arnold Christiansen, of Iowa, to China as secretary-treasurer of one of the provinces.

C. B. Caldwell, of Louisiana, to China as secretary-treasurer of one of the provinces.

E. A. Von Pohle, principal of Walderly Academy, Wisconsin, to the principalship of the Plateria school, Lake Titicaca Mission.

George T. Vore, of Central California, to Cuba.

Otto E. Schnepfer, of Walla Walla College, to Honduras, for school work.

Norman Brayshaw, of Loma Linda, to Nicaragua, Central America.

W. J. Hurdon, of Ontario, to the British West Indies.

Stephen T. Hare, of Central California, to the Hawaiian Mission.

F. M. Butterfield, of California, to Korea.

H. E. Widmer, Jr., of Paterson, N. J., to the commercial department of the Canadian Junior College, Alberta.

Mrs. Emma R. Brown, of Washington Sanitarium, to the Atlantic Union, as preceptress of Lancaster Junior College.

Miss Helen Knight, of Southern California, to Spain.

Robert Morris, of Pacific Union College, to Jamaica.

Miss Evelyn Meleen, of Illinois, to India.

Dr. Arthur H. Kretschmar, of Loma Linda Medical College, to Edinburgh, Scotland, to qualify for British mission fields.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Baker, of Glendale Sanitarium, to Argentina, South America, Mrs. Baker to act as matron of the River Plate Sanitarium; Brother Baker, as head of the men's nurses' department.

B. A. Wolcott, of Iowa, to Porto Rico, for school work.

Werner Lagger, of Clinton Theological Seminary, to the Latin Union.

C. J. Foster, of Southern California, to Cuba, for industrial school work.

Burt Bray, of New Mexico, to Cuba, for evangelistic work.

B. L. House, of the Southwestern Junior College, to the Pacific Union College.

E. A. Moon, of Central California, to the Pacific Press, to prepare for foreign publishing house work.

L. S. Wheeler, of Massachusetts, to the Canadian Junior College, Alberta.

Millard Ackley, of St. Helena Sanitarium, to Lima, Peru, for office work.

N. Z. Town, Secretary of the General Conference Publishing Department, to Europe for the summer.

G. B. Thompson, Field Secretary of the General Conference, to attend annual conferences in Jamaica and Trinidad, and to visit Venezuela.

J. E. Bond, of the Spanish department of the Home Missions Bureau, to attend the Honduras camp-meeting.

J. G. Jacques, of Pacific Union College, to engage in Russian work with the Bureau of Home Missions.

Harold Lukens, of New Zealand, to America, to labor in the Lake Union Conference.

Dr. Charles Campbell, of St. Helena, Calif., to work in the Moslem fields of North Africa or the Levant.

W. M. Veehorn, of the Atlantic Union, to the General Conference office, Washington.

Previous Appointments to Mission Fields

At the Boulder Council last autumn, and in regular committee sessions since, many invitations to mission fields have been given, of equal interest with those above reported. Not listing those who have sailed, and whose departure has been recorded from time to time on the last page of the REVIEW, the following have accepted calls and are awaiting the time of departure:

W. H. Branson, vice-president of the General Conference, to the South African Division.

C. J. Boyd, of the Southern Junior College, to South Africa.

C. S. Prout, of Southern California, to South Africa.

A. E. Lastinger, of Southern Junior College, to South Africa.

F. E. Thompson, of Kentucky, to South Africa.

A. P. Pond, of Loma Linda, to South Africa.

Walter Walker, of Southern Junior College, to South Africa.

O. R. Shreve, of the Southern Union, to South Africa.

E. H. Abbott, of California, to South Africa, as field missionary secretary.

D. E. Robinson, of the *Watchman* staff, to South Africa, for editorial work.

W. D. Fleming, of Montana, to the Far East, for colporteur work in Oriental cities.

Dr. R. A. Falconer, of St. Helena, to Nanning, China.

Paul Williams, of Loma Linda, to Nanning, China.

W. J. Harris, of Chicago, to China.

E. R. Thiele, of East Michigan, to China.

J. E. Saunders, of Loma Linda, to China.

E. C. Stiles, of Southern Oregon, to China, as secretary-treasurer.

Oscar Huetter, of Western Oregon, to China.

A. E. Luther, of Keene, Texas, to China.

George Halvorsen, of North Wisconsin, to Manchuria, as secretary-treasurer.

C. W. Lee, of Arkansas, to Chosen.

Prof. Vernon E. Hendershot, of Arizona, to Malaysia, as principal of the Malaysian union school.

Roger Altman, of the General Conference Educational Department, to Malaysia, for editorial work.

W. E. Perrin, of the Greater New York Conference, to India, as auditor.

M. L. Rice, of Central California, to India, as superintendent of the Northeast India Union.

O. O. Mattison, of Keene, Texas, to India, as provincial field missionary secretary.

I. V. Counsell, of Iowa, to Rangoon, Burma.

Arthur Kierstead, of the Maritime Conference, to Burma, as field missionary secretary.

Hal E. Willoughby, of Western Washington, to North India.

R. P. Morris, of Washington Missionary College, to North India (returning).

Harlan Olsen, of California, to India, for Urdu work.

George J. Appel, of Walla Walla College, to West India.

R. A. Smithwick, of Southern Oregon, to West India.

Joseph Phillips, of Union College, Nebraska, to South India.

I. V. Minner, of Kansas, to British Guiana, South America.

M. H. Wentland, of Western Oregon, to Europe, as president of one of the Czecho-Slovakian conferences.

V. E. Toppenberg, of Hutchinson Theological Seminary, to the Abyssinian Mission.

C. E. Knight, superintendent of the East Caribbean Missions, to Spain.

Victor Dietel, of the Washington Missionary College, to Spain.

L. L. Caviness, of the REVIEW AND HERALD editorial staff, to the Latin Union, Europe.

A. V. Olson, of the Eastern Canadian Union, to the presidency of the Latin Union Conference.

Orvin W. Morgan, of Idaho, to Shanghai, China.

Richard F. Farley, of Virginia, to South India.

H. L. Shull, of Washington Missionary College, to Bengal, India.

H. W. Perrin, of Emmanuel Missionary College, to India.

O. H. Shrewsbury, of Southern Oregon, to Bengal, India.

Prof. John R. Stickle, of the Canadian Junior College, to Burma.

William Phillips, of Arkansas, to South America.

Prof. George B. Taylor, of Bethel Academy, Wisconsin, to Brazil, as preceptor of the Brazilian Seminary.

E. M. Davis, of North Texas, to Brazil.

F. S. Chollar, of the Inter-Mountain Conference, to Brazil.

E. V. Moore, of East Michigan, to Brazil, as union home missionary secretary.

R. W. Parmele, of Florida, to the superintendency of the Central American Missions.

Floyd A. Stephenson, of the Southwestern Junior College, to Cuba, for colporteur work.

C. G. Parkins, of Keene, Texas, to Haiti, as field missionary secretary.

J. D. Leslie, of South Texas, to Mexico, as field missionary secretary.

I. Martinez, of Washington Missionary College, to Mexico, for the vacation season's colporteur work.

L. Mira, of Washington Missionary College, to Mexico, for the vacation season's colporteur work.

Byrd Bullard, of Oklahoma, to Venezuela, as secretary-treasurer.

Alzo Edwards, of Mountain View, Calif., to Canal Zone.

Robert Treible, of Washington, to San Andres Island, Colombia.

M. B. Butterfield, of Wisconsin, to Jamaica, West Indies.

C. R. Callicott, of Tennessee, to Trinidad, as secretary-treasurer of the South Caribbean Conference.

V. L. Beecham, of Southern California, to Malaysia, as union field missionary secretary.

Dr. W. C. Dalbey, of Illinois, to China, as self-supporting missionary, engaging in business as dentist.

J. D. Baker, of Glendale Sanitarium, to South Africa.

L. J. Borrowdale, of Ohio (formerly of Lake Titicaca, Peru), to South Africa.

Dr. John Reith, of London, to South Africa.

Arthur Keirstead, of New Brunswick, to Burma, as field missionary secretary.

O. S. Lee, of the North Pacific, to Norway.

A MOVEMENT

No one at the Council felt like drawing back from the call of the fields. This work is truly a movement,—the advent movement of the prophecy,—and the hand of Providence keeps it ever moving, on and on among the peoples and tribes and tongues, toward the finishing of the work. Anew in the Council it could be seen that this movement calls for our all, from people and conferences,—of workers and means and strength and devotion.

* * *

A PRAYER-GUIDED INVENTOR

THE Rev. George Winifred Hervey relates that some time ago, while pursuing investigations in the Astor Library, in New York, he quite often met there Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the renowned inventor of the electric telegraph. Once he asked him this question: "Professor Morse, when you were making your experiments yonder in your rooms in the university, did you ever come to a stand, not knowing what to do next?" "O yes; more than once." "And at such times, what did you do next?" "I may answer you in confidence, sir," said the professor, "but it is a matter of which the public knows nothing. Whenever I could not see my way clearly, I prayed for more light."—*Selected.*

* * *

LIVING MONUMENTS

YOUTHFUL piety is beautiful and attractive. We hear much of it in these days, when the young are so much in evidence. But after all, there is something that is equally, if not more, impressive and noteworthy. It is the hoary head crowned with righteousness. This is the ripe fruitage of Christian principle. It is the demonstration of a lifelong fidelity to truth, virtue, and grace. It means battles fought and victories won. It is the resultant of promises put to the test under ever-varying conditions. The form may be bowed, the face wrinkled; but the heart is warm, the soul pure, the faith undaunted. Experienced saints are the living monuments to God's fidelity to his covenant.—*The Witness.*

* * *

"WISDOM and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times."

IN MISSION LANDS

Japan Mission Training School

P. A. WEBBER

THE first day of October, 1919, was an important day for the work in Japan. At nine o'clock that morning our training school was reopened after having been closed two years.

Our hearts were made glad when we looked into the faces of more than forty bright young men and women who are to receive a training in this school for the various lines of work in connection with the union and local missions. Five of the six local missions are represented by a goodly number of students.

At this writing the school has been in progress more than four months, and the advancement is good. The students have gained spiritually as well as mentally. For lack of teachers we have not been able to give proper instruction to all who have come. Some of the students are graduates of high schools conducted by the government or other missions.

From among these, Brother Yamamoto, a capable young man, has been chosen to act as assistant treasurer at the conference office. Sister Nishimura is acting as Brother Hoffman's secretary, continuing her studies in the school. Brother Obara has been asked to connect with the canvassing department as assistant to the union secretary, and is at present superintending the students who are canvassing during the afternoons in the city of Tokio, near by. He is also continuing his studies in the school. Sister Suzuki is acting as secretary and translator for the principal. This sister is translating "Bible Readings" and Mrs. McKibben's "Old Testament History" into Japanese. These are used as textbooks

in both the Bible classes conducted in the school.

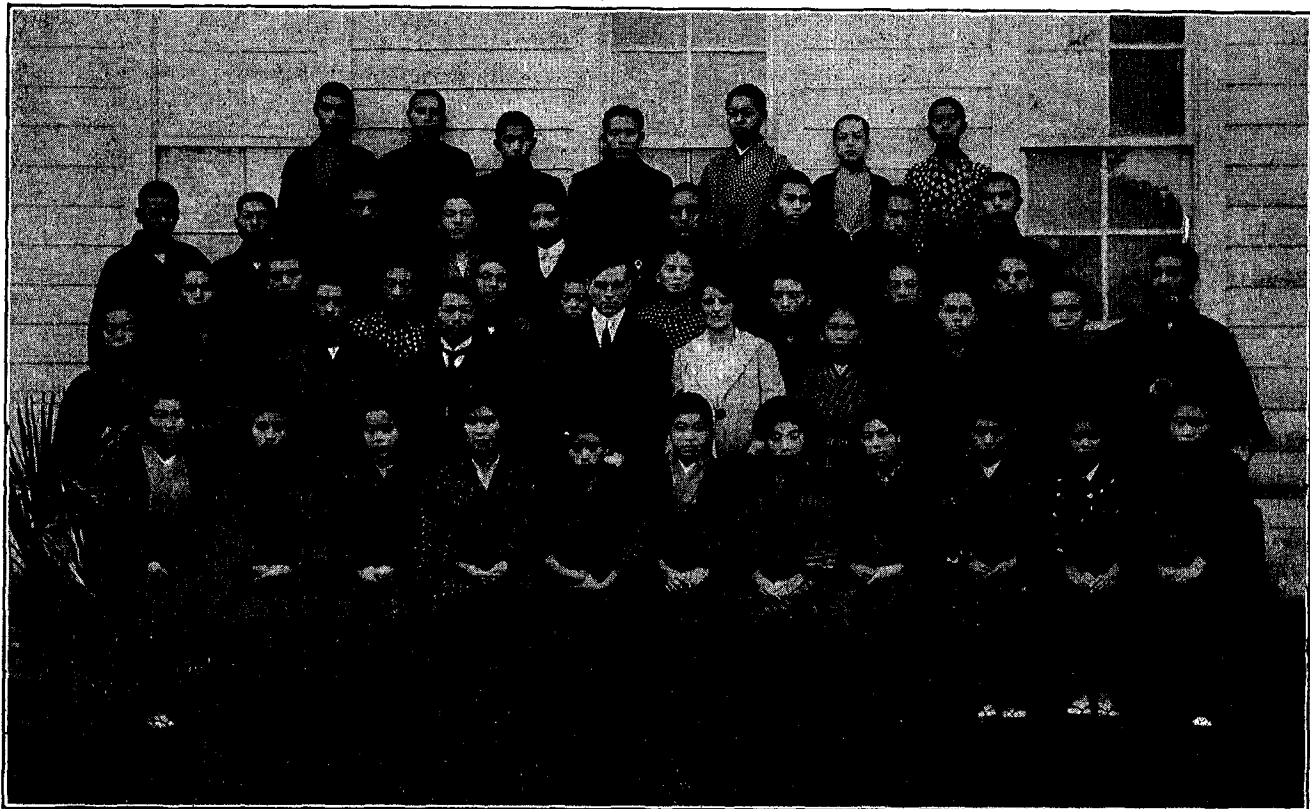
Brother Okada, a well-educated Japanese, is ably filling the position of preceptor and teacher of Japanese and Chinese. Mrs. Webber is acting as preceptress, assisted by one of the faithful older lady students. Brother A. N. Nelson, while attending Japanese language school in Tokio, has kindly consented to teach our three English classes that meet three hours a week, respectively.

At a recent board meeting it was voted to ask Brother Nelson to connect with the school as business manager and teacher. This will take much of the detail work from the principal's shoulders, and give him more time to devote to teaching and looking after the spiritual interests of the school. We are sadly in need of more native teaching help, but we have thought it would be better to do the best we can with the teachers we have rather than to call in those not of our faith.

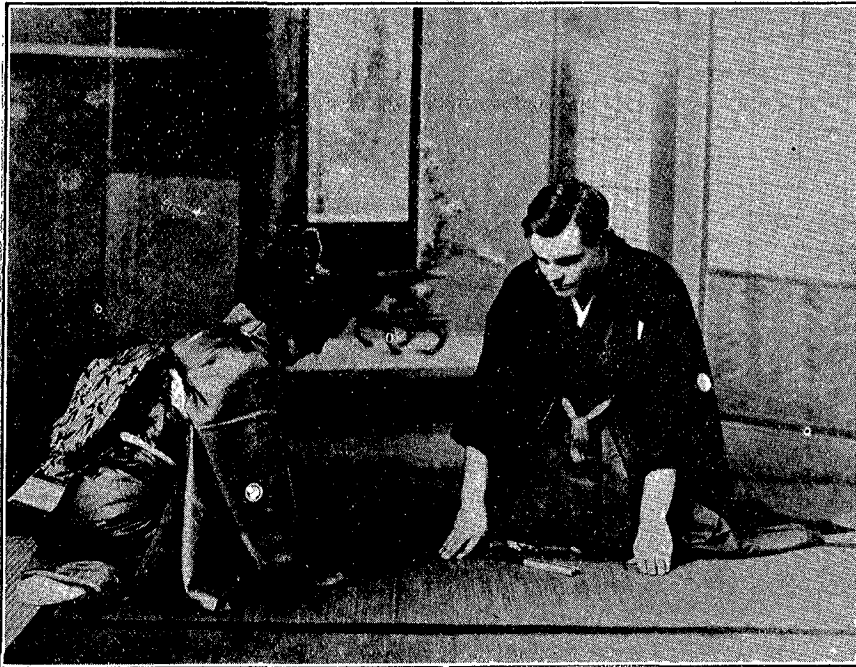
Both our foreign and Japanese brethren are looking to us for workers to fill the many calls coming from the different places in this great empire. Through the spirit of prophecy we read: "With such an army of workers as our youth, rightly trained, might furnish, how soon the message of a crucified, risen, and soon-coming Saviour might be carried to the whole world!" These words encourage us to put forth our best efforts, that an army of strong workers for God may be quickly trained in this field, and that the work, too, may soon be finished.

* * *

"SINCE the beginning of the world men have not perceived by the ear, neither hath the eye seen, what He hath prepared for him that waiteth for him."



THE JAPANESE UNION MISSION TRAINING SCHOOL IN THE FALL OF 1919



PRINCIPAL P. A. WEBBER AND HIS WIFE
In Japanese Costume; Making Salutation.

A Visit to an Indian Home

J. E. FULTON

WITH two traveling companions, the writer visited the home of Buddha Singh, one of our Indian evangelists in North India. He met us at the station with the mission bullock cart, driving us homeward perched upon our luggage. It was an interesting visit. On arriving at the humble home of our Indian brother and his wife, we found ourselves inside a court with high walls around us. At one end of the court was a small house to which our luggage was taken, and in which our beds were soon prepared. The best was joyfully given up, while our host and hostess occupied a small shed. Everything was simple, and the floors generally were of mud; yet the mud was clean, that is, there was evidence of care. Everything was tidy, with no objectionable odors, so common about the dwellings of the non-Christian poor. We felt at home.

Our Indian brother and sister were extremely kind, and provided us with plenty of food. It was a little different from any we had ever tasted before, and we are sure there were some things not yet in any up-to-date cookbook; but we would not have missed it for a good deal.

Our food was cooked upon a little brick fireplace in the open court. The supplies of food and water were kept in bright, clean vessels which stood upon the ground. While the Indian sisters cooked the food in one place, only a few yards away chaff for the oven was being cut with a long knife. Everything was primitive and Oriental.

Water was brought in vessels carried upon the head. It seems strange to a visitor in India that, as a rule, even small articles are not carried in the hands or arms,

but on the head. We have frequently seen an Indian with a folded umbrella on his head. Every weight, large or small, is placed on the head,—baskets, buckets, bales of hay, bags of wheat, wood, bundles of dry goods, groceries, and hardware. Sometimes, if a case is heavy, several men get it on their heads. The writer once saw an Indian carry a number of large ledger books a distance of eight feet, and instead of carrying them in his hands, each book, which made a load, was placed on his head.

Buddha Singh, our evangelist, is well known among the people in these parts, and he introduced us to a number of his friends. As we rode along the next day in the bullock cart, with his strong voice he called out to his acquaintances, asking them not to forget the teachings. We were pleased to

observe that he seemed to be highly respected by all those who have made his acquaintance, whether they are Christians or not.

Lucknow.

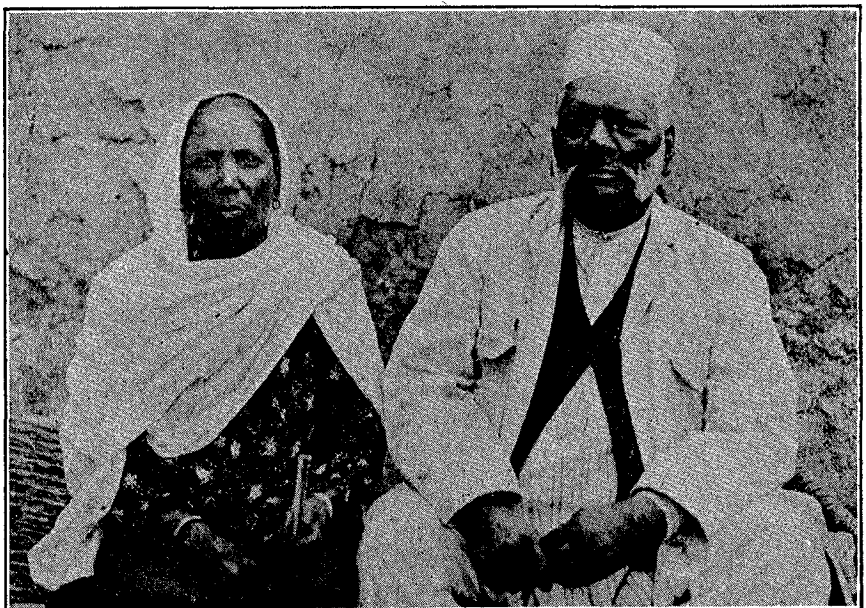
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Worshipping Demons in Trees

W. M. ADAMS

THE most common form of spirit worship here is the worship of the spirits that live in the trees. The Malays believe that all important objects of nature, as the tops of mountains, waterfalls, large rocks, and trees, are the abodes of spirits. They believe, however, that the trees are more frequently inhabited.

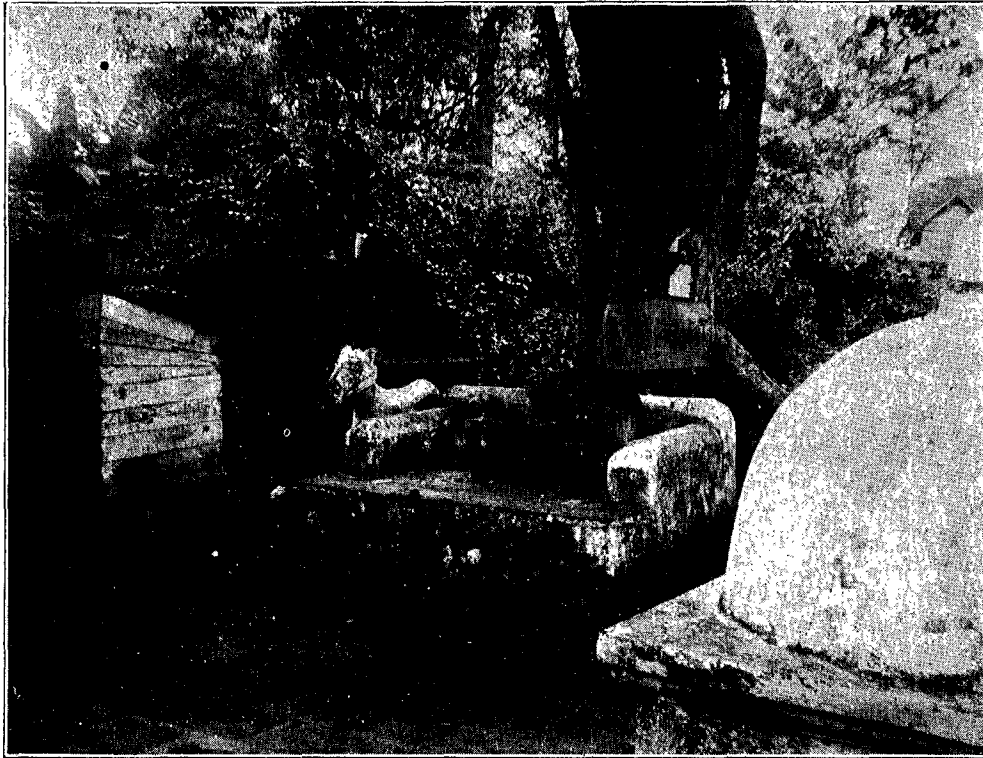
Today the Malays fear to climb a high mountain, thinking the spirits are there; they also look with veneration on an old gnarled tree. In Borneo, when clearing the jungle, they leave a small clump of trees at the top of a hill as an abode for the spirits



BUDDHA SINGH AND HIS WIFE
He is a Native Evangelist in North India.

which have been dispossessed by the cutting down of the other trees. In this way they believe they will escape the wrath of the demons. When searching for camphor, or cutting down a large tree for a canoe, they first strike an ax into the tree, and leave it there all night. If the ax falls out during the night, on no account will they molest that tree, for they are sure that a spirit dwells in it.

The Chinese who have settled in Malay countries have absorbed much of their superstition, and they worship these trees even more assiduously than do the natives. There is a tree on one of the main streets in Singapore, which has a real shrine. It is inclosed by a fence, and within the inclosure is an oven for the burning of prayer papers. In front of the tree is a box of sand in which sticks of in-



SPIRIT TREE WORSHIPED BY CHINESE AT SINGAPORE

cense are thrust to be burned. Several images are in the inclosure to aid in the worship of the spirit of that tree.

Only the gospel of Christ can set these people free from this bondage to the powers of darkness.

Singapore.

* * *

Ingathering Experiences, as Related by Korean Believers

C. L. BUTTERFIELD

1. "I FELT rather timid about starting out, and after walking the streets awhile, I went to a secluded place and prayed earnestly that the Lord would take this fear out of my mind and give me favor with the people. I then returned and started right in and received two yen [one dollar] for four papers. This was not done in my own strength, but the Lord helped me, and I want to go out again."

2. "I was rather ashamed to go to my friends and ask them for money, but decided to try it. Starting out with the first one, I felt very timid; but as my friend showed some interest and treated me very nicely, I gained more courage. The result

was that he gave me five yen. I praise the Lord for it."

3. "I thought about the experience of the children of Israel, of how they obtained gold and silver from the Egyptians as they left Egypt, and also of other instances in the Bible where God's people received help from the heathen. I received much strength thinking about this. My barber promised to give fifty sen. Then I met a Chinese with whom I was acquainted, and he gave two yen. This greatly encouraged me, and gave me a desire to go out again."

4. "Before I started out I read Isaiah 41:10. I read it again and again, and repeated it all the way, to get more courage. I arrived at my friend's home, found the father away and the son sick. At

first he made fun of me for keeping the Sabbath and believing that Jesus would come again and take me up to heaven. By and by he became more interested, and I showed him a card on which some one had already written his name for fifty yen. He said he would think it over and talk with his father about it. Then I called on another friend, who gave two yen; and still another, who gave one yen. I praise the Lord for what he has done, and want to go out again. [This brother did go out the next week, and received more than nine yen]."

These are only a few of many similar testimonies which might be

presented. Thus the Lord is blessing those everywhere who take hold of this work.

* * *

General Meeting in Pitrufquen, Chile

ROSCOE T. BAER

THE general meeting for South Chile was held in Pitrufquen, Dec. 18-28, 1919. Chile being a long and narrow strip of country, our people are naturally a long ways apart; and if all should attend a general meeting either in the north or south, the distance would be too great, and the expense of such a trip more than the majority of our brethren could afford. The conference committee studied the question of general meetings for this field, and it was decided to hold a general meeting for the south of Chile every year at the close of each school year, so that both students and teachers could have the privilege of attending the meeting. The school in Pua closed this year December 14, and the general meeting opened in Pitrufquen four days later.

The central location of Pitrufquen for all our people, and the large church building there, makes it an excellent place in which to hold a general meet-

ing. The arrangements for this meeting were all completed before any of our people arrived. Brother Gustavo Klatt is stationed in Pitrufulquen, and made preparations for the meeting. He worked faithfully to make it a success. Rooms were provided, and a number of new tents were pitched near the church, so that our people would not be scattered over the town. A commodious dining-room was provided, where meals were served at prices corresponding to the cost of food materials. Our people came with their minds free from home cares, and ready to enjoy the blessings of this good meeting.

The morning hour from eight to nine o'clock was faithfully observed as a "morning watch," and this proved to be one of the most spiritual meetings of the day. Prayer and testimony followed the recital of the regular Morning Watch texts, and the Lord greatly blessed in these morning meetings. Bible studies were held, and every branch of our work was well and ably presented by the departmental secretaries and other workers present. A very live discussion of vital questions pertaining to the Sabbath school showed that our people were interested in this department of the work, and desired to improve every opportunity to learn how to bring the Sabbath school up to its highest point of efficiency. A goal of \$100 (pesos) was set for the two Sabbath school offerings of the general meeting, and it was passed by more than \$45 (pesos). Recommendations from the General Conference Committee were read, as were also the recommendations from the Austral Union and Division Committees, which placed before our people the great needs of the world-wide work and the fact that now is the time for every church member to double his efforts to bring in both tithe and mission offerings to further the work of God in all the world. Our people here gave willingly, and with the same object in view that the people have who give in other world fields.

The home missionary work received special attention, and a liberal amount was raised to send *El Atalaya* to the prominent men in the nation. A large quantity of literature was sold to our people, who went to their homes to work for the lost in their community. It was encouraging to see the brethren and sisters carrying literature away from the meeting. Brother A. A. Cone, representing the Austral Union, was present, and took a live interest in this and all departments of the conference work. His talks were inspirational and full of courage and hope. Brother W. Schubert, the local conference home missionary secretary, was present and took hold in a way that proved his heart was in the work for the purpose of winning souls for the Master. A liberal sum was raised in the meeting for this department of our work in Chile.

The educational work of the conference received special attention when a meeting in the interests of Christian education was held on the last Sabbath. Prof. W. W. Wheeler gave an interesting talk on the need for Christian education. Several of the other workers also spoke on this subject. One feature of this meeting was the presence of a number of this year's (1919) students, who sat in front of the congregation, and each in turn gave a very interesting statement of his desire to press on and finish his education in our school in Pua, and then enter the Lord's work to win souls for Christ. The good meeting closed with an offering for our college in Pua.

The night meetings for the public were well attended, taxing the large church building to its full capacity. There was considerable interest on the part of a good class of people. Business men, school-teachers, and other professional people were in the meeting every night. The evening collections averaged \$10, which more than covered the expenses of putting the church in readiness for the meeting. A very good piano was lent to us. The song service, in charge of Brother Nels Johnson, contributed much to the success of the meeting. Many times the people lingered after dismissal, to hear our advent hymns sung by those who try to live in harmony with the message preached. This gave the workers an opportunity to get acquainted with them and to help them by answering questions.

At the close of the last Sunday night public discourse, cards were passed around, so that those who were interested and would like the visits of our workers, might give us their names and addresses. Many were turned in.

The Pitrufulquen church has been greatly strengthened by the success of this general meeting. All decided to increase their efforts, both by active missionary work and by their prayers, that the membership of this church may be materially increased. Eleven of the students from the Pua school have entered the work this summer as colporteurs, to win scholarships. The young men are working with our subscription books, and the young women with *El Atalaya*, our good missionary paper.

We are encouraged by the success of this general meeting and hope to see definite results. It is our plan to build up the work in the south of Chile until it is on a par with the work in the north. Our courage in the Lord is good, and we desire the prayers of God's people.

* * *

How the Lord Blessed at the Monamona Mission, Australia

In a letter from Brother C. H. Pretyman, he passes on an experience at the Monamona Mission which the clerk of the church there related in one of her letters:

"During the quarter which has just closed, the Lord has been very good and kind to us; we cannot express, as we could wish, our heartfelt gratitude to him for his loving protection over his children here.

"First of all, the shipping strike caused us much inconvenience, and we ran short of food. For six weeks we had no bread at all, and lived on corn and sweet potatoes. During this time the influenza was all around us, and our anxiety was great, because we realized that in case of sickness we had not the suitable food. But the Lord knew all about our situation, and kept us all in health, though some of us lost considerably in weight during this trying time. After being without flour for six weeks, we were able to buy a ton. When it arrived at the mission, in three or four days we had plenty of bread on hand. Then the influenza came. Our experiences have taught us many lessons, and most of all, to do the best we can and trust the rest wholly to the Lord. This we did, and he never once failed us.

"We had about ninety cases of influenza, with only seven deaths. When the doctor learned of the outbreak, he said, with others, that our mission would be 'wiped out.' We knew that it would not, for we trusted God; and our faith was rewarded. The seven who died were mostly old people. Two of the men persisted in getting up. The mission is now the wonder of the district, in that we have had so few deaths. To our heavenly Father we give all the praise. None of our young people were very sick."



OUR HOMES



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

THE HEAVENLY CALLING

GEORGE E. LANGDON

I HEARD the Saviour calling,
Calling to me today;
I heard him gently saying,
"There is no other way."

"Fear not," I heard him saying,
"Lay every burden down;
Look to the land of promise,
For there awaits thy crown."

I saw the holy city,
With open portals fair;
I heard the angels saying,
"The faithful enter there,

"And on their beaming faces,
Eternal peace shall shine."
I cried, "Thou Rock of Ages,
O cleanse this soul of mine!"

I heard again his calling,
"Come, child, just as thou art."
I whispered, weeping, saying,
"O Lord, thou hast my heart!"

I found my house was empty,
'Twas "swept and garnished" bright—
"Go forth, my child, not waiting,
Flash out salvation's light.

"My Spirit, yea, shall guide thee,
My word thy heart make glad;
'Tis helmet, sword, and breastplate;
Be in God's armor clad."

"My child," I heard him saying,
"Answer with conscience good,
And in my footsteps walking,
Be buried 'neath the flood.

"Arise, go forth in vict'ry,
My coming now is near,
All signs are fast fulfilling,—
'Fore me must all appear.

"God's ten commands revering,—
The fourth contains his seal,—
Redemption, life eternal,
Through me, doth God reveal."

College Place, Wash.

* * *

The Home-Keeper

MRS. E. M. PEEBLES

IN the last chapter of Proverbs we have specific statements as to God's ideal for woman. It is a good chapter to study, and in the days of long ago it was given more attention than at the present time. When our grandmothers were young, it was quite a pastime, when a bevy of girls were together, to take the Bible and compare birthday verses, as they were called, since there are just thirty-one verses in this chapter. Each girl could claim her verse, according to the date of her birthday, and there is no doubt that the principles there enunciated helped in the shaping of her character, for "by beholding we become changed."

But this was long ago, and they were busy days. Those girls spun, wove, and made, not only their own clothes, but those of the household. They made fine table linen and bedding, both sheets and coverlets. They had little time to gossip over the telephone or to discuss the "movies" (had there been any of these) or the latest ragtime music; consequently, the pure principles set forth in their favorite chapter were working out in their lives, giving incentive to better and holier ambitions than are many of those which inspire our young people today.

Those girls were too busy to spend time in idle gossip. When they went to little social gatherings, they took along something to do, and then when the tasks were finished, there was time for simple games and various sports. The birthday game with Proverbs 31 was a prime favorite. They found there the price of a virtuous woman. It is above rubies. Happy was the girl whose birthday fell on the tenth day of the month. Then a statement follows to the effect that the heart of her husband may safely trust in her; that she will be of more value to him than great possessions, and do him good, not evil, all her days. Evidently divorces were not planned for in those days. Her industry is commended, and the girl whose birth date coincided with this verse returned home filled with new courage to do her full share in the home duties awaiting her.

The virtuous woman is compared in this chapter to merchant ships bringing in food in due time, as the needs of a hungry, growing family require. "She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens." The modern woman does not follow this example, for often she is the last one up in the morning, rising after her husband has gone to his business without breakfast, or with just a "snack" prepared by himself. The "virtuous woman" under consideration, would see to it that there was time for a word of prayer, and a loving good-by for each member of the family going away from the home fireside to take up the daily tasks.

Then again, good judgment and business ability, as well as strength, are commended in woman. The ideal is not a weak, doll-like character, requiring constant attention instead of losing self in helpful ministry to others. She tests her merchandise (the margin says, "Tasteth" it); that is, buys carefully. It is said that the way people buy in these days is, in part, responsible for the prevailing high prices. A cartoon lately appeared in a newspaper illustrating the idea. It was the old-fashioned way of buying contrasted with the new. People have formed a habit of ordering without asking prices, or perhaps taking the highest-priced goods when those not costing so much are exactly as good. But the wise woman is a careful buyer.

Again, the writer of the Proverbs commends woman for her industry. She has it in her power to assist the needy. She is not afraid of winter, for her household are clothed in scarlet (margin, "double garments"). She is neatly dressed, and her husband

is known in the gates. In other words, he has a confident, cheerful manner, because all is going well at home. "She openeth her mouth with wisdom," not with idle gossip, and the law of kindness governs her conversation.

In the summary of her virtues we read: "Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her. Many daughters have done virtuously but thou excellest them all. Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain: but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised. Give her of the fruit of her hands; and let her own works praise her in the gates."

This chapter, as well as many references in all parts of the Bible on the same subject, enable us to gain an idea of God's ideal for woman. Is the standard too high? Surely not. It may be a little more difficult to meet it now, on account of new temptations and dangers, for times have changed. Satan has been busy inventing ways to keep the minds of young people so occupied that they will forget almost entirely the higher aims and purposes of life, but at the same time there is even more to call out that which is worth while. Since the war and the scourges which have followed in its train, there is many a sorrowing home. Now is the time as never before for women to rise to the occasion and do their part in ministering to the needs of others.

Sisters, we are needed in the world's great work, even though we cannot find time to work outside the four walls of home. Oh, if we could but teach our girls that there are higher and nobler aims in life than the following of every fad and fancy of this degenerate age! Many of the best people are protesting against the prevailing styles of dress. The regard and respect of true men are not gained by a display of fancy clothes and needless adorning. Mothers in Israel, is there not some way by which we can stem the tide of evil that is sweeping in? Why do our dear girls wish to follow the foolish worldly fashions? If they could only see themselves as others see them! Very often an empty brain and idle hands may be seen through the scant, flimsy garments worn today. Every mother, every teacher, and every preceptress, ought to raise a warning voice.

There is an accursed thing among us. It is pride and love of the world. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sins. Yet they seek me daily, and delight to know my ways, as a nation that did righteousness, and forsook not the ordinance of their God." Isa. 58:1, 2. "Whose adorning let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel." 1 Peter 3:3.

Oh that a heavenly breeze might pass through our congregations, bearing away the worldliness, clothing us instead with the precious robe of righteousness, "woven in the loom of heaven, with not a thread of human invention," adorning us with the "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price"! Verse 4. This is God's ideal for woman, the true woman, whose value is far above rubies. Shall we not meet it?

* * *

"THAT our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as cornerstones, polished after the similitude of a palace."

When Mother Ran Away

PANTING, the girls dashed up the garden path together and reached the piazza just as the storm broke. They dropped laughing into the nearest chairs, and presently Prue got back her breath enough to speak.

"This is great!" she gasped. "You'll have to stay to supper, Fabia Morse, whether you want to or not! You can't possibly get away in this! Just see how it is raining!"

"I don't want to get away. I'd like to stay, if you're sure I shan't inconvenience the family, dropping down unexpectedly like this," said Fabia; "but do own up frankly if I'd be a nuisance, Prue, please. I could telephone for a taxi, and you could ask me another time, you know."

"Nonsense! Mother's been hoping I'd bring you home soon; she's heard so much about you; and I was only waiting till Sue got back, to invite you properly. I've no idea what you'll get to eat, Fay; but mother's a wonder. If there were only three peas, a lettuce leaf, and an olive in the refrigerator, and company came, they'd be sure to ask her recipe for 'that delicious salad.' You'll see!"

"I'd rather taste," said Fabia smiling.

They went indoors — and confronted a note pinned conspicuously to the portière of the living-room. Prue snatched it with an exclamation, read it quickly, and turned to her guest with a quaint expression on her countenance.

"Mother's run away!" she said.

"Run away?" echoed Fabia.

"With the Brentons, for a trip to Bostwick; it's a lovely drive over the hills, and she'll revel in it, thunderstorm and all. I'm glad she's gone — for her; but I'm sorry for you, especially after the way I've been boasting! I'm no wizard with left-overs, as she is; but you shan't starve."

"Let me tel—"

"Indeed I won't! not unless you can't face the prospect. Want to come right into the kitchen and help me forage?"

"I'd love to!" said Fabia.

A little later, as the two girls, enveloped in large aprons against the squirting of orange juice, were busy preparing a fruit salad, Prue explained further.

"Mother's runaways are a family institution," she said. "She doesn't go often, but she does go whenever she has a sudden chance for anything pleasant; and the family, from daddy down, are solemnly sworn to accept the consequences cheerfully. It started two or three years ago. Mother loves music, but she can't afford to go into the city for it; and one day Cousin Marcia Lemming had an extra ticket for a fine concert, and sent in at the last minute for mother to join her at luncheon and go. Well, mother couldn't accept. She hadn't the household affairs arranged. There was no dessert made for dinner, company of Sue's to supper, all sorts of chores to attend to — she thought it was out of the question. She stayed at home and missed an excellent concert, with famous singers, her only chance for great music in the year. She didn't even mean to tell us, either; but she's human, if she is an angel, and that evening, while Sue was entertaining the girls, I found her — I was going up into the attic for a corn popper — all in a huddle on the garret stairs, having the loneliest little cry all by herself. I made her confess; and the next day we held a family council and unanimously voted that whenever in the future she had a chance

to run away from us all and have a good time she was to run — just drop everything and *run!* Mother was hard to convince, but we sternly pointed out her duty; and now she does it. And ours, as I remarked before, is to abide the consequences. Sometimes they're funny,—mother's so the source and center of everything,—but all the same, it's good for all of us."

"I think it's splendid!" said Fabia. "I've always thought the hardest part of being a housewife with a family to manage must be the being tied down so closely to routine there'd be no room for anything free and spontaneous. My mother has good times without us, sometimes; but they're always carefully planned and arranged, and everybody else's comfort provided for to the last item first. I'm going to spring this runaway idea at home, and see what will happen!"

"Many things may, if it's adopted, and you mayn't enjoy all of them," cautioned Prue. "A conservative daughter may well consider carefully before she foments unrest among mothers. If they should run away *too* often — what then?" — *Adapted from the Youth's Companion.*

* * *

Be a Man

JOHN M. HOPKINS

"SAY, gentlemen, if you were buying that rick of wood, would you be pleased and satisfied with the manner in which you are cording it?"

"Why, what is there wrong about it? Aren't we piling it right?"

"Indeed, you are not. Do you see those large holes between the sticks? You could almost run your leg through some of them. Mr. D—— is paying good money for every cord he buys, and he wants a cord of wood, not holes. Pile it just the same for him as you would ask and expect him to pile it for you, were he the seller and you the buyer."

"You'll never get rich that way."

"Very well, then, I'll always remain poor."

Another instance: An old man was piling wood prepared for the stove, piling it for a stated amount per tier. As he worked, he mused: I'm piling myself — my character — into every tier. I might pile the wood loosely; it would pile up faster — more tiers in a day. But that would be dishonest; perhaps a small matter, some would say, but dishonest; "holes," just the same,—not simply "holes" in the pile, but worse, "holes" in my character, making it so "porous" that principle would all leak out.

A merchant in an Eastern village nearly always cut the desired quantity of meat a little short in weight, and lightly touched the scales to make them balance. Thus, during the years he sold many animals he never owned; sold his hands again and again; sold his character.

Another meat cutter, in Oregon, an employee, always strictly weighed and sold every piece for exactly the number of pounds and ounces contained. His employer chided him, saying, "Twelve ounces goes for a pound in this house."

His employee nobly said, "That doesn't go with me. Pay me off; I'm done."

There were no "holes" in that man's character.

"Reader, does this seem foolishness to you? It is the practical things in life, yes, the little things, that

tell just what a man is. It has been said, "As the sunlight will shine through a very small hole, so small deeds reveal character." There is nothing too small to escape the notice of God. There is nothing too small for the careful consideration of an honest heart.

"He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." Micah 6: 8.

"A false balance is abomination to the Lord: but a just weight is his delight." Prov. 11: 1.

"A just weight and balance are the Lord's." Prov. 16: 11.

"Thus speaketh the Lord of hosts, saying, Execute true judgment, and show mercy and compassions every man to his brother: and oppress not the widow, nor the fatherless, the stranger, nor the poor; and let none of you imagine evil against his brother in your heart." Zech. 7: 9, 10.

"That ye study to be quiet, and to do your own business, and to work with your own hands, as we commanded you; that ye may walk honestly toward them that are without, and that ye may have lack of nothing." 1 Thess. 4: 11, 12.

"Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong." 1 Cor. 16: 13.

* * *

"Penny Saved, Penny Earned"

THERE are always two sides to every question, and the side I stand on is not the popular one, I realize that. Still — there are two sides. And I contend that more housewives might take my side and be no worse for the experience; they might have, as I have had, a bit more spending money to put into their home, to make their house attractive.

I refer to the doing of the weekly wash at home. I do mine myself, for a family of three; but I didn't begin that way. "Washing? It's too hard for you," said Jim, the first month of our marriage. And I thought I mustn't "spoil" him, so I acquiesced. I sent my washings away from home.

For some months I struggled along with the results. Perhaps I was unusually unfortunate; but, practically every week, something came home — missing! or torn, or eaten in tiny holes by too strong washing powder, or blued in streaks, or starched too stiff, or unduly frayed at the cuffs, or —! Finally I rebelled. My dainty lingerie was becoming a thing of shreds and patches.

"Have a woman come to the house and do the washing," advised Jim. So I did — and had the muss and slop and bother around much longer than if I had done the work myself. You see, I don't belong in the "well-to-do" class; I have quite a tiny house (the dearest thing!) and Jim's salary isn't the size one brags about. Besides, I wasted fuel keeping up fire till the washerwoman got ready to come; and occasionally she *didn't* come. Occasionally I let my breakfast cool while I fixed things for her to work, when she happened along inordinately early. Then I always had to provide her breakfast; or lunch, or both.

There came a day when I rebelled again.

"But you can't do the washing yourself!" expostulated Jim. "I'm not going to have my wife turned into a washerwoman! Besides,—" Jim wheeled me around in front of a mirror,— "look at yourself! See yourself bending over a washtub!" he jeered. "You're built for just that kind of work, now, aren't you?"

You see, I don't tip the scales as a heavyweight. I only come to Jim's shoulder, and weigh one hundred ten pounds with my glasses on. I didn't look much like a washerwoman, I admit, but a woman usually gets her way (so they say), and I got mine.

Jim agreed that I might experiment, if I'd be very sure not to overdo.

I promised. Then I made a study of ways and means. I got all the help I could from the public library. Really, I didn't suppose they had so many housekeeping helps in a place like that. I got a world of information on many subjects, besides on how to wash easily and economically, and properly. So when I started in to do my own washings, I felt that I knew the hows and whys of things pertaining thereto pretty well. I adopted the methods best fitted to my own particular circumstances—and, do you know, I always loved to dabble in water!

I didn't find the work half hard. But I did precious little rubbing; I made naphtha soaps and powders and kerosene loosen the dirt; and boilings cleanse and purify; and how I did enjoy doing my dainty laces in a small sink tub!

But I didn't take "blue Monday" as wash day! I never did like to rush around and pick up things and wash on Monday; it's all such a hurried, hurly-burly process, picking up after Sunday, and all. I inaugurated a plan of my own. *I wash in the middle of the week.* And by the middle of the week I am all ready, everything picked up, and sorted, and put to soak, all in odd minutes. I am so absolutely ready for wash day that the real work of washing is done in half the usual time. It's all out of the way long before noon; and, very likely, I've taken a scrap of a nap in the bargain. I do if I feel the least bit tired when I am through.

But, besides doing the washing on a Wednesday, I make a practice of *dressing up for it.* I do my hair nicely (but simply), and put on one of my prettiest house dresses—a white Indianhead, or the little low-necked, pink-and-white stripe seersucker that I never have to iron, and that's made short, so short Jim says I look exactly like a high-school girl out for a lark when I'm ready to rubadub-dub. I wear good-looking stockings, and the prettiest sneakers I could find in the store. Sneakers are extremely easy on the feet. And the whole thing has grown into quite a ceremony. It doesn't bother me a bit if the doorbell rings; I'm certain to look as neat as my caller. And I don't dread wash day; not a bit of it! The bugbear part has been eliminated. My clothes last twice as long as they used to, and they aren't torn, or streaked, or spotted, or anything! They're like the little wee bear's bed—"just right." And I don't have to serve breakfast or lunch to a washerwoman, or have a sloppy mess around when I don't want it. And I do save a dollar a week, and that's something when my man's salary isn't any more than it is. Fifty-two dollars a year! Think of it, you who have to serimp along and never have spending money for anything. O, yes; Jim insists that I spend that dollar a week *just as I want to.* And I want to do so many nice little things,—and I do them,—like investing in material for this embroidered centerpiece, and the frame for Whistler's "Mother," and the blue bath mat, and—

But, very likely, most young housewives will think I am simply absurd, so strong is convention and so conservative are we women. O, yes; our grandmothers did their own washings, and maybe our mothers, but most of us don't—we modern housewives. I sometimes think we have forgotten the old adage, "Penny saved is penny earned." And doing one's own washing, when there are only three in the family, is an excellent way to look after the vanishing pennies.

And doing it in the middle of the week makes the week seem longer,—O, yes, it does! Besides, one is so absolutely ready that it is a short job.

And dressing up for it takes away the dread and drudgery, if proper planning has paved the way. And was there ever a woman who didn't feel buoyed up by being prettily dressed? And was there ever a woman who didn't feel positively depressed by the faded, lengthy, sloppy, black-with-a-little-white-figure wash-day dresses that women so invariably wear upon that occasion? No wonder Monday is called "blue."

And what fun it is to break a senseless convention! "On Monday I wash my dolly's clothes—" think of the length of time that has been taught to our daughters! Why not Wednesday? Really now, Wednesday makes a perfectly adorable wash day. Why not try it? Do! and see what will happen. And do your washings at home, and see what you will save! If the family is small, and you are able-bodied, and you want to help *him*, why not? — *Ida R. Fargo, in American Motherhood.*

* * *

How Do You Serve Your Salads?

WHAT is the matter with your salads? Why do they come away from the table almost untouched? Is it the salad itself, or the way it is served, or are the same foods used in them so often that the family have tired of them and prefer the more substantial foods instead?

Whatever the cause or whatever the reason of their being unappreciated, there should be some way by which the family can be taught to like the greens which form a salad basis, as the mineral salts they supply are most essential to a body that is to be strong and healthy.

Every dinner should have its salad, but there is no need to serve lettuce every time. One can tempt the appetite by surprises. Even the lettuce can be served in different ways. Try shredding—it is much more easily eaten, and may be just as crisp if it is kept in a pan of ice water until it is ready to be served.

Use the tender ends of beets, cooked in salt water and chilled, or spinach treated in the same way, for a foundation, and serve small balls of mashed potato, mounds of cold scrambled eggs, or chopped olives and celery mixed with a dressing.

Firm vegetables diced and boiled, then served on lettuce or spinach with a cold cream sauce, make excellent salads that are most delicious to eat and very nourishing as well.

Serve fresh fruit in season, sugared, as a salad. Instead of the usual mayonnaise, occasionally dress with lemon juice. Such a salad takes the place of dessert.

A pretty dish helps to make the salad attractive. A deep bowl which holds the leaves of lettuce up-standing, and thus makes a nest for the potato or fruit mixture, is an especially pretty arrangement. The long flat glass dishes lend themselves especially well to the serving of vegetable salads, particularly if asparagus tips, beet tops, or spinach are used for the nest.

Some salads are better arranged in individual portions, because the process of serving gives both the main dish and the serving a "mussy" appearance. A pleasant way too seldom used, is to have pretty bowls containing the various ingredients of the salad placed before the hostess, who, by serving to each

guest only those things which he likes, adds a personal touch that is charming.

It is not only courteous but economical to have several dressings at hand. Mayonnaise, for example, will keep for a week and longer if made in quantity and placed in a glass preserve jar with a tight cover. This recipe is easy, quick, and if carefully followed is sure to be successful: Place the yolk of an egg in a bowl, add all dry seasonings and one tablespoonful of boiling water. Begin to add oil, a few drops at a time, beating with a rotary egg beater. After the first few tablespoonfuls have been beaten in, add a tablespoonful at a time, beating constantly. When the mixture thickens, add lemon juice, then the remainder of one and one-half cups of oil.

Many like the odd sauces which are sold ready to serve, some prefer the boiled dressing without oil, others enjoy the simple French dressing, and plain lemon juice is a favorite with many.

A few well-sugared whole berries or candied cherries, some fresh red radishes with their tails on, some tiny spice pickles, or lemon rings, add much to any salad if served as a garnish, using of course those things most suitable for the salad in question.

Generally, salads should not be expensive, but should serve as a means of using odds and ends advantageously. Small portions of fruit or vegetables may be so mixed with other edibles and served on these green foundations as to prove a delight. Lettuce which is too wilted to serve in large pieces, may be diced and chilled in ice water or wilted by a hot cream sauce.

Several hot salads are being served now, but care must be taken to serve them on crisp greens. These especially should be served at the table.

Avoid the direct use of onion unless you are sure your guests or family have a preference for it. Instead, pass a plate of thinly sliced new onions, or offer an onion sauce. To many persons the onion is delightful, but to others it is very objectionable. Thoughtfulness in these little things is a great asset to the home-maker and cook, for by them she can often turn an obstinate appetite into the right way.

She should keep in mind the good that salads do, their need in keeping the great body house in order, the value of the mineral salts contained in many of the greens. In every possible way, even through little cooking deceits, she should try to see to it that her family gets a certain amount of these most necessary elements every day. The good health of her family will more than repay her for the extra time and thought.

Don't just throw a salad together; think about it, work over it, and then—be proud of it!—*Effie Maurine Page, in Today's Housewife.*

The Glorious Consummation

(Continued from page 2)

action, not by revolutions, seeking to overthrow all government, but by the power of God himself, when he shall arise "to shake terribly the earth." Isa. 2:19; Dan. 2:44; Ps. 2:7-9.

6. Manner of Christ's Coming

The coming of Christ to establish his kingdom will be (1) personal, John 14:1-3; (2) literal, 1 Thess. 4:16-18; (3) visible, Acts 1:9-11; Rev. 1:7.

7. Location of the Kingdom

Christ will establish his kingdom on this earth. Rom. 4:13; Dan. 7:27; Rev. 21:1-3. Then righteousness will cover the earth "as waters cover the sea." Isa. 11:9; Matt. 5:5; 2 Peter 3:7-13.

A Step Backward

When we learn from such plain statements of the word the nature of Christ's kingdom, the time when it will be established, and the character of the men and women who shall be its subjects, we are forced to look upon the cry now coming up from many quarters for the enthronement of Christ as king as a false call to the church of God. This demand for the political enthronement of Christ constitutes a step backward and not forward. In mistaken zeal men are seeking to force Christ into a position which he declined to occupy when on earth. He refused to become king through political influence or popular acclaim. His kingdom will not enter the realm of law through the gateway of politics.

We recognize and freely admit that arrayed on the side of this false movement are many earnest men and women, some of them our neighbors and friends. We do not attribute to them in their efforts evil motives and designs. They are seeking, we verily believe, what they consider to be a worthy object. They are laboring earnestly for what they believe to be right. But they are building on false premises, and therefore are reaching wrong conclusions.

Humanity's Last Effort for Salvation

We believe that these religio-political reformers will seemingly succeed in their efforts. We doubt not that the so-called Christian nations of earth will proclaim Christ king. United Christendom will stand sponsor for this movement. Protestantism and Catholicism will unite in this thing. It will be the last grand effort of poor humanity to save itself. For a time the movement will appear to have succeeded.

But the exaltation will be for only a little time. The pent-up passions of men will again seek expression in warfare. It will be seen that while Christ has been enthroned by statute as king of the world, he has not become king of the hearts and lives of the world's inhabitants. Once more, according to the divine record, the inhabitants of earth will be plunged into deadly conflict.

The fondest hopes of man will then be shattered. "The ambassadors of peace shall weep bitterly." Isa. 33:7. The great day of the Lord, a day of destruction and waste and desolation, has been reached. He comes forth from his place to punish the inhabitants of the world, and to cleanse the earth for the abode of his everlasting kingdom.

But Christ will be "the hope of his people, and the strength of the children of Israel." Joel 3:16. He will save those who have found refuge under the covering of his righteousness. F. M. W.

* * *

O SWEET unto my heart is the song my mother sings
As eventide is brooding on its dark and noiseless wings!
Every note is charged with memory—every memory bright
with rays

Of the golden hour of promise in the lap of childhood's days.
The orchard blooms anew, and each blossom scents the way,
And I feel again the breath of even among the new-mown hay;
While through the halls of memory in happy notes there rings
All the life-joy of the past in the song my mother sings.

—Thomas O'Hagan.



OKLAHOMA CITY CAMPAIGN

ON Oct. 19, 1919, a city campaign to bring the knowledge of this truth to the people of this bustling city of 100,000 people was opened by Elder J. H. N. Tindall and his company of workers. A hall known as the Auditorium had been leased for Sunday night meetings at a cost of \$75 per night for the first four weeks and \$50 per week for successive nights. The plan of the campaign followed, was the one outlined by the spirit of prophecy,—a combination of the evangelical and medical work.

For a few weeks at the opening of the campaign the same hall was secured week nights, at a cost of \$40 a night, for medical and health lectures and demonstrations, and for a cooking school. From the start the medical and health talks interested the people, and the audience ranged from 600 to 800 persons on week nights, while on Sunday nights the audience ranged from 1,000 to 3,000 people, seldom falling as low as a thousand for the first sixteen weeks.

This plan of campaign has accomplished just what the spirit of prophecy predicted,—it has allayed prejudice and created an interest. A minister of a popular church and of a leading denomination said to one of the company: "You folks have put forth a splendid campaign. If our church had expended half the effort, we could have turned the city over." The pastor of a leading church acknowledged to another worker that Seventh-day Adventists were right regarding the Sabbath. This effort has demonstrated the power and effectiveness that attend obedience to God's directions.

Near the beginning of the campaign another smaller hall, which was entirely under our control, was secured and fitted up for class work and cooking demonstrations. At the end of six weeks there were about forty persons keeping the Sabbath. This was before any special call was made, and was due to their attendance at Sabbath meetings at the church.

Recently a class of about one hundred was organized, and on Sunday afternoon, March 28, seventy-six persons were baptized and united with the church. A small baptism will take place this week, and another large class will be ready in about two weeks, while a third class will be necessary to serve all who have taken their stand.

Elder Tindall has had ten years' experience in this kind of work, extending across the continent. Recent campaigns have been conducted in Indianapolis, where 132 were baptized, and in Milwaukee, where the same number were baptized. Last year a campaign only six months in length, in Tulsa, Okla., resulted in 110 baptisms. A cheering evidence of the thoroughness of this work is that more than 95 per cent of the people who accept the message, are faithful to it.

In nine months the tithe at Tulsa had so increased that the money expended in that campaign had been re-

turned to the conference treasury. In Oklahoma City, before baptism, \$849.37 was received in tithe from one of the new converts. Nearly all were paying tithe before their baptism. A special blessing came to this company on the thirteenth Sabbath of this first quarter. The membership of the Sabbath school increased from 140 to over 300, the offerings for the quarter were \$1,079.25, \$479.32 being given on the thirteenth Sabbath, one of the new converts giving \$60.

Our hearts rejoice as we look over what has been accomplished and at the large interest still in the city. Sunday night meetings will be continued until June. Our church has been abandoned for Sabbath services and the Auditorium rented, as we could not seat the people in our own house of worship. Plans are being laid for the enlargement of our present church building.

May God guide and lead in all the efforts planned, is my prayer.

M. B. VAN KIRK.



OUR WORK IN MEXICO

DURING the last year our work in the state of San Luis Potosi has made some progress, although not so much as we should like to see.

We baptized nine persons. So far as we know all have remained faithful, although we have lost trace of one who went to the United States.

The little company in the city of San Luis Potosi last year paid into the church treasury more than four hundred pesos. This account does not include the tithe and some of the offerings of the workers.

Some of the small companies that were not scattered during the revolution, are again having their meetings and holding up the light to the best of their ability.

I have just returned from a visit to Tampico and the near-by village of Tampico Alto.

In Tampico Alto we have a small company of American colored people. They are very faithful, especially Brother and Sister Settle with their family. They have put in a strong plea for an industrial school. If our mission in Mexico should ever start anything of that nature, which we very much need, Tampico Alto would be a good place to locate such an institution, being on an elevation near the sea. The land is exceedingly fertile.

In Tampico we have a colporteur and his wife, and four others who are keeping the Sabbath the best they can.

Tampico is a growing city. It is a seaport and center for petroleum. As the climate is not good, a strong young man is needed to start the work here. If Tampico could be made the center of our work in Mexico, it would be better for our work throughout the field. In this part of the country the people are prosperous.

C. P. Martin, with his family, has come to San Luis Potosi to take up the

work in this state. I am sure the Mexicans need him. Since his coming the work in this place has much improved.

We hope this year will be better than the last, but we are not too sanguine, for we live in a very troubled country.

J. P. ROBLES.



MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

DECEMBER 16, 1919, Brother Victoria Arevalo, Brother Vicente Santos, and Sister Andrea Pasion put up their tent in the *barrio* of Biñang. The attendance was excellent from the first. The tent was entirely too small, and sometimes three or four hundred people were standing on the outside. The workers have had no opposition from nonbelievers. The Aglipayan Church, which is really an offshoot of the Catholic Church, was the strongest organization in the place outside the Catholic Church itself, but the people have become disgusted with its leaders on account of the lack of Christianity in their lives, and hence seem ready for this truth. The tent-meetings closed Feb. 9, 1920, and on February 12, it was the privilege of the writer to assist Brother Arevalo in baptizing fifty-five believers, who had expressed faith in this message. The plan of organization for towns here is that of a municipality made up of a central town with several surrounding *barrios*, or villages. The central municipality may have a population of but from five to ten thousand, but its population is increased by the addition of these surrounding *barrios*.

Our workers will move to another *barrio*, about two kilometers away. A good interest has already been created, and, judging from appearances, as many more believers will be baptized in the course of a few weeks. Thus the truth is going forward in these outlying fields.

S. E. JACKSON.

Manila, P. I.



A MATTER OF DUTY AND PRIVILEGE

I WANT to urge upon Seventh-day Adventists the duty and the privilege of doing more missionary work among the Italians in America. It is not only a responsibility, but, as well, an opportunity that should be embraced. In the course of more than forty years of intimate work among these people, I have had occasion to hear, over and over again, the indictment, "The Roman Catholic Church is responsible for having changed the Sabbath. Why should we do what that church tells us to do?"

The Italians who come to our shores in such numbers, and who, now that the war is over, will come in increasing numbers, come here of tune with all that has to do with Romanism. They object to taking commands from Rome, and naturally incline to affiliation with those Protestants who are of the same mind. Therefore the Seventh-day Adventist can very readily reach them.

For this reason I would urge that more work be done among them.

Did you ever hear an Italian make declaration in this matter? If not, take the opportunity of doing so, and you will not soon forget what he says. Let me give you two or three quotations from some distinctively astute men.

"Why do so many speak of the true Sabbath of the Almighty God as the Jewish Sabbath? The Bible never calls it by that name. The Bible says, 'The Sabbath of the Lord thy God.' Surely Sunday never was the true Sabbath, and never will be. The day that the Almighty God sanctified and set apart at creation, is God's day."

One who was talking with a Protestant merchant who had spoken of his "busy Saturday," said to him:

"So you take God's day, his holy Sabbath, the day which our Saviour kept, honored, and purified, and make it your 'busy Saturday'! You let the popes tell you what day to observe! Well, if that is so, then why do you not keep the other things that they keep? Is not Jesus' observance of the Sabbath a fact? What right have you to desecrate the day that he ordained? If you are going to follow Rome, then go the whole way: Go to mass; worship the saints and angels; pay devotion to the Virgin.

"You complain that men disregard Sunday and the civil law, but at the same time you disregard God's law and his Sabbath. And why? Oh, because Rome says that you must! You profess to be Protestants, and yet you stand on Roman Catholic ground, receiving Roman Catholic insult and bluff, and holding to Roman Catholic tradition."

Other equally cogent arguments which I have had occasion to pick up, might be cited from my notebook. We find the Italians gladly welcoming the Bible which Rome's policy has kept from them so long. It is a great pleasure to watch their eagerness in accepting it. In it they find, one after another, the practices and doctrines of Rome disproved. And yet they are expected to keep to the tradition of the Roman Catholic Church which enjoins the keeping of Sunday, and which they plainly see to be in direct opposition to the Bible. I advocate giving the Scriptures to these who have been deprived of them for so long, and enjoin this duty on others; but is it consistent to do so, and then to teach them to observe Sunday as the Sabbath?

Let more be done in the way of missionary work among them, by those who observe the Sabbath. It will be found that they will gladly put faith in that which the Bible demonstrates. I am acquainted with fully five hundred Italian Protestant missions and churches in America; and among them, how many are based on the gospel fundamentals?

W. H. MORSE, M. D.

The Bible Mission, Hartford, Conn.

* * *

AN EXPERIENCE

THE following experience was related to me by one of our young men (Lee Myung Sik, who has recently entered a medical school.

"After four or five years spent in our training school at Soonan I entered evangelistic work, and found much blessing in it. This last fall, 1919, I made

plans to enter the medical course of the Severance Medical School in Seoul, Chosen. Three other Seventh-day Adventist young men and myself passed the entrance examinations and were admitted. Then the dean told us that we must study on Saturday in order to get our grades. We strongly protested to the faculty that we could not do this, and would have to leave the school. They then agreed to permit us to be absent on that day; so we began study in peace of mind.

"In organizing the school activities for the year, I was placed in charge of the religious work of the school. This includes the conducting of Sunday services in the South Gate Presbyterian Church once a month. This I have done once, so far.

"Since we do not recite on Sunday, I spend the morning in studying the lessons missed the day before. In the afternoon I canvass for subscriptions to our Korean *Signs of the Times*. I have taken upward of 150 yearly subscriptions among the highest class of Koreans living in Seoul, and have found much interest. Thus a hitherto unreached class of people are receiving the message. I am thankful to God for all his leading and care."

Some time ago one of our students while returning to his home on the train made use of the opportunity to pass out some tracts. Some would ask: "Is this a thing that tells me to believe in Jesus?" After passing through the train he came back to his seat. By that time nearly every Korean who had received a tract was reading it aloud in a high key. One man sang out, "This train is just like a church, every one is reading and praying."

H. M. LEE.

* * *

GLEANINGS FROM THE FIELD

A NEW church building at Springfield, Mo., has been recently dedicated to the service of God.

THERE are forty family Sabbath schools in Nebraska. A new church has been organized at Brock.

DURING the five weeks following a recent colporteur institute in South Texas Conference, five Mexican canvassers reported taking more than two thousand dollars' worth of orders.

A SABBATH school that has recently been organized at Cadia, New South Wales, Australia, reports a membership of thirteen for last quarter, every member having a perfect record of attendance, and every one having studied the lesson daily during the quarter.

AS the result of a public effort conducted in Nottingham, England, last year, more than one hundred have signified their intention to obey the truth, and on November 15, more than sixty of these were in attendance at the Sabbath meetings. On an average, about seven hundred attended the evening services, and 850 gave in their names for literature.

* * *

"WHO through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, . . . out of weakness were made strong."

Missionary Volunteer Department

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

HELPING THE BOYS

IN the REVIEW of January 29, in the article "Be a Brother or Sister," I called attention to the great good that might be accomplished by men and women with young hearts, who show a practical and friendly interest in boys and girls. In this article it was stated that "many a boy now headed toward the downward way might easily be led to face about if some young man would befriend him. Many a junior group might have their life purposes directed toward the Lord's work if some Christian young man or woman would be willing to lead them out in some missionary work adapted to their age and experience." Two illustrations were given of young men who had done excellent work for groups of boys.

I believe there are many noble young men in our denomination who have such love for boys, and such unselfishness that they will be willing to make personal sacrifices in order that they may cooperate with the Holy Spirit in building men. A teacher in one of our colleges writes of his efforts to be a help to boys. An organization was formed, rules of conduct adopted, and different classes of membership established which are to be reached by certain specified tests. The members meet twice a month, and there is no lack of interest in promoting the high aims of the organization.

Speaking of some of their activities, the teacher says: "Last summer I took about a dozen of the boys to —, and we spent four days camping by the river. We had an ideal time, and I found that the problem of discipline was not difficult, as the boys handled that in good shape. We had a regular program for the day, and followed it closely. At night we had watches all during the night, the boys taking turns by twos. One of the days we were out was Sabbath, and I was quite well satisfied with the results there. While it was not all that I would have liked, I am sure that the day had more Sabbath spirit in it for some of the boys than it has in their own homes. We go on frequent short hikes, leaving here about four or half past four in the afternoon and returning a little after dusk. This does not take a great deal of time, but we have some fine times together and always choose some particular thing to study or work on, and we have some very sincere heart-to-heart talks around our 'council fire' just at dusk."

In conclusion this teacher says: "I have been paid a thousand times over for the time and effort it has cost me, and I feel that I was not wrong in my estimation of the plan; indeed, my appreciation of the possibilities that lie in getting close to our boys has been greatly enlarged by the experiment."

We shall be glad to hear of others who have endeavored to take advantage of normal boy activities, and the natural tendency of boys to form groups, for the building of Christian character and the forming of missionary purposes.

M. E. KERN.

OUR BOYS

I do not know how our boys are regarded by some workers, but this I do know, that there is a boy's heart in every boy's bosom, and that there are capabilities of loyal service in every boy's heart. To find and direct these capabilities to the highest service—the service of the King—is the noblest work of man or woman. As a physician, on entering a hospital ward, examines each patient individually, so must we take our boys one by one and examine into their spiritual condition, to find out the natural inclination and constitutional tendency.

Having discovered the law of the boy's nature, we must work in harmony with God in directing and guiding that nature, in accordance with its laws, up to its appropriate development.

It has been stated that in battle only one bullet in a thousand hits the enemy, and only one in ten thousand proves fatal. Army officers explain this by the fact that the great body of soldiers shoot at random, anywhere, everywhere, and ordinarily it is by accident only that an adversary is killed. Much of the moral and spiritual conflict is carried on in the same wasteful fashion. We fail of success because, in our teaching, we fail to take aim. Aim now at the imagination, and now at the intellect, remembering to send home your missiles to the heart. Aim at the heart through these different channels. Have a definite purpose,—the salvation of the souls intrusted to your care. Shoot straight at John or Will, and not over their heads.

Give the boys your readiest, keenest sympathy and tenderest concern, not only with helpful words, but by loving, earnest deeds. Show them you have faith in them. Become, if possible, acquainted with the everyday home life of each boy. Show them you are interested in their temporal as well as their spiritual welfare. It will help them to understand Christ's sympathy for them. Give them to understand that you are their friend. Gain their confidence. That is the only way to reach the inner sanctuary of the heart. Boys are more reticent than girls.

The better you become acquainted with each one, the more opportunity you have to discover the bent of his capacities, and to direct his growth in the right direction. Seek to mold each one after the likeness of Him in whose image man was created. By word and deed impress upon the lads whom you would bless that they can reach the beautiful completion of spiritual development only by growing ever toward and into the stature of men in Christ Jesus. Let us take each one of our precious boys to the God of Jacob, in whom we trust; and the God who loved, bore with, and saved Jacob's sons, will surely save ours whom we in confidence intrust to him. "The God which fed me all my life long unto this day, the Angel which redeemed me from all evil, bless the lads."—*Adapted.*

* * *

AN ANSWER TO PRAYER

A PROUD and aggressive mother, with a heart full of mother-love, brought her twelve-year-old boy into the great man's study and asked:

"How can I start James on a great career?"

James, a pale, slender child, leaned timidly against his mother. He did not have the appearance of possessing the strength and determination to battle with the discouragements, heartaches, and drudgery that come with the achievement of any great career his mother might select for him.

"What does James like to do, mostly?" asked the great man.

"He would play all the time if I would let him," complained the mother. "I try to make him study, but he refuses to touch his books outside of school."

"What kind of career have you in mind for him?"

"I want him to be a distinguished lawyer or a doctor or an astronomer," was the reply.

The great man smiled.

"You like to play, do you, James?" he said, turning to the boy.

"We've got a printing press up in our barn," said James, suddenly alive with interest. "We print a regular newspaper. It's a peach. We've got ten subscribers, and next week, maybe, we'll have two more."

This was not news to his mother. That newspaper was the bane of her life.

"Madam, are you a Christian?" asked the great man, turning to her abruptly.

"Why—why—yes, I try to be," she stammered.

"Are you a believer in prayer—the kind of prayer that releases power? When you pray, do you believe your prayers will be answered? If you do, I can assure you that your boy will have a great career. Let him play with his newspaper all he wishes. He has already taken the first step. Later he will need your strong faith and unwavering trust in God to keep him at his profession. While he is struggling for recognition; when the public ignores his efforts; when he is waiting for his wings to develop and is trying them; then you will have to stand behind him, and if you pray, believing that the way will open for him, your prayers will be answered, just as my mother's were."

The mother looked at him. This was not what she had expected.

"I don't believe I can do it; I never learned to pray like that. Of course, I will give James every advantage money can buy."

"Don't," interrupted the great man. "Let him work for his advantages. Money has spoiled many a fine career."

Then the great man took a little "Daily Food" book from his desk. Opening it to the date of that day, he read aloud:

"Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart." "O Lord, I know that the way of man is not in himself: it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps."

"O Lord, I would delight in thee,
And on thy care depend;
To thee in every trouble flee,
My best, my only Friend."

"How do you like that, James?" he asked when he had finished.

"All right," replied the boy, although he had hardly understood what he had heard.

"I will give you this little book if you will call me over the phone every morning and read me the verse for the day. Will you do that?"

James kept his promise. His mother heard him read the verses and pondered them in her heart. They bore rich fruit.

James became a young man. He was taken on to one of the greatest magazine staffs, and he gave his mother all the credit, because she had stood behind him with faith, believing many times when he would have given up the fight.—*Selected.*

Bureau of Home Missions

L. H. CHRISTIAN - - General Secretary

ORGANIZATION AND OUTLOOK

Not many decades ago home missions meant "out West." It was the church pioneering in new settlements; that is, gospel work on the frontiers and among the Indians. But of recent years home missions has comprehended a wider scope of gospel activities, including work in the West, though by far the larger part has been among the foreign populations in our mining and manufacturing centers. In other words, the home missions problem of the United States and Canada has moved "back East." This is recognized by other denominations, and they are bravely concentrating their resources of men and money on the great problems of home missions and the Americanization of the populous city centers. Indeed, some wide-awake societies place home missions first on their program and devote millions a year to this one noble cause.

In the great problem of home and foreign missions, America is comparable to the Jerusalem of apostolic days. There is no other country situated like ours. Concerning this we are told through the spirit of prophecy: "The United States has been a refuge for the oppressed. It has been spoken of as the bulwark of religious liberty. God has done more for this country than any other country upon which the sun shines. It has been marvelously preserved from war and bloodshed." In another testimony we read: "Many of the foreigners are here in the providence of God that they may have an opportunity to hear the truth for this time and receive a preparation that will fit them to return to their own land as bearers of precious light, shining from the throne of God. . . . Those in responsibility must now plan wisely to proclaim the third angel's message to the hundreds of thousands of foreigners in the cities of America."

The foreign language work began in this country late in the fifties. Elders James White, J. N. Loughborough, George I. Butler, S. N. Haskell, O. A. Olsen, and others took a great interest in it. In fact, it has always been our experience that the older, tried laborers have been the best friends to this department. When Elder Matteson went to Europe in 1877, and Elders O. A. Olsen and L. R. Conradi some years later, the work among the Scandinavians

and the Germans in this country, as well as among the other nationalities, nearly came to a standstill. There were those who contended that we needed no leaders nor superintendents in this foreign-language work; that every conference should take care of its own territory. As an ideal this plan appears attractive, but sad experience has proved that it never is ideal in results. Over and over again it has been found that when this work was left to the local conference alone, it gradually came to naught. Some believed that we should follow in the steps of other churches and organize separate foreign-language conferences, though not a few of us were earnestly opposed to that plan.

Very careful study was given to the whole question at the General Conference session in 1905. At that time the brethren decided to organize what was then called the Foreign Department, with a subdivision for Germans, Swedes, and Danish-Norwegians. This plan for a General Conference Department, or, as it is now called, the Bureau of Home Missions, while not free from difficulties, has brought satisfaction to our foreign brethren, and proved a practical means for extending and solidifying the work of our message among the many nationalities in North America.

Dedicated to this cause of home missions, we now have three well-equipped, sixteen-grade seminaries, with an enrolment this year of 590, and a student goal for next year of 725. However, in educational interest and facilities, the Bureau of Home Missions lags. There should now be 1,000 students in the three schools. Aside from these seminaries, we have a Russian department in two of our schools,—one in North Dakota, and another in Saskatchewan, with an enrolment of eighty young people. We also have a French department in Oshawa Missionary College, in Eastern Canada, and a meager beginning of school work for the Mexicans, Poles, Italians, Hungarians, etc.

The Pacific Press has been a true friend to the Bureau of Home Missions and the foreign-language work in America. Some years ago it took over the old and rather hard-pressed International publishing house at College View, Nebr. Later it moved this plant to Brookfield, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, built and equipped a fine publishing house, the capacity of which will be doubled by the erection of another new building this year. During 1918 the sale of foreign-language literature in this country, in twenty-four languages, amounted to \$67,000, and during 1919 the sales totaled \$129,000.

The number of foreign-language-speaking believers in this country has more than doubled since the work was organized in 1905. At the close of 1919 there were 14,290 foreign-language-speaking believers in Canada and the United States. This, of course, does not include the many who since they have accepted the message have become Americanized and have united with our English churches here and there. Since the last General Conference, more than 2,500 believers have been won for the message among these many nationalities in our country. During 1919 nearly 700 Germans and 350 Swedes accepted the third angel's message. Elder J. T. Boettcher's untiring efforts in the field

and among the churches have been a great strength to the German evangelistic work.

At the close of last year we had 162 workers, many of them experienced and successful evangelists. These laborers are giving their whole time and thought to the one gospel message which we as a people are to give to the whole world. At the General Conference of 1918, J. T. Boettcher was elected secretary of the German work, P. E. Brodersen of the Danish-Norwegian work, G. E. Nord of the Swedish work, and the writer was made secretary of the Bureau. Since that time a number of men have been added. In January, 1919, Elder J. H. Schilling was released from the presidency of the Northern Illinois Conference to become secretary of the Miscellaneous Language Work. His work was to be especially with the Latin-Slavs and Hungarians, and a department for these people was created in the Bureau, to be on an equality with the German and Scandinavian. Elder Schilling's field is large and difficult, but the Lord has greatly blessed his labors. The number of workers in his department was almost doubled last year, and many believers are coming to the truth. Men of long experience, like J. H. Huenergardt, have taken up work in this department.

Aside from these men, who are members of the General Conference, others have been appointed as leaders and assistants for the various nationalities in this country. Elder J. E. Bond was released by the Arizona Conference and the Pacific Union to lead out in the work among the Latin-Americans, especially the Mexicans in the great Southwest. Elder Bond has carried on a successful work among these people, and feels a deep burden for them. It is planned to establish a Mexican training school for the education of Mexican young people. Elder Henry F. Brown, who has spent some time in a foreign field, is the assistant to Elder Bond, laboring especially in the Southwestern Union. He has secured a number of bright young Mexicans for the canvassing work, and two have been added to the ministry. According to the best statistics available, there are more than two million Mexicans and other Latin-Americans in this country. Many more are coming in from Mexico every month. This is a department that promises great things for the future, not merely for this country but for Mexico and even Spain.

Elder H. H. Humann has been selected by the General Conference as leader of the Miscellaneous Language Work in Western Canada, and of the Russian work in North Dakota. In no country on earth, so far as I know, are so many languages spoken as in the provinces of Western Canada. It is not enough to begin work among these various nationalities. We must superintend it carefully and build up the people and churches spiritually. These believers that come to us are simple and unlearned. They must be cared for and fostered in many ways. It requires patience and love to do this work, but it brings a rich reward. Elder Humann has the confidence of the people, and we believe that by the grace of God his work in that territory will not disintegrate, nor will we lose these believers by

apostasy if they are properly cared for.

In the United States and Canada live three million French-speaking people. The bulk of this population is in Quebec. The General Conference has recently asked Elder L. F. Passebois to lead out in the French work in Quebec. Brother George Belleau is also working among the French, and God is greatly blessing his labors. These two brethren have conducted a French effort in Montreal this winter. Quite a number of substantial people have accepted the truth and been baptized. The French work in this country has been an uphill climb, the chief cause of which has been a lack of efficient men who had courage to stay by the French work, instead of going over to the easier English work. We are getting out a French medical book and several of the World's Crisis Series are being printed in French. It is planned to begin a strong effort to circulate French literature this coming spring.

Elder J. Vuilleumier has charge of the small French department at the Oshawa Missionary College.

There is yet another department in the Bureau of Home Missions which is of particular interest to every Seventh-day Adventist. We refer to the work among the Jews. Elder F. C. Gilbert has for a number of years led out in this work, and God has abundantly blessed his efforts. Not only has an immense quantity of literature been circulated, but quite a number of substantial Jewish people have accepted the message. We have a list of nearly one hundred of these Jewish believers scattered here and there in this country. One great need of this department is more laborers. Elder Gilbert cannot do the work alone. Cornelius Pearl has recently come to the publishing house in Brookfield as associate editor and helper to Brother Gilbert. Other Jewish believers are taking up the work. Brother Boettger is working among the Jews in Chicago. Though the work goes hard, it is making progress.

In this foreign-language work from coast to coast, we discover great differences in the people and serious problems confronting us. In the East we have the large immigration of Southern Europeans. On the Pacific Coast there are 90,000 Chinese and 103,000 Japanese, as well as thousands and thousands of Hindus and other East Indians. Some work has been begun among these Orientals, and the little that has been done promises well for the future. The Pacific Press receives three or four heavy shipments of Japanese literature from Japan every year, as well as large quantities of Chinese literature, and this is well received by these people on the coast. In San Francisco there are large settlements of Portuguese, and also many Armenians. Quite a number of Armenian brethren live here and there in California. Some of them are in our schools.

The Home Missions Bureau stands for a unique work. It is different from any other department, and as distinct as the Educational or Missionary Volunteer Departments. To unite the Home Missions Bureau with any other department would weaken it fatally. But the experience of the last fifteen years abundantly proves its right to exist, in view of the blessings it has brought to

thousands of people. Its function, like that of every other, General Conference department, is advisory; it works through and with the conferences; they have direct oversight of all the work, and pay every laborer. The General Conference has taken a great interest in this work. During 1919 it gave more than \$51,000 to the Bureau of Home Missions, and the appropriations for 1920 total \$70,000, with a special appropriation of \$12,000, which was given by the Lake Union Conference for the foreign-language work in Chicago. We are convinced that no part of our cause offers a better investment than does this. While our nation is seeking to Americanize these strangers, we must bring them the blessed message of truth. Many of them are coming to the Lord, and not a few are returning to their homelands with the glad tidings of salvation.

The secretary and leaders in this department have the confidence of the nationalities for whom they labor. There is a spirit of love and co-operation among the workers. When the writer was called to Europe this year, the General Conference appointed P. E. Brodersen secretary of the Bureau. Brother Brodersen has been secretary of the Danish-Norwegian department for six years, and the work has prospered under his supervision. Elder N. P. Neilsen, president of the Hutchinson Theological Seminary, in Minnesota, has been called by the General Conference to become secretary of the Danish-Norwegian work, to take the place left vacant by Brother Brodersen. Brother Neilsen has had years of experience in conference work, and our Danish-Norwegian brethren are glad to welcome him as their leader.

In closing we desire to express our sincere gratitude to the various union and local conference presidents for their practical co-operation and their deep interest in this important foreign work at home. We know that they will extend to Brother Brodersen and his faithful helpers in the Bureau of Home Missions the same hearty support.

L. H. CHRISTIAN.

Home Missionary Department

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

SPECIAL PRAYER

Sunset Vespers, Sabbath, May 1: Work and Workers in South India Union Mission

THIS mission field is nearly 1,200 miles in length, an average of about 300 miles in breadth, and has a population of more than 60,000,000. It was in this territory that Protestant efforts for the conversion of India as a whole began, in the year 1706, and Christianity has gained and maintained a stronger foothold here than in any other section of that vast country. It is estimated that 60 per cent of the missionaries of all denominations in India are stationed in South India. Of the 136 Christian societies working throughout India, forty are operating in South India. The number of Protestant Christians in all In-

dia today is given as 568,080, of which number 286,804 are found in South India. This number represents the fruits of 213 years of Christian endeavor.

Of the forty missions established in South India, the work of the Seventh-day Adventist Mission is the youngest, and, with respect to numbers, the weakest. Our work began here in 1908, when Elder J. S. James and his family moved to Nazareth to open up a station for what were then called the Tamil Sabbath keepers. The work was begun under great difficulties, as there was not a single word of the truth printed in the native language at that time, nor a single believer to help in opening up the work. However, by God's help, the work was started, and by his blessings, which have been manifest from the first, it has grown until we now have a fair start. Through the influence of our literature, which has been published in the Telugu and Malayalam languages, calls have come from different sections of the country to establish mission stations, and as our workers have done their utmost to respond to these opening providences, the results have been most gratifying. There are still many unfilled openings, and because of lack of qualified workers it is necessary to ask the people to wait a little longer for the help they ask.

A recent quarterly report for the three language areas in which our work is being conducted in South India, shows the following:

Places in which work is being conducted	14
Number of Sabbath schools	17
Sabbath school membership	528
Baptized membership	251
Boarding and day schools	5
Training schools (1 for boys, 1 for girls)	2
Number of students in attendance	293

The workers at present in this field are:

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Lowry: Mr. Lowry is superintendent of the Union Mission.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Meleen: Educational interests.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Shepard: The colporteur work.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Woodward: "Have made splendid progress in acquiring the Malayalam language, and are now doing all they can to build up a strong work in that country. More than fifty persons have been baptized there during the past two years."

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Peden: "Have made excellent progress in acquiring Telugu, and are planning to open up city vernacular work at Vizagapatam in the very near future. The message of truth has spread to many villages in this section, especially in the Godavari delta, and we believe that within a short time many will take their stand for the truth. There is no more promising field in South India."

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Poley: In charge of the English work at Madras. They are conducting a series of lectures in public halls, and a good attendance is reported.

A number of native workers are also heart and soul in the proclamation of the truth, and are of great assistance.

Our South Indian Union Mission workers ask prayerful interest, that they may be enabled to do more earnest and effective labor in building up our work in all its departments.

PRAYER ANSWERED

IN the "Special Prayer" article for March 13, a request was made for prayer that a greatly needed worker to take editorial responsibilities at the Signs Press at Singapore, Malaysia, might be provided. We are glad to report that this prayer has been answered. Brother Roger Altman and his wife are soon to sever their connection with the work in the offices at Takoma Park and settle at Singapore. We are glad that the mantle of service has fallen upon these faithful and capable young people. Let us thank our heavenly Father for this direct answer to prayer, and continue our intercession in behalf of the toilers in the Master's vineyard.

Appointments and Notices

ST. HELENA SANITARIUM NURSES' TRAINING CLASS

A limited number of consecrated Seventh-day Adventist young men and women are desired for enrolment in the nurses' training class that matriculates Sept. 1, 1920. A very strong three years' course is conducted by the St. Helena Sanitarium, and exceptional opportunities are offered for missionary and professional training. The school is accredited in the State of California. For further information address Secretary Nurses' Training School, Sanitarium, Calif.

* * *

FLORIDA SANITARIUM NURSES' TRAINING COURSE

At least eighteen consecrated young people are wanted by the Florida Sanitarium, to begin the nurses' training course for medical missionaries, the first of July. Opportunities for Christian service were never so good as they are today, and no worker has a greater field open to him or her than has the consecrated nurse. Our facilities for training are good, giving a thorough three-year course, and our school is accredited by the State. Write at once for application blank and course of study. Address Superintendent of Nurses, Florida Sanitarium, Drawer 1100, Orlando, Fla.

* * *

NEW ENGLAND SANITARIUM TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Consecrated young men and women of mature age are wanted, to enter the new class beginning September 15. Training is given in general medical, surgical, and obstetrical nursing. Affiliation has been made with the Children's Hospital in Portland, Maine, for work in pediatrics. This hospital gives fine work in orthopedics, contagious, and other children's diseases. Each nurse will spend two months there during the senior year. Write for application blanks and calendar. Address Leonora Lacey, R. N., Superintendent of Nurses, Melrose, Mass.

* * *

REQUESTS FOR PRAYER

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

"Please pray for the conversion of my husband and two sons; also for the restoration of my mother's eyesight," writes a Massachusetts sister.



WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 29, 1920

EDITOR FRANCIS MCLELLAN WILCOX

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C. P. BOLLMAN

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

A. G. DANIELLS L. R. CONRADI I. H. EVANS
W. T. KNOX J. L. SHAW E. E. ANDROSS

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

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

SAILING last week, if the boat was on time, Mrs. Thos. D. Rowe, of Canada, left San Francisco by the S. S. "China," to join her husband, Professor Rowe, in India, to which field he preceded her in order to hasten to join the school in Mussoorie, of which he is principal.

* *

LAST week, by the "Adriatic," from New York, Dr. W. A. and Mrs. Ruble, of the New England Sanitarium, Melrose, Mass., and Mrs. M. Forga, also of the sanitarium, were booked to sail for England. Dr. Ruble responds to an invitation from the British Union Conference to connect with the Stanborough Park Sanitarium, Watford.

* *

WORD reached the Mission Board last week of the very severe illness of Elder W. G. Kneeland in La Ceiba, Honduras. From some insect bite on his hand developed a sore, and later blood poisoning resulted. The physician of the hospital where he was being treated advised an immediate furlough to the States. This has been granted.

* *

WE rejoice to receive from Elder George L. Sterling, the first piece of Seventh-day Adventist literature in a language of the Marquesas Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. It is a leaflet called, "The Bible" ("*Te Bibiria*"), in the Nukahivan tongue. Brother and Sister Sterling landed in Nukahiva last July, from Tahiti, and report a company of believers, with interests in other islands.

* *

LAST week a second party for the European meetings was booked to sail from New York for Norway, en route to Denmark, where the season opens in May with the Scandinavian Union Conference and Ministerial Institute. Those sailing are Elder A. G. and Mrs. Daniels, and Elders F. M. Wilcox, A. V. Olson, president of the Latin Union, M. E. Kern, secretary of the Missionary Volunteer Department, and L. A. Hansen, secretary of the Medical Department.

ARRIVING recently in New York, by steamer direct from Cape Town, Miss Ida Thomason, also Mrs. Ida Bowen and her daughter Ethel, returned to the homeland after years of service in South Africa.

* *

ONE need only look at the list of those invited to the fields abroad, as shown in the closing portion of the report of the Spring Council in this number, to see that this is a world-wide movement. Some whose names appear here will doubtless have to decline the calls for one reason or another, but others will have to take their places. And still the General Conference is looking for more workers to go. Let our young people press into the different departments of work and gain the experience needed in the fields abroad. Yet more young evangelists and teachers are needed to fill this year's calls, we are told.

* *

EUROPEAN RELIEF FUND

Donations Received to April 19, 1920

Previously reported	\$15,722.23
Dr. N. Hale	17.00
Eastern New York, remitted	13.56
Greater New York, remitted	103.00
Maine, remitted	16.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Woodard	10.00
Mrs. N. E. A. Fairchild	10.00
Mrs. E. L. Hersey	5.00
R. C. Andrews	7.50
Mrs. Jessie Starkey	10.00
Mrs. Sarah B. Stewart	10.00
Mrs. Etta E. Dickinson	5.00
Mrs. Ruth M. Robbins	5.00
Mrs. Eva B. Daggett	5.00
Western New York, remitted	19.00
Mrs. Bessie J. Armstrong	1.00
Bessie and Minnie Wells	1.00
E. W. Crawford	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Meier	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. David Deal	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Oblander	7.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Becker	7.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Meier	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. David Meier	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charley Meier	5.00
Mrs. Mary S. Brickman	1.00
Sam E. George	5.00
Peter Brickman	5.00
Fred Haffner	1.00
Mrs. Lizzie Grimes75
Jacob Weber	100.00
Mrs. Jacob Weber	100.00
G. F. Schultz	10.00
Geo. Schultz	20.00
Aug. Riffel	5.00
K. B. Weber	10.00
Mrs. M. Quindt	5.00
Mrs. Siebenlist	1.00
Emma Laubham	2.00
Mrs. L. Helzer	5.00
Mrs. Katie Schultz	20.00
Mrs. Anna Erlich	5.00
Mrs. Lydia Riffel	1.00
Primary Class	22.00
Mrs. Katie Weber	5.00
Peter Arnbrecht	20.00
John Rauh	1.00
Mrs. John Rauh	2.00
Henry Weibert	10.00
Miscellaneous offerings, Oklahoma	14.00
Mrs. Mary Brewer	2.00
Mary C. White	1.00
Mrs. A. E. Ehrlich	10.00
Total	\$16,445.04

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS

WE have received several communications from our brethren in various parts of the field, telling of individuals—men and women—who are soliciting money for various irregular enterprises. Some of these solicitors claim to be Seventh-day Adventists. They are, however, traveling without any official recognition, or any church letters or proper recommendation from responsible persons.

It would hardly seem necessary to sound a warning to our brethren and sisters against contributing to such enterprises; and yet too often the sympathy of some kind heart is awakened, and money is given to some wild scheme, and the money never reaches the objective for which it is given, but is used to line the pockets of the solicitor. We believe that our brethren and sisters should be very careful in donating to solicitors of this sort. There certainly is no demand to contribute to the necessities of any able-bodied man or woman in these days when labor in every community is at a premium, and those who are actually in need of help should obtain proper recommendations from responsible persons before soliciting aid. We do not believe ever in shutting our ears to the cry of the poor and needy. Our hearts should always respond and at all times be open to the cry of distress, but let us make very sure that the call is not an unauthorized one, and that our contributions will not be used by the unscrupulous solicitors for their own advantage.

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RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ISSUE OF YIDDISH MAGAZINE

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