

The Advent Sabbath

Review and Herald

THE FIELD IS THE WORLD

Vol. 97

Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., Thursday, July 15, 1920

No. 29

Our Pioneers

MRS. A. N. LOPER

It was theirs to bear the burdens and the hardships of the way,
 As they blazed the path before us who are following today.
 At the call of God, like Abraham of old, they tarried not;
 A message they must give to earth, what'er might be their lot.
 They went reserving nothing, while with mingled prayers and tears,
 They gave their all in service — they were faithful pioneers.

We who follow in their footsteps little know what they endured,
 How with poverty they wrestled, how to pain they were innured;
 How they searched the Scriptures daily, how their prayers went up
 as one
 To the throne of the Eternal as they worked and labored on.
 To the last great gospel message, which the helpless sinner cheers,
 A "certain sound" was given by our faithful pioneers.

Had we but the faith and courage, had we but the will to work,
 Which possessed these early messengers, we would not duty shirk;
 The glad news of the coming King would sound on land and sea,
 And quickly done, time would give place to blest eternity;
 The bliss of heaven be ushered in — no sin, no pain, no tears —
 The consummation of the hopes of faithful pioneers.

Shall we who bear aloft the gospel torch from day to day,
 Not quickly speed the light of life, nor e'er again delay?
 Show forth the love of Him who died and rose that sinful men
 Might live? repeat to all the world, He's coming back again?
 Shall we not haste to do this work delayed so many years,
 And then go home to glory with our faithful pioneers?

Incidents of European Travel --- No. 5

The Danish-Norwegian School

DURING our stay in Denmark it was our privilege to visit the Danish-Norwegian training school. This was formerly known as the Scandinavian Union Training School. Until the year 1918 the school was held in a building on the Skodsborg Sanitarium grounds. The building became too small, and as there was need that the school be operated each year for a longer time than the building could be spared from sanitarium work, it was decided to seek a new location. A building erected and used by several Danish temperance societies at Naerum, one and

service. The conference officers and parents are anxious to supply the needed facilities; and we believe that the near future will witness the development of a strong training school for Scandinavia.

The aims and ideals set before the conference by Prof. M. E. Kern, Elder A. G. Daniells, and others, awakened a hearty response, and we see in the future a large number of trained workers going out from this field into the great mission fields of the south and east.

Poor distracted Russia and disease-stricken Serbia,



SCANDINAVIAN UNION MISSION SCHOOL

one-half miles from the sanitarium, was purchased. It was found, with some changes, to be well suited to school purposes. An addition in the form of a wing, for chapel, classrooms, dining-room, and kitchen, was erected, bringing the building to the stage of development shown in the accompanying illustration.

The location is a beautiful one. With a beautiful beech wood as a background, and surrounded by a fertile, well-kept garden, it presents a delightful place for study and devotion.

From the time of its opening the school facilities have been taxed to the utmost by the young men and women who have desired to avail themselves of the advantages for gaining a Christian education.

It is to be regretted that only about sixty students can be accommodated. The work is of academic grade. The faculty last year consisted of five teachers, with Elder L. Muderspach as principal. Physicians and leading workers from the sanitarium supplemented the work of the regular faculty by giving instruction in special lines.

It is a pleasure to state that, with the exception of a few students too young to enter the work, practically all the students go out from the school every year into some branch of conference work. Three are planning to enter the work in Abyssinia soon.

This small school, which has done such excellent service in fostering the principles of Christian education in Scandinavia, we believe is but the beginning and nucleus of strong educational work in the future. There are hundreds of earnest young men and women who are eagerly awaiting a preparation for gospel

as well as the lands of heathen darkness, are reaching forth their hands to our young people of Europe. Their appeal, we are confident, will not be in vain. An advance guard of workers has already gone out into these needy regions. They will be followed by others determined to carry the comforts of the gospel to longing hearts in every land.

May God bless the young men and women of the Scandinavian Union, making them ready for service and sacrifice in the cause of the blessed Master.

F. M. W.

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

THE GENERAL CHURCH PAPER OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

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

VOL. 97

JULY 15, 1920

No. 29

Issued every Thursday by the

Review and Herald Publishing Association
Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

TERMS: IN ADVANCE

One Year	\$3.00	Three Years	\$8.00
Two Years	5.50	Six Months	1.75

No extra postage is charged to countries within the Universal Postal Union.

In changing address, give both old and new address. Make all post office money orders payable at the WASHINGTON, D. C., post office (not Takoma Park). Address all communications and make all drafts and express money orders payable to REVIEW AND HERALD, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, August 14, 1903, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 22, 1918.

The Advent REVIEW And Sabbath HERALD



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

VOL. 97

TAKOMA PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 15, 1920

No. 29

The Work of the Gospel Colporteur

Colportage an Evangelizing Agency

EDWIN R. PALMER

"BEHOLD, I will send for many fishers, saith the Lord, and they shall fish them; and after will I send for many hunters, and they shall hunt them from every mountain, and from every hill, and out of the holes of the rocks." Jer 16: 16.

In this scripture two methods of winning souls are presented, under the familiar figures of fishing and hunting. The former figure is frequently used in the Scriptures. Jesus said to his disciples, "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men;" and to Peter he said, "Henceforth thou shalt catch men."

Fishing for Fish

The most common method of catching fish is familiar to every one. The fisherman supplies himself with hook and line, and the most attractive bait procurable. Seeking a quiet, shady place where the fish are most likely to be, he baits his hook, drops it down, and waits for a bite. The fish come about; they look at the bait and are tempted; some are frightened, and off they go; others, more bold, seize the bait, and are caught, and the fisherman's basket is filled.

Fishing for Men

The gospel minister, in obedience to the gospel commission, proceeds to catch men. He arms himself with the word of God and with other books and tracts. He selects an attractive spot near where the people pass, and pitches his tent. Comfortable seats are provided; the floor is neatly covered; the speaker's stand and desk are made as attractive as possible; charts and pictures are hung up; and over the speaker's stand is an arch of welcome. Singers and musicians are secured, and friendly invitations to the services and Bible studies are sent out. The ambassador for Christ is fishing for men.

The people come at the appointed time. Some are seated; others stand about the tent and listen. They are attracted by the songs, the interesting charts, and the earnest words of the speaker. Some are fearful and hurry away; others continue to come from night to night; they listen, are convinced, and finally receive the message.

A New Latter-day Method

But another method of work is referred to by the prophet. From its introduction, one would infer that this second method develops later in the history of the world. "And after," the prophet says, "will I send for many hunters, and they shall hunt them

from every mountain, and from every hill, and out of the holes in the rocks."

This new line of work evidently partakes of the nature of a hunt. It is carried to the hills and the mountains, and even to the holes of the rocks. Let us study the figure.

Hunting for Beasts

The methods of the hunter are quite different from those of the fisherman. The hunter cannot gather the beasts about him to be shot. He goes to the hills, the forests, and the mountains; he follows their paths, tracks them to their dens, and brings them home one by one. His methods are based upon the aggressive principle. He presses his warfare to the very homes of the prey he seeks. Instead of the patient watching and waiting and the delicate labor of the fisherman, he chooses the long trail, the weary marches, the dangers of the wilderness, and exposure to heat and cold and storms; but with the assurance born of experience and skill, he presses his search, and brings home his prize.

Hunting for Men

How perfect a picture is this of the work of the gospel colporteur! With a good supply of the weapons of his warfare, he goes to his hunting ground. Along the country roads, mile after mile, from town to town, over mountains and through valleys, he searches out the people at their homes. He reaches those who would not otherwise hear the precious truth he carries. Subject to many exposures, deprived of the ease and comfort of home, often meeting rebuffs, welcoming with thankfulness the scanty and precarious hospitality of an unfriendly world, he pursues his work to the very limits of civilization, and literally, in the words of the prophet, he hunts for souls "from every mountain, and from every hill, and out of the holes of the rocks."

The Triumph of the Missionary Spirit

As an organized system for the distribution of the Scriptures and other religious writings, the colporteur work dates back to the centuries immediately preceding the Reformation, when the Waldenses sowed the seeds of Protestantism throughout Europe. In principle, it is as ancient as the work of salvation for a lost world.

The colporteur work is an outgrowth of man's personal responsibility for his fellow men. God has made us our brothers' keepers; not by long-distance

efforts, but by the personal touch, "without so much as gloves to act as insulators."

To some extent the colporteur work was the outgrowth of the oppression of the Dark Ages. It was the triumph of the missionary spirit over the restrictions and persecutions of those times that silenced the voice of the living preacher.

It is the nature of the gospel to bear fruit and to multiply. While it lives, it grows. The word of God, when sown in the heart, begets a sense of personal responsibility, and a passion for souls which manifests itself in active, personal service. . . .

Colportage a Necessity

Colportage and the press are necessary to each other, so far as the publication of the gospel is concerned. The press must multiply copies of the Bible, and the colporteur must urge it upon the people. Unless we are prepared to throw away "the million-tongued press" as a means of saving souls, we must continue to support the colporteur work. The question is not whether we shall distribute literature through the common channels of trade or by means of colporteurs, but the question is whether the work shall be done by colporteurs or not be done at all. "Never in all the history of the church," says a distinguished professor of ecclesiastical history, "has there been so powerful an instrumentality which could be worked so cheaply." . . .

A Word from D. L. Moody

"As I have gone through the country in my evangelistic work, I have been surprised to notice the great lack of good religious reading matter to be had at a price within reach of the poor as well as the rich.

"Principally, to supply this need, displacing the impure literature with which the country is flooded, and to carry the gospel by means of the printed page to the forty millions of people in the United States who never go to church, the Colportage Library was started.

"I want to get an earnest Christian man or woman in every village and town, and many in the cities, to take up the work with those good books. It is the Master's service, and there is financial remuneration for any who will engage in it."

Ten Reasons for Engaging in the Colporteur Work

"1. It is God's work, pre-eminently so in its aim, method, and blessing attendant. It is a definite form of *Christian work*, not merely bookselling.

"2. It carries the gospel into thousands of homes where pastors or other Christian workers usually do not or cannot go.

"3. By it the greatest amount of good, through direct contact, can be done to the largest number. People will read an attractive book who cannot be induced to go to church.

"4. It presents countless opportunities for doing personal work, and for enlisting men's lives and sympathies in the cause of Christ.

"5. It supplements all other evangelical agencies for the promotion of the kingdom of God among men. There need be no fear of rivalry or competition; Christian colporteurs are wanted everywhere.

"6. It may be undertaken in so great a variety of ways—home to home, churches, societies, conventions, mail, lectures, etc.

"7. The plan of colportage visiting, or 'book missionary' work, is applicable anywhere—in city, town, or country.

"8. The work is not an experiment, but an established and thoroughly tried method of *reaching the people*, especially those who do not go to church nor care for religious things.

"9. It gives an opportunity to travel, to see the country, and to meet people of all classes.

"10. It provides employment at the smallest outlay of money, and the least possible risk of failure or loss. The remuneration offered is liberal and in proportion to the amount of time and energy expended. Diligent and consecrated men and women make all expenses, and enough more to provide a reserve fund."—*Copied from an Advertisement.*

A Universal Gospel Method

The colporteur work is one of God's great universal agencies for carrying the everlasting gospel "to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." It may properly be called a universal agent, from two points of view: First, the literature provided for the colporteurs' use is so varied in form, and can be used in so many ways, that both old and young, educated and ignorant, are enabled to have a part in the work; second, it is an effective agent for carrying the gospel to all nations, whether Protestant, Catholic, or heathen.

A Work for All

It is the aim of the Publishing Department of Seventh-day Adventists to provide such literature and so to organize the work that every man, woman, and child in the denomination can have some part in its distribution. Subscription books are provided for trained and experienced colporteurs who can give their entire time to that work. Magazines and other periodicals are provided for colporteurs of less experience, and for many who work in the great cities. The World's Crisis books are provided for the many who cannot leave their homes, but who can become resident colporteurs in their respective vicinities. Tracts and missionary papers are provided for all to scatter far and wide. Even the sick, confined at home, can send this inexpensive literature out on its mission by post. The members of the Publishing Department have set themselves the definite task of persevering in this work until every representative of the third angel's message is helping to distribute the printed page.

The Testimony of an Opponent

One who for many years was a minister of this denomination, attempted to write up the work of Seventh-day Adventists for the *Christian Standard* (Cincinnati, Ohio) of September, 1906, in such a way as to place them in an unfavorable light before the public. His undertaking proved something like that of Balaam, who was hired by Balak to curse Israel, and his success was similar; for when Balaam opened his mouth to curse Israel, he said, "How goodly are thy tents, O Israel!" So in this case; in his attempt to speak against Seventh-day Adventists, this writer said:

"Many suppose that Adventism is a small, local affair, soon to pass away. This is a great mistake. While this people has not made a rapid growth, like some other religious bodies, yet they are increasing each year more than the year before. More than this, they are laying the foundations for a wide and lasting work. They are here to stay, and to become more aggressive as time goes on. . . . So far as I know, not another set of people of any sect according to their number is doing anywhere near what the Adventists are doing in the circulation of denominational literature. Millions upon millions of copies of their works, small and large, are annually scattered over the earth. They have a thoroughly organized system of working, which aims to put into active service every member of their society, from the little child to the oldest grandma. . . . It is arranged so that every one can do something, no matter how poor or ignorant he may be."

The Field of the Publishing Department

In *Missionary Readings* for Jan. 14, 1911, Elder A. G. Daniells made the following statement concerning the work of the Publishing Department:

"Our Publishing Department occupies a place of great importance in the extension and finishing of our work. It has grown to large proportions. There are at present nearly two thousand five hundred men and women giving their entire time to the production and distribution of literature throughout

the world. The preparation of periodicals, books, pamphlets, and tracts for circulation in sixty-five different languages, and the training and wise direction of an army of workers to distribute this reading matter among so many nationalities, demand constant, efficient, heroic effort. While we have more workers in this department than ever before, and the sales of our literature are far in advance of what they have ever been in the past, yet the demands for larger endeavor are pressing heavily upon us."

An Effective Agent in All Nations

In a missionary talk Elder O. A. Olsen, a former president of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, said: "So far as I know, literature has pioneered the way into every country where the third angel's message has gone." A careful inquiry from several thousand Seventh-day Adventists has indicated that about one third of our number accepted the truth directly from reading literature, and it is acknowledged that literature has acted an important part in making effective and permanent the results of all other features of the gospel missionary work. — *Compiled from "The Printing Press and the Gospel."*

* * *

A Colporteur's Vision

ENNIS V. MOORE

I SEE the form of a weary colporteur plodding along a lonely road. It is nearly dusk. He has tried hard to sell his books, but he has met with poor success today. In the past, as he has gone from house to house, he has sold some books, but few results has he ever seen for all the years he has spent in service. He has let his mind dwell upon this theme until he appears to be discouraged and gloomy.

I see him as he sits down near the roadside, depressed, thinking how useless he has been and how few he has really blessed. The longer he dwells upon this theme the more discouraged he becomes, until finally, falling asleep, his satchel drops from his hand and he is in a dream.

As if in vision, he sees the heavens open, and there before the throne are myriads of beings praising the Lamb. He inquires the meaning of such a gathering, and is told that this is Coronation Day. His informant says it with an anxious face that causes the colporteur to linger near the scene. He sees God open the book of life, and hears him call out the names written therein,—names of those who have been redeemed by Christ from all transgression and sin. Name after name is called aloud, and the crowns are given out as the people come by, each answering to his name, and each receives his just reward.

The dreamer's face is radiant; his eyes are beaming with joy; for there before the Father's throne are those for whom he has labored,—that man to whom he sold a book, that boy to whom he spoke a kind word. They all present a wondrous sight. There are souls he has helped, and now they are saved by Christ. As they pass, each is given a crown, and for each crown he is given a jewel. He sowed the seed, but the results were never before known to him. As the redeemed go by, they testify that a colporteur helped them by showing them their need of Christ in their lives, and thus started them to thinking; then they prayed and studied until they accepted God's law as binding, and Christ as their personal Saviour, and began to look for his return to earth. Many declare that he was the means of their receiving light on the Bible.

Finally, the Lord calls his name, and on his head places a crown, saying, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," while the angelic throng sing the praises of the Lord and Saviour.

All these magnificent manifestations of the greatness and justice of the Lord cause to swell within his heart the deepest and sincerest gratitude for the privilege that he has had of bringing some souls to a knowledge of a loving Saviour.

Just as this scene is passing from his view, he awakes. He rubs his eyes to make sure that he has only been dreaming. Yes, it was a dream, but he has learned his lesson. He has learned that he must be faithful in serving Jesus and must not worry as to whether or not the books he sells will do any good; he has learned to let the Lord take care of that part.

He arises encouraged, resolving that in the future he will walk by faith and not by sight, let come what may. It will make no difference whether he is having success or the reverse; he determines to work to please the Lord and not himself. Though he may never see any results, he is confident that the Lord will care for his word.

If you are inclined to become discouraged at the prospect of canvassing, or while out in the field, just remember that the books placed in the homes are sure to be read sometime; and then if read, they are bound to do good. God's word shall not return unto him void. Although we may never see the results of our hard work, sunburned hands, blistered feet, rebuffs, and other discomforts too numerous to mention, if we are faithful we shall receive our reward in heaven. God looks on the heart and sees the motive; and if we work for his glory, he will bless our efforts. We must deny ourselves and seek to do his will. Then we shall always find him ready to help us in time of need.

* * *

Vernacular Work in the Mission Field

W. W. FLETCHER

THERE are none who have a wider opportunity to exercise an influence for good than the men who are chosen to act as leaders in our colporteur work, whether it be in the homeland or in foreign fields. This is evident first of all from the nature of the work,—the circulation of gospel literature,—the value and importance of which cannot be overestimated. But there is another element in the work of these men which is not so often spoken about, but which is of the greatest importance and is fraught with a far-reaching influence on all our work.

A large percentage of our laborers gain an initial experience in the canvassing field. As year follows year, students, new believers, fresh recruits, press into the book work, many to remain there only for a time. Our colporteur force is a changing one,—changing not only because occasionally some leave the work to resume a former vocation, but also very largely for the more gratifying reason that so many pass to our schools, sanitariums, and offices, to the ministry, or to the mission fields. The leaders in the book work are kept busy continually training new men. This places upon them a heavy responsibility. They exert an influence that will have its effect on the after-work of men who may be called to the ends of the earth to witness for the gospel.

As the mind is most plastic in youth, and the impressions of early years are deep and lasting, so the

life of one who sets out to devote himself to the work of God is profoundly influenced by the principles received and the spirit imbibed during the early days of his service. How important it is, then, that those who stand as leaders in our literature work should be men of God, men of faith, devoted, spiritually-minded, Christ-like, men whose influence on others will be wholly for good! Shallowness of experience and cheapness of method must not be found in such leaders.

In the mission fields our supreme need is a numerous force of trained, efficient, and wholly consecrated workers. Here also, as in the homeland, the majority of those who enter the work will gain their initial experience in the canvassing field. Most of our bright and promising young people will at some time or other be placed under the care and leadership of the man in charge of the vernacular literature work. He will seek to teach them lessons of faith, steadfastness, thoroughness, patience, tactfulness, enterprise, and self-denial. No easy lessons, these, for the sons of Adam in any land; but O, how necessary they all are to the Christian worker! And how great the influence of the men who inculcate such principles in the lives of our native colporteurs! This branch of the work will gradually spread a helpful influence through all other branches. The man who trains and leads the colporteurs will make up his reports annually, realizing from them the measure of the success of his work; but in heaven there will be traced out the far-reaching effects of his influence on the workers under his care.

Besides being a godly and devout man, it is essential that the leader in this line of work be himself a successful and enthusiastic colporteur. He must lead as Jesus did, by saying, "Come, follow me." According to an old proverb, it is the devil that drives. This man must be discreet in dealing with other men. He must be quick to discern the possibilities in others, and to rejoice in their development.

A young evangelist once said to the writer, "Above all else I desire to be able to look back over my life and see that I have helped other men to become successful workers for God." That is a noble ambition, and the men who cherish it will see their hopes fulfilled. We are too much concerned about making our own lives a success. Success, like happiness, does not come from seeking it for ourselves, but from seeking it for others.

A man must be prepared to remain in the book work. Any change should come only as a result of the insistent call of God through his providences and through his servants, our brethren, and not through the persistent restlessness of the man himself, when perhaps he is needed in the book work far more than anywhere else.

This man must be young, so that he can more readily acquire a foreign language. He must be studiously inclined, systematic, and persevering in mental effort. He must not be a man who is careless and faulty in the use of his mother tongue. The man who will not take the trouble to train his ear and tongue to a correct use of his own language, is a poor candidate for vernacular work in the mission field. The young men who are continually striving to improve their knowledge and use of English, are the ones most likely to succeed in acquiring a foreign tongue.

The man must magnify his office. Men of little discernment may disparage it, but he must magnify it. In Paul's day no one wanted to be an apostle to the Gentiles. That was not accounted a desirable position. The office was accepted by Paul rather reluctantly at first (Acts 22:17-21), but afterward he saw things differently, and began to magnify his office. He did not magnify himself; he magnified his office. Now we look back to Paul's day and see at a glance the scope and importance of the apostleship to the Gentiles.

The great day is swiftly approaching when we shall look back over our present age and see things in their true perspective. At that day some undertakings will stand out with a peculiar importance that is but dimly discerned by the narrowed vision of the present. Let us seek now to value any position or work, not because it may appeal to the fancy, but because it offers opportunity for useful service. The day is coming when the importance and responsibility of leading out in our literature work at home or abroad will be more clearly seen.

* * *

Then and Now

WILLIAM W. EASTMAN

WHEN George A. King, and some others whose faces appear in this special number of the REVIEW, began their work, there were no field missionary secretaries to lead out in the work and to instruct those who desired to enter it; now, there is an instructor in every local and union conference, and when necessary, an assistant is provided.

Then there were no institutes; now, one or more are held in every local conference and in each school some time during the year for the purpose of instructing and drilling every recruit, and also for giving additional instruction and inspiration to those of experience.

Then there was no system of reporting the work done; now, there is a system by which every order for any book in each binding, extending from the individual colporteur to the publishing house, and to the union conference papers, is reported each week; also a monthly report of the world-wide work appears in the REVIEW.

Then there was no system for keeping a record of territory worked; now, there are careful records kept of every book sold, by whom, where and when.

Then there were no conventions held for the leaders; now, a carefully arranged system provides for the holding of a convention every two years in each union conference and publishing house territory. In these conventions both the experienced and inexperienced union and local field missionary secretaries, with the tract society secretaries and conference presidents, meet with representatives from the publishing houses and the secretaries of the General Conference Publishing Department, for the consideration and discussion of the best methods of conducting our work. By this means every worker is kept abreast with the development of the best methods, and is also prevented from running off on a tangent or accepting some exploded theory that has already been found by experience not to be practical.

Then there was much opposition and prejudice on the part of religious leaders against our work, which was difficult to overcome, because the people themselves did not know the value of our literature; now,

after years of purchasing and studying our books and papers, many have learned their value, and in millions of homes they are held in high esteem, although the readers may not, as yet, practise all the truths they teach. A trade has thus been built up with the public which in many instances requires only the knowledge that it is a Seventh-day Adventist book to effect a quick sale.

Today written guarantees are provided for the purchaser, protecting him against defective workmanship or possibly unfair dealing by the colporteur. Advance payments are collected at the time the orders are taken which insures a higher percentage of delivery.

Today there is a cash system in use by which the money collected by the colporteurs is passed on to the tract societies and by them to the publishing house, thus enabling the business of publishing the gospel message, which is calculated to fill the whole world with the doctrine as the rain or as the leaves of autumn, to be carried forward with increasing force.

THE ROCK OF REFUGE

W. R. PATTERSON

"The Lord is my defense; and my God is the rock of my refuge."
Ps. 94:22.

O Rock of my refuge, when storm clouds arise,
And break o'er my way and cover my skies,
For shelter and safety to thee will I fly,
My rock and my refuge, and help ever nigh!

In the hour of peril, when the storm rages sore,
Speak yet again, dear Lord, as of yore;
(For the elements still obey thy great will),
And say to the wind and waves, "Be still."

And if the bitter cup be mine, or Gethsemane
Awaits my feet, dear Lord, let me see
How infinite love with sorrow doth blend,
To work out for me but good in the end.

Though kindred forsake me and foes shall assail;
Though trust in a friend or a lover shall fail;
More, more than all these is Jesus my friend,
And his "Lo, I am with you unto the end."

* * *

THE HARVEST

NELLIE STEVENS PRESSNELL

I SAT all alone in the twilight,
As the shadows around me grew dim,
And I heard a sweet voice whisper softly,
"Arise and go labor for Him."

"Put on the whole armor that's given;
The white robe of righteousness wear;
Go forth in his might to the midst of the fight;
Seek the souls that are perishing there."

I pondered those words as I listened,
And thought of my talents so few;
But again came the whisper in tenderest tones,
"There is something for each one to do."

"The harvest is ripe, and the Master
Is calling for heart and for hand
To work while 'tis day and no longer delay,
For haste is the one great demand."

Soon over each nation and kindred
Will his banner of truth be unfurled.
Then the angels of God will be reapers;
The harvest, the end of the world.

A VISION OF GLORY

MRS. GEORGE MC CREADY PRICE

(Words suggested by reading Revelation 22:1)

THROUGH mystic glance the silvery stream I see,
And hear the ripples on the golden sand;
I scent the fragrance of that lovely tree,
And catch a glimpse of Canaan's happy land.

O land so bright! O heavenly home of love!
Float, breezes, soft and low, float over here,
And waft to us that music from above,—
So rich, so grand, the songs to angels dear.

Let this earth's music cease, that weary souls
May catch the song of love from heaven's shore.
Let us attune our hearts; while this song rolls
And fills our souls with music evermore.

* * *

YESTERDAY

I MEANT, each brimming hour, to send
That promised letter to my friend;
The moments flashed and broke like spray,
And I forgot that all things end.
That golden hour was yesterday —
I cannot reach my friend today.

The sunlight burns, an April whim,
In shadow I remember him;
The busy world hums merrily,
But as I work, my eyes are dim —
He could have heard me yesterday;
He cannot answer me today!

He may have thought I did not care —
My friend so sensitive, so rare —
I failed him, I who loved him well!
Dear God, how do thy children dare
To trifle with thy Gift, Today —
That fades, so soon, to Yesterday!

— Elizabeth N. Hepburn, in *New York Times*.

* * *

OUR TRUE HIGH PRIEST

T. E. MORGENSEN

We have a true High Priest, who ministers
In our behalf before the throne of God;
As an atonement for the soul that errs
He intercedes, and pleads his precious blood.
O grace divine! we now may boldly come
Before the throne of grace, our case to plead;
Our Advocate, God's well-beloved Son,
Himself partook of flesh, and knows our need.

Though Christ was tempted, as we mortals are,
In every point, he yielded not to sin.
He understands. The sorrows which may mar
Our happiness, our weaknesses within,
All, all are known to him before we speak;
For he in human weakness did endure
The same afflictions from the which we seek
To be delivered and be kept secure.

With us Christ sympathizes in distress;
His heart is touched by our infirmity;
He watches over all in patient tenderness
While he performs his holy ministry;
He offers up the fervent prayers that rise
From faithful hearts, with incense rich and sweet,
And adds to that his sinless sacrifice
To make atonement for all sins complete.

O solemn thought,— the time is drawing near
When Christ will lay his priestly robes aside!
Dare we before the mercy seat appear
Without a Priest, our pardon to provide?
Oh, let us haste, while mercy lingers still,
While Christ still pleads for us his precious blood,
To do our Master's holy, blessed will,
And be at peace, prepared to meet our God.

Tygh Valley, Oreg.

With Our Pioneer Colporteurs

OUR PIONEER CANVASSER

THIS photograph presents to the readers of the REVIEW Brother George A. King, the first Seventh-day Adventist colporteur, the one who really pioneered the way for the development of our subscription book work. Brother King continued to canvass until he died in the harness, a few years ago, in New York City.

The article following this is from his pen, and is the first of its kind to appear in the literature of the denomination, so far as we are able to ascertain. You will notice that his faith in the success of the subscription book work was based on the word of the Lord to his people through the spirit of prophecy. The article was written before "Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation" was off the press. He announces to the brethren that "all things are ready."

In a letter recently received from Elder J. N. Loughborough, he says:

"In October, 1881, I went to Battle Creek to attend the General Conference. While there, I saw Brother King. With the two separately bound books, 'Thoughts on Daniel' and 'Thoughts on the Revelation,' under his arm, he would go to one or two of our ministers, and placing the books on a table before them, would talk to them. I wondered what he was doing; but as his talks were to those whom he invited, I made no inquiries. Finally my turn came, I suppose; for he invited me to one side and explained what he was doing and what he was going to propose to the Review and Herald office. He said all the ministers favored his scheme, and that he now wished my opinion on the matter. He said, 'We ought to obey that testimony about selling the books from house to house, and I propose to tell the publishers that if they will put these two books in one volume and print an edition of five thousand copies, I will take one thousand to start with.'

"I said, 'Brother King, my advice is to go ahead, and the Lord will prosper the undertaking.'

"He went immediately to the manager of the Review and Herald with his proposition, and received the reply, 'If you will take one thousand copies, that will meet the initial expense of putting the book in type. We will print an edition of 5,000 copies for you, so you can make a trial of it.'"

The trial was a success from the first, and was the beginning of the mighty work that is now going forward in all the world. W. W. EASTMAN.

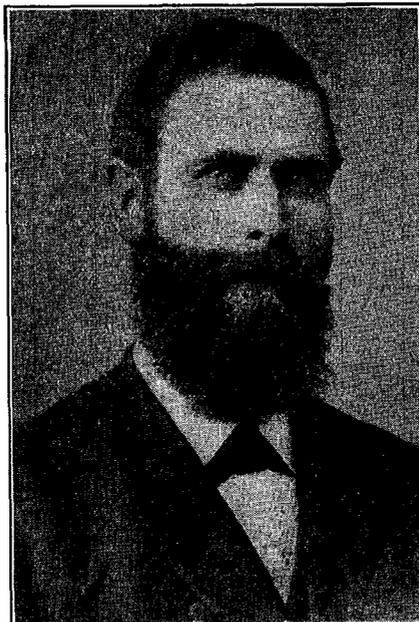
* * *

CANVASSING

PEOPLE often hastily conclude that canvassing is a humble calling. So much is said about the difficulty of gaining an entrance into houses, of having the door slammed in one's face, of people's hating canvassers, etc., that many think they would rather do anything else in the world than canvass.

Having followed the business for years, and having met many of the best canvassers, I know that many of the difficulties exist only in name. When people have no time to talk with me at the door or to invite me in, I give them a circular and call again. When I hear of those who hate canvassers, I pay them a friendly visit, and show them that not all canvassers are alike. With patience and hard work, all the difficulties connected with the business can be overcome.

From Testimony No. 29, page 11 ["Testimonies for the Church," Vol. IV, p. 390], we read: "If there is one work more important than another, it is that of getting before the public our publications, which will lead men to search the Scriptures," etc. On page 10 of the same Testimony, we learn that the way



G. A. King

by which the above result is to be accomplished is through canvassing. We are taught that those in authority should select men for this work; and even ministers who may stand in their way, or in any way discourage, are reproved as injudicious men.

The work is so important and urgent that only a year passed away when, as if men were liable to forget it, the stirring call again came, "Canvassers are wanted to labor in the missionary field."—*Testimony No. 30, pp. 115-117* [*Id.*, pp. 603, 604].

Our publishing houses have grown to be immense establishments. With ample room, type, paper, steam power, and a well-drilled corps of hands, they are ready to turn out books by the thousand, and must do this to keep them running. These publishing houses were established for the express object of printing the third angel's message, that the world might read and be warned of its coming doom. Men have been called of God to write books, and these books are now being put in shape to be sold

by canvassers. All things are ready for the great work to be pushed forward with more life than ever before, and the call to canvassers is louder than ever, and still more urgent as the end draws nearer. Canvassers are wanted to canvass for "Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation"—a work which we all know contains the substance of a full course of lectures on the "truth." It is written in an attractive style, just suited to put in the hands of strangers, as well as friends of the cause.

Observation and experience both show that the time has fully come to stir the world with our literature. All things betoken the coming of that fatal storm that shall sweep away every false hope. Thrilling signs appear in the heavens, as before the destruction of old Jerusalem. There is unwonted activity in marshaling the forces of evil, and confidence in humanity fails, as all along we find their lives untrue.

Those who talk of love to God are wrapped in the love of this world; those who proclaim temperance are becoming intoxicated with the cares of this life; and we are being left to rest on His arm who alone can bring salvation. Isaiah 59. A call is made for canvassers,—for men who will speak boldly and act wisely in the closing scenes of earth's history; for men who will volunteer their services till the work is done; for men who will hold on, in the fear of God, when the work goes hard,—not for people who compose the "floating element" of society, who will work till they have begun to learn how and then give up, but for men who will keep up a course of study as they work, and thus brighten up for whatever may be future duty; for men who will make a grand success of life, and at last, as in the dream, "swing over" to be subjects in the eternal kingdom of our God.

One hundred such men and women are wanted now; and may noble souls respond to meet the present need.—*G. A. King, in Review and Herald, Jan. 24, 1882.*

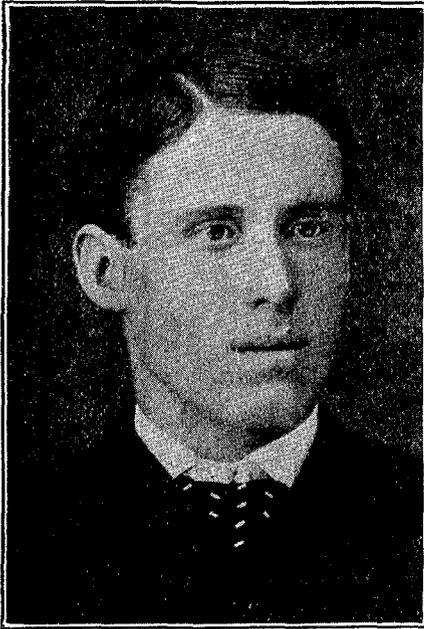
* * *

MY FIRST SUBSCRIPTION BOOK SALE

THIRTY-FOUR years ago next autumn I sold my first subscription book, under circumstances which I am requested to relate for the encouragement of the many boys who are just making a beginning in the colporteur work.

At our school in South Lancaster, Sister Jennie R. Bates had organized a missionary class. In teaching the principles of missionary work, she encouraged her pupils to engage in practical work a few hours each week as a sort of "clinical" practice. Brother John Clayton, one of the older members of the class, invited me one day to go with him to take subscriptions for the *Signs of the Times*. This was to me an entirely new, though very interesting, experience.

The next day I tried it alone. It seemed difficult to make a beginning.



E. R. Palmer, as he appeared when he took his first order

With no training, and having only a hazy idea of the way to go about it, I could find but little to say, and my small stock of courage soon dwindled. Surely this was not my line of work.

But at the right moment the Lord sent a good angel in the person of a kind, Christian woman to give the needed help. At the door of a beautiful home where I called the lady seemed to recognize in me a young and thoroughly scared boy, who was trying to do good. She invited me in, drew a comfortable chair for me near her own, and continuing her sewing, asked me to tell her all about my paper and why I was doing this work.

I did so as best I could. She subscribed for the paper for three months, and then asked if there was any book which I myself had read and could recommend to her. The suggestion was like an electric current, or an angel from heaven placing his strengthening hand upon me. My mind flew to that wonderful book, "The Great Controversy," the cherished book of my early Christian experience. How my shaking knees were steadied and my stammering tongue loosed! When I had finished, she said, "Yes, I will take a copy for \$2, if you will bring it to me."

With my feet hardly touching the ground, I went back to South Lancaster from Clinton, the city where the order was taken, and asked the secretary of the tract society if she would sell me one book at the agents' price. She did so, and I returned with joy and enthusiasm to deliver that first book, and earn my first dollar in the colporteur work.

The favorable impression gained from that experience undoubtedly had much to do with my entering the colporteur work the following spring, when Elder E. E. Miles, then Bible teacher at the school, organized a class of students to sell "The Marvel of Nations." That small incident in my

schoolboy days was the beginning of a life-work filled with joy and blessing.
E. R. PALMER.

* * *

TWIN BROTHERS

ELISHA AND ELIJAH TAYLOR, twin brothers, were both ordained ministers of the Baptist Church prior to their acceptance of the third angel's message in 1880. Their attention was directed to the truth of the message through reading tracts that fell into their hands.

In the tracts were advertisements of Uriah Smith's two books, "Thoughts on Daniel" and "Thoughts on the Revelation." When these books were secured and read, the brothers were already believers and naturally wished to circulate them. They wrote to the Review and Herald office for a supply of the books to sell. This was in 1880. In 1882, when the two books were combined as a subscription book, these men immediately secured prospectuses and began canvassing in Texas. They have sold our literature more or less almost every year from that time to the present. They are now seventy-four years of age.

It would be impossible to say how much good has been accomplished by these consecrated, godly men. Their lives, always consistent with their profession, have been a constant testimony to the truths of the gospel. As they have visited and prayed and sang with the people, many have been influenced to lead better lives. Thousands of our books have been placed in the homes of those not of our faith, and the hearts of the brothers have been made to rejoice over the visible fruits of their labors, but eternity alone must reveal the full results.

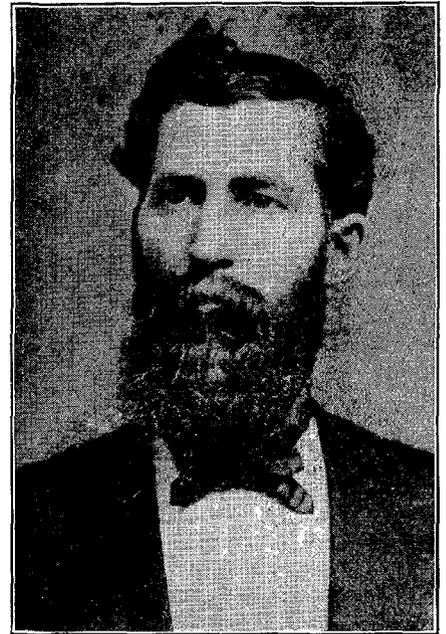
* * *

THIRTY TONS OF LITERATURE SOLD

I WAS convinced that this movement was of the Lord while I was a patient at the Battle Creek Sanitarium in the autumn of 1869, and I told the Lord that if he would show me the right way, I would walk in it. From that very hour my Bible was a new book to me.



Elisha and Elijah Taylor



G. S. Honeywell

I was at that time a member of the Missionary Baptist Church of Pontiac, Ill. With some additional help, I began to study the Bible, and on the 11th day of June, 1870, I began to keep the Sabbath. I did not know of another Sabbath keeper within fifty miles of me.

I was editor of the health department of the Camden (N. J.) *Daily Post* for eleven months. Leaving Camden in the early autumn, I began canvassing for the *Health Reformer*, receiving about fifteen long-term subscriptions for that journal in Springfield, Ohio. From Springfield I went to Bloomington, Ill., continuing to canvass for the old *Health Reformer*. I had wonderful success there, and also in other towns.

It was there, in the summer of 1880, that it dawned upon my mind that books could be sold by agents, and I went to Battle Creek and laid the matter before Brother H. W. Kellogg, who was then business manager of the Review and Herald, and succeeded in getting him to allow me a certain percentage on the books I sold. When I returned to Illinois, I began to work, and sold sixty of our books to the first man I called on.

From Illinois I went to Minneapolis, and accepted a position on the *Pioneer Press*. The managers of this paper sent me to St. Paul to look after their interests in the Minnesota Legislature, on a salary of \$2.50 a day and expenses. At odd hours I sold 300 of our books to the senators and representatives during the first session. As I represented the most popular paper of the Northwest, they gave me cordial consideration.

Leaving Minneapolis, I went to Madison, Wis., and was sent out to canvass for "Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation." I was then invited to canvass for "Sunshine at Home" and the *Signs*, and made the best record of any agent in Wisconsin, sending in as many as forty-eight long-term subscriptions for the *Signs* at one time. From Wisconsin I went to In-

diana, and engaged in canvassing for the first edition of "The Great Controversy," which was then sold in the different bindings for \$1.50 and \$1.

From Indiana I went to Portage County, Ohio, where I was brought up, and there I canvassed for four and one-half years. In 1893 I went to New York City and remained there six and one-half years. I also lived two years in Newburgh, fifty-six miles north of New York, on the Hudson River.

I have been engaged in the colporteur work since 1870, except for fifteen years, when there was no plan to support the workers, and I took up other business in order to obtain means for self-support.

Three weeks ago I went out for a few hours on Sunday. I gave one Bible reading, made six calls, sold \$51.50 worth of books, and returned home by train, having spent three and one-half hours at work.

I have sold from twenty-five to thirty tons of books and papers, and know of one hundred or more persons who have been brought into the truth through this means.

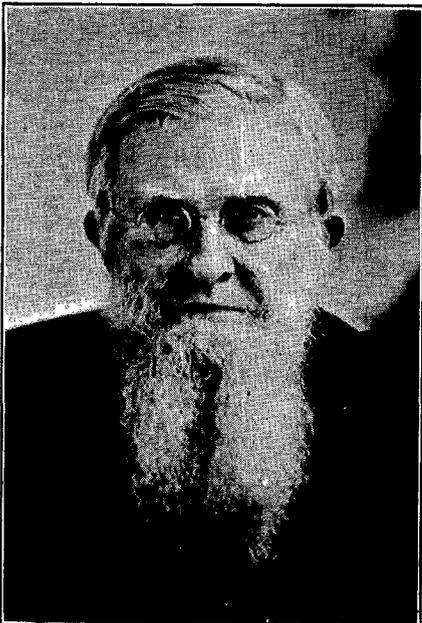
I am in my seventy-ninth year, and am in good health and of good courage in the Lord. G. S. HONEYWELL.

Florida.

* * *

A GEORGIA CANVASSER

JOHN W. WILLEFORD was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, Feb. 16, 1837, and migrated to Illinois in the year 1841. In 1886 he embraced the truths of the Bible as taught by Seventh-day Adventists. In 1892 he went to the State of Georgia, and attended the first canvassers' institute held in the city of Atlanta, in the spring of 1893, under the management of Elder F. L. Mead. Brother Willeford entered the canvassing work in the month of May following the institute, and most of the time since then has been engaged in the work. He has canvassed in about twenty-five counties in the State, but having lost his records, cannot give the exact number of books sold, nor how many have been brought into the truth.



J. W. Willeford

FROM SLAVERY TO THE COLPORTEUR WORK

SISTER EMILY BILLUPS was a slave during the first fifteen years of her life. Although she has never learned to write and can read only simple printed mat-



Emily Billups

ter, yet she has been a very successful colporteur for many years. In fact, she was one of the first colored colporteurs of the South, but does not know just what year she began. Yet it is safe to say that she has had an unbroken record in the colporteur work for fifteen or eighteen years, as she states that she has never had to stop on account of sickness during that length of time.

In 1909 her fare was paid to Washington, D. C., to attend the General Conference, a trip to which all were entitled who had delivered more than \$1,000 worth of books during the previous year.

She is now seventy years of age, and is still well and strong, and a successful colporteur in the Mississippi Conference. She is always full of courage, and continually enjoys an excellent Christian experience.

V. O. COLE.

* * *

CALLED FROM THE FARM

It was in March, 1914, that the blessed Lord sent his messenger to me with the third angel's message. I was comfortably situated on a very fertile farm in Peoria County, Illinois. Knowing nothing of this great organization and the different branches of which it is composed, I did not accept this precious truth directly from the one who brought it to me, but mostly through the influence of my good wife and through reading a book called "Bible Readings for the Home Circle," which some God-fearing colporteur had tactfully sold my wife about three years before. I shall never forget the night when I broke the fetters with which Satan had me bound to this world, and took my foot off God's holy Sabbath.

I at once became dissatisfied with farming, and lost all interest in the work that before had been so interesting to me; for I surely did love horses,

cattle, and other farm animals. About this time the Lord sent to our church at Farmington, Ill., our beloved Brother Van Fossen, with this message, "The Master is come, and calleth for thee." He also touched on the necessity of having our children in a church school. This duty rested very heavily on our hearts. As Mrs. Morse and I had spent much of these few months on our knees, repenting of past sins and asking forgiveness for breaking God's holy law, we also took these matters to him in prayer. When the next fall term of school opened, we had left behind farm, horses, cattle, friends, and relatives, and had settled in Centralia, Ill. Our child was in church school, and I was canvassing in Jefferson County, perfectly satisfied, and enjoying the many blessings and experiences which the colporteur has, and which I had often read about in the *Lake Union Herald*. During the three and one-half years since, the dear Lord has helped me to visit nearly every home in Jefferson, Clinton, Perry, Franklin, and Saline Counties, Illinois. He has blessed my efforts with sales to the amount of about \$1.65 an hour; and best of all, two persons, as visible results of my labors, are now rejoicing in this truth.

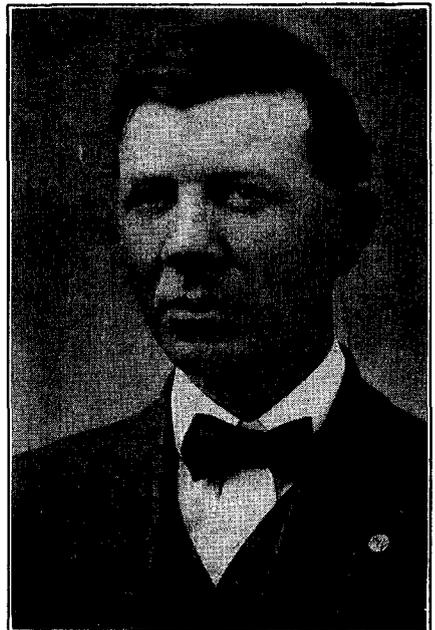
Time and space will not permit me to relate the hundreds of encouraging experiences that have come to me. Suffice it to say that this work is ordained of God; and the one on whom the Lord lays the burden of joining this army of hunters, who are hunting the lost sheep out of the mountains, hills, and holes in the rocks (Jer. 16: 16), will in the near future meet the dear ones whom the silent messengers have been instrumental in leading out of darkness into the glorious light of the third angel's message. O. A. MORSE.

Duquoin, Ill.

* * *

TWENTY YEARS IN GEORGIA

A LITTLE more than thirty years ago I began canvassing in Georgia, selling Seventh-day Adventist literature and Bibles. For twenty years I spent about half my time in the canvassing field and the rest at home on the farm, caring for



O. A. Morse



B. F. Brown

my aged parents. I was relieved of my home duties about ten years ago, and since then have been giving my whole time to the colporteur work. With the exception of one year spent in canvassing in Kentucky, all my work has been done here in Georgia, my native State. The Lord has been good to me in sparing my life and sustaining my health, and in blessing my feeble efforts in his service with success.

It is wonderful how the Lord has blessed and built up the book work here. The sales have been especially good the last few years. Some of our workers are now selling more books in one or two weeks than some of us older ones sold in a whole year, twenty or thirty years ago. I am glad to see the pages of present truth being scattered "like the leaves of autumn," and I hope to live so near my Master that he can continue to use me in the finishing of his work.

B. F. BROWN.

Georgia.

* * *

STILL IN THE FIELD

IN a letter recently received from Brother E. W. Crawford, who is now doing colporteur work in Oklahoma, he says:

"I embraced the truth in Texas in the fall of 1875. I sold my store and began to sell tracts on the various phases of the message, along with such books as we had at that time, all of which were small. Among them were 'Thoughts on Daniel' and 'Thoughts on the Revelation,' in separate volumes, bound in paper.

"When 'Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation' was prepared in subscription-book

form, I purchased a prospectus, moved my family to Fayetteville, Ark., and began to sell the book. An interest was aroused, ministers from the North were sent down, and a church of thirty-five members was raised up.

"For a time I was obliged to give up canvassing and enter other business. But one time I heard Elder McReynolds preach a sermon on the subject of tithing, in which he made the statement that he could live on the tithe of ten faithful canvassers. I then decided to enter the work immediately. I began with 'Bible Readings for the Home Circle,' and continued to sell it for about twenty years. I also canvassed for 'The Coming King' three years, and if I could see stacked together all the small books that I have sold, I don't believe I could count and name them all."

Brother Crawford still uses a vehicle similar to the one shown in the picture, only the horse, like himself, is gray. He is always at his work early, and works hard for a man of his age. He is happy in the Lord and in working for him.

* * *

THIRTY EXHIBITS BEFORE THE FIRST ORDER

I BEGAN canvassing in Fulton County, Georgia, in September, 1889. This has been my vocation ever since, and I expect to continue in this work as long as I remain in this old world, if the Lord is gracious enough to give me strength to go from house to house. During this time I have delivered approximately \$14,000 worth of books; spent two years in school, and served as field secretary nearly twenty-two years.

I accepted the truth in Florida, and was impressed at once to enter the colporteur work. Not being a salesman, I thought I could not support myself in this work, and I was told by several persons that one could not make a living at it. But I knew the Lord was calling me, and I had faith that the God who rained manna from heaven to feed the children of Israel in the wilderness and kept their clothes from wearing out, would supply all my needs. So I promised the Lord if he would feed and clothe me, I would follow this work until the end, unless he should call



C. F. Dart

me to some other branch of his work.

When I began to canvass, I had no one to go with me to show me how. I canvassed thirty families before taking an order. The first order made me happier than the many thousands I have taken since.

The Lord greatly blessed me, and I secured thirty-one orders for "Bible Readings" the first week. Most of them were for the \$2.50 binding, so my first week's work amounted approximately to \$75. I have often felt the presence of the Lord with me, and have had many rich experiences.

I have seen a few souls accept the truth, and expect to see many more in the new earth as the result of my efforts in scattering the printed page.

There is one order I desire the privilege of taking, one which would afford me great pleasure, and that is the last order that shall be taken before probation closes.

C. F. DART.

* * *

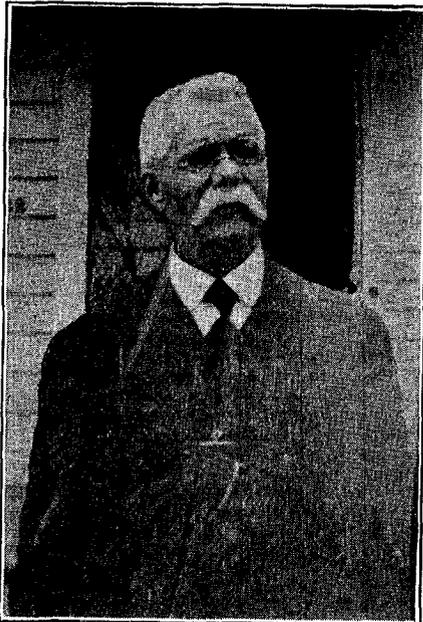
THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

It was through reading a copy of "The Great Controversy," thirty-five years ago, that I accepted this message, and all these years I have been devoting my life to the circulation of this excellent book. Thirty-five years of service seems a long time, but during all these years in the Master's service I have enjoyed good health, and the Lord has supplied all the needs of my family. Already I am made to rejoice by seeing a number accept the message as a direct result of my work.

The soul-saving feature of this work is the work-



E. W. CRAWFORD



J. H. Deeley

er's joy. Although not able to work so many hours as some of the younger men, I still find pleasure in the service, and I am determined to stay by the book work as long as I have health and ability to do so.

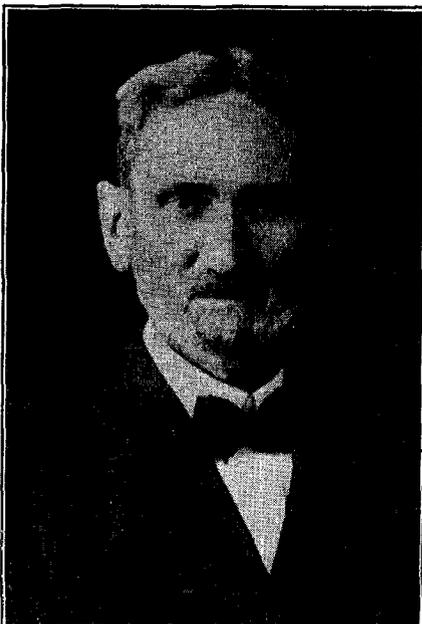
J. H. DEELEY.

Eastern New York.

* * *

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF BOOKS DELIVERED

ELDER H. C. BALSBAUGH has spent fifteen years in the colporteur work in Tennessee and Mississippi, though his native home was in Pennsylvania. Although he spent six years in the Bible work, and for many years he has been an ordained minister, yet his love for the colporteur work caused him to devote fifteen years to the sale of our good books, with the result that many thousands of dollars' worth of books have been sold by him, and he has also had the privilege of bringing many converts into the truth during this time. He is actively engaged in selling our books, though his health will not permit him to spend his entire time in this work. He has delivered \$10,862.60 worth of books.



H. C. Balsbaugh

EVANGELIST-COLPORTEUR WORK IN CITIES

TEN years ago Mrs. Countryman and I felt burdened to respond to the calls that were coming for men and women to do evangelist-colporteur work in our cities. After studying the work very carefully from every side, and spending much time in earnest prayer, we finally decided to dispose of our farm and personal property and launch out in the service. We worked in Detroit, Mich., for three years, and then answered a call from the Greater New York Conference, and have been here ever since.

These years have been full of blessing for us, and it is with gratitude for the tokens of divine leadership that we look back over the time we have been engaged in this work. We have placed many thousands of our books and magazines in the homes of the people, and already we rejoice in the fact that a large number of the readers are accepting the message. We are thankful to have a part in this noble work, and have determined to do our share until it is finished. We have experienced much of the joy of the Lord, and look forward to the time when we shall see the full fruitage of our labors.

C. S. COUNTRYMAN.

New York.



Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Countryman

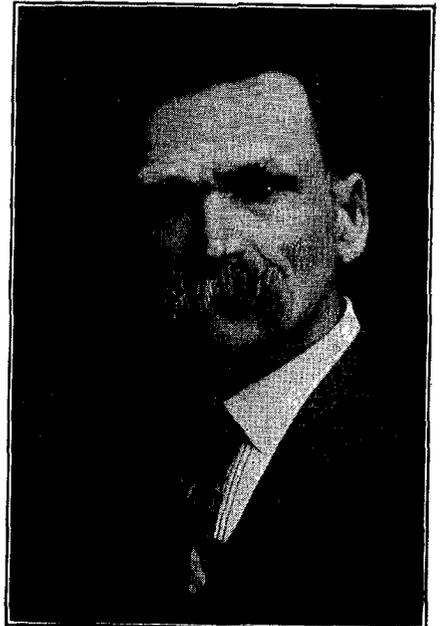
WHEN IT WAS HARD

IN December, 1877, I first heard the third angel's message. I continued to study it until July, 1879, when I was baptized and joined the church. I began at once to sell small books and to distribute literature.

In December, 1883, I ordered a prospectus of "Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation," and began canvassing. In 1885 George A. King came to Nashville, and from him I received my first instruction and began canvassing with him, continuing until the next spring.

In 1890 I began work with "Bible Readings for the Home Circle." That summer I attended camp-meeting in Kentucky, and for the first time met A. F. Harrison, our veteran canvasser. Following the camp-meeting, he gathered a group of us together at Springville, Tenn., and conducted an institute. At the close of the institute a company of us were sent to Lauderdale County, Tennessee, I borrowing the money from the conference to pay my railroad fare. In the fall I delivered \$600 worth of books. It was hard those days to sell books. I attended my first bookmen's convention in Atlanta, Ga., in 1894.

I continued canvassing year after year in Tennessee and Kentucky until 1914, when, on account of age and physical weakness, I was obliged to re-



J. S. Moore

tire from active field work. I praise the Lord that he has given me a place in this glorious message, and by his help I mean to remain faithful to the end.

JOSEPH SAMUEL MOORE.

Nashville, Tenn.

* * *

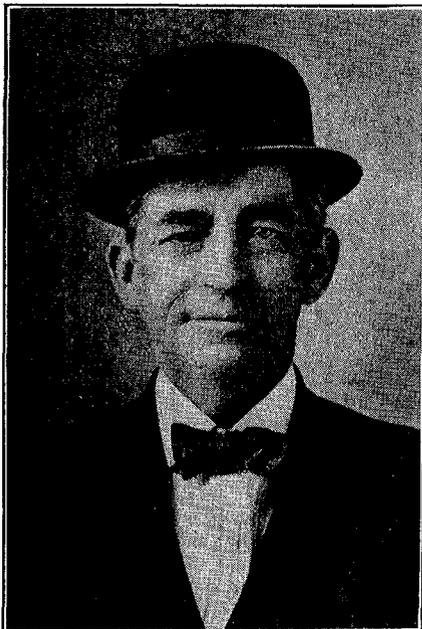
BEGINNING WORK IN SOUTHERN FLORIDA

IN response to a call in the REVIEW AND HERALD for colporteurs to sell books in the South, my wife and I, with our two small children, left our home in Garfield, Wash., in the spring of 1888, for Lakeland, Fla. At that time many people were leaving Florida on account of yellow fever. However, I took up the book work in July. At that time Brother Charles Curtis (now Dr. Curtis) and A. F. Harrison were bestirring themselves to start the work in the South. I was the first man to sell our large books in southern Florida. I worked for nearly four years with "Daniel and the Revelation," and later with "Bible Readings." I canvassed more than seven counties, and have worked more or less since that time.

S. T. PAGE.



S. T. Page



W. C. Cheek

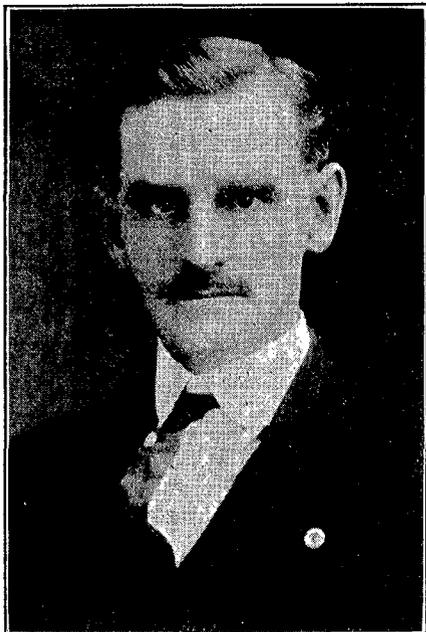
BROTHER W. C. CHEEK accepted the third angel's message and kept his first Sabbath in December, 1890. He began canvassing in Arkansas soon afterward, and worked one year, when Sister Cheek died, leaving him with eight children. This made it necessary for him to stop canvassing, and for fifteen years he cared for them; but as soon as they grew large enough, he entered the work again, and has continued in it until the present time. He says, "I have now devoted nine years to the colporteur work, and am in a better condition financially than I have ever been before in my life." He will be sixty-seven years old in December.

* * *

THE JOY OF SERVICE

JESUS bids us, "Go ye into all the world," and says, "Lo, I am with you alway." To the Christian colporteur "all his biddings are enablings."

Sixteen years ago, after finishing school at South Lancaster, I entered the colporteur work. I have seen many evidences of divine leadership, and not one of God's promises has failed. "As thy days, so shall thy strength be." I



A. R. Evans

began in physical weakness, but God has renewed my health. As the result of my work, thousands of our larger books, with magazines and tracts, have been left in homes as silent messengers of truth. God will care for the seed sown, and eternity will reveal the results. Recently I found a woman who had purchased "The Desire of Ages," "The Great Controversy," "Bible Readings," and "Our Day." She was re-reading the last-named book at the time of my visit, and she told me that she had found the truth in these books and that she had been observing the Sabbath for a year, not knowing that any others were keeping that day. Such experiences encourage us to press on in this work, knowing that in due time "we shall reap if we faint not." "The joy of the Lord is our strength." Neh. 8:10.

A. R. EVANS.

Western New York.

* * *

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD DRURY have been in the colporteur work for five years. Sister Drury has sold as much as \$362 worth of literature in one week,



Mr. and Mrs. Edward Drury

in territory that had been worked three years before with the same book.

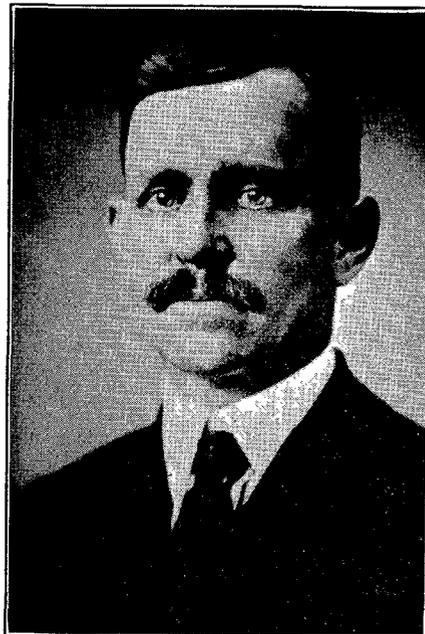
* * *

WINNING SOULS

IN New York City in the year 1900, after hearing Brother George King relate some canvassing experiences, I sold my first copies of "Daniel and the Revelation" and a few tracts, but my first real colporteur work was done in the year 1902, in Louisiana.

I remained in the Pelican State and canvassed until December, 1909. Five years of this time was spent in territory which had very poor railroad facilities. Those who have a file of the REVIEW for the year 1908, will find a picture of my outfit and a description of my methods of life, travel, and work. The Lord permitted me to see a few entire families come into the truth, and later several large churches were raised up where an interest had been awakened by the books sold.

I spent the year 1910 in the South Texas Conference, where I learned enough Spanish to sell books to the Mexican people. During the five years 1911 to 1915, I enjoyed laboring among the cosmopolitan population of Oklahoma as field secretary of that conference. Here also I saw a few accept



C. L. Collison

present truth directly through the books I placed in their hands. North Texas, South Carolina, and Tennessee have later been my fields of labor; and with the help of the great High Priest, I expect to be giving the trumpet a certain sound when he comes to gather his people home.

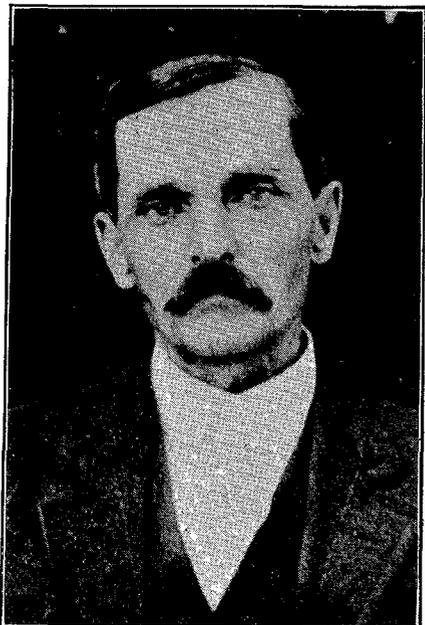
CHARLES L. COLLISON.

* * *

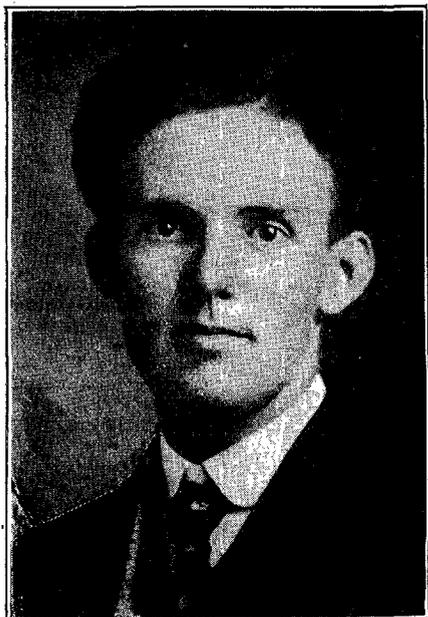
TWENTY-THREE YEARS' CONTINUOUS LABOR

IT was in the fall of 1893 that I accepted present truth at Bagley, Iowa. In the spring of 1895 I began the colporteur work, selling "The Gospel Primer" for four months. I well remember how happy I was in selling this precious little book. My next book was "The Prophecies of Jesus," which I sold for five years. Since then I have sold "Daniel and the Revelation," "The Desire of Ages," "The Home Handbook," "Our Day," and "The Coming King."

I have spent twenty-three years in continuous labor, nine years as field missionary secretary. I have sold approximately \$16,000 worth of our books.



H. G. Miller



D. W. Percy

I had the privilege of assisting in holding what was perhaps the first regular colporteurs' institute for the colored people in the South, at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1908.

God's goodness and mercy have surely been my portion during all these years of labor, and he has abundantly supplied all my needs.

It has been my joy to see a number embrace this message through my labors. The thousands upon thousands of books which I have placed in the homes of the people, I claim as my preachers; and I can confidently say that they are now preaching the message, not only in America, but also in many distant lands, and will continue to preach it without any salary until probation closes.

I am of good courage, and hope by God's help to be able to spend the rest of my years in this loving ministry.

H. G. MILLER.

* * *

NO PLACE TOO HARD FOR A COLPORTEUR

We are told that the colporteur should be both an educator and a student. Experience truly is the best teacher. As I review the experiences of the last seventeen years, most of which have been spent selling literature dealing with some phase of present truth, I can see many reasons to thank the Lord for the way he has led me. Aside from a few winters spent in school, I have given my entire time to this work, except a few months spent in the Bible work.

I read a short time ago that education fits a man to make his way among men wherever he may be. I could not help calling to mind, when I read this, that the servant of the Lord had spoken of the colporteur work as the true higher education. The experienced colporteur need not fear should he be dropped at any railroad station in the world; if he knows only enough of the language that is spoken to give a description of the book he chooses to sell, he can make his way, for he has a heaven-sent message that is past due, and the angels are waiting to co-operate with him in giving the invitation of mercy. The experienced man looks upon every human

being as a candidate for the kingdom of heaven.

This work cannot be carried forward successfully in one's own strength. For a time one may seem to get along without keeping in close touch with heaven, but sooner or later a crisis will arise that mere human wisdom cannot meet; but with God there is no such thing as a crisis. He is never taken by surprise.

After I had delivered several hundred copies of a book in Bath County, Virginia, recently, a man said to me when I showed him my list of subscribers, "Why, no one but a Seventh-day Adventist could do such a thing!" My answer was, "No, simply because no one but a Seventh-day Adventist could believe the message the book contains." "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." Brethren, let us exercise this God-given right of our faith, and quickly give the last warning to every soul.

D. W. PERCY.

Virginia.

* * *

EARLY DAYS IN NEW ENGLAND

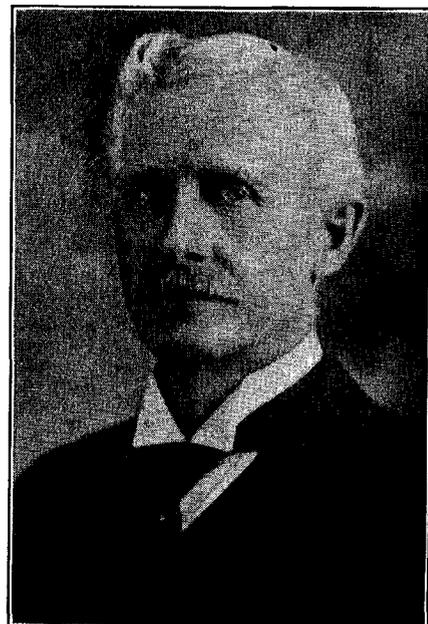
IN 1887 Elder E. E. Miles, who was then Bible teacher at South Lancaster Academy, came to my home town—Berlin, Conn.—to conduct a tent-meeting and to direct a company of student canvassers, one of whom was Elder N. Z. Town. Elder Miles encouraged me to give up my business as a market gardener and enter the canvassing work, which I did, after spending a few months at the academy. At the close of the school year my wife and I, accompanied by two young lady students, began to canvass for the old edition of "The Great Controversy" in the city of Northampton, Mass.

In December, 1888, we settled in Hartford, Conn., and gained a valuable experience in city work with "Bible Read-



Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Lager

A. P. LAGER has been a regular colporteur in the Illinois Conference for eight years. He has successfully sold "The Great Controversy," "Bible Readings," and "Bible Footlights," and is now selling "Practical Guide to Health." Sister Lager began work the first of this year.



H. C. Wilcox

ings." We also assisted others who were sent there to learn how to sell our large books.

In the spring following the first epidemic of *la grippe* I retired to my father's farm and remained there about a year and a half. The New England Conference then offered me the position of field agent, which I accepted in October, 1894, and held until June, 1898. I then engaged in the sale of "The Desire of Ages" for two years, when I was again called to the field agency, and continued to act in that capacity in the Central and Southern New England Conferences until April, 1915. Since then I have been selling "The Desire of Ages" and "Bible Readings" with increasing success.

These many years in the work have afforded me a great variety of experiences among all classes and nationalities, in both the large cities and the rural districts of New England. I love and enjoy the work more and more as the days pass by, and firmly believe that there is nothing of greater importance in which I could possibly engage. The message is to go with great power in the cities of the East. To a great extent the work of that other angel of Revelation 18:1 is to be accomplished through the circulation of our literature.

The fields are truly white for the harvest. The work among the many foreigners is interesting and encouraging. "Go ye also into the vineyard, and whatsoever is right I will give you." Matt. 20:4. "He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." 2 Cor. 9:6.

H. C. WILCOX.

* * *

"SMILE awhile, and while you smile, another smiles. Soon there are miles and miles of smiles, and life's worth while, because you smile."

* * *

"FLING wide the portal of your heart! Make it a temple set apart From earthly use, for Heaven's employ, Adorned with prayer and love and joy; So shall your Sovereign enter in, And new and noble life begin."



E. L. Graham

E. L. GRAHAM has canvassed for about six or seven years, and has sold many of our publications. At present he is working in Indianapolis, where he is selling books in sets. He has sold as high as \$72 worth in one home.

* * *

EARLY DAYS IN COLORADO

IN 1889 I bought a copy of "Bible Readings" from Sister Anna Lewis in Pueblo, Colo. After a careful study of this book, I became very much interested in getting before others the information I had gained. This I began to do by holding Bible studies with my neighbors; but when I found that I could place the book in many homes by taking a sample and showing it and talking for it, I concluded that I could reach many more in this way. I therefore secured an outfit and territory, and began canvassing on the Arkansas River above Pueblo in June, 1890.

I had received no instructions, but partially learned my canvass, and met with surprising success from the first. The longer I continued the work, the more joy and courage came into my soul.

I worked all that year, and the next year until the latter part of August, when I stopped to attend camp-meeting. I was then asked to take charge of the book work in the Colorado Conference, and consented to do so. The next year my wife and I attended Union College, where we remained two years, and during vacation canvassed in the city of Lincoln for "Patriarchs and Prophets." We then returned to Colorado, and I was again elected state agent, but served only one year, preferring to be left free to do personal colporteur work.

For the last six years I have been in the book work in the Tennessee River Conference. I would not take any price for the training, experiences, and rich blessings of God which have come to me as I have learned to work, trust, and obey him. The last year has been the richest of my life. The last months have brought increased joy and blessing as I have realized that God is fitting every one who has a willing mind, to do a great work in a very short time, in order that we all may soon go home.

WILLIAM J. KEELE.

Nashville, Tenn.



W. G. Kelley

W. G. KELLEY, a converted miner, who has been in the colporteur work for sixteen years, is at present working in Evansville and vicinity with excellent success. He has not kept a definite record of his sales, but they have been large.

* * *

FOLLOW UP THE WORK

MORE than three years ago I called at the Western New York Tract Society office to purchase a few tracts. While there I was introduced to one of our colporteurs, who told me about his work. He spoke favorably of it, and told me that an institute for Adventist canvassers was to be held in Buffalo. Although not an Adventist myself, I felt impressed to go. I was not satisfied with my work, nor with my Christian experience; so, after making arrangements with the field secretary, I attended the institute. As a result I accepted the message, was baptized, and have been in the colporteur work ever since.



F. B. Oaks

The Lord has greatly blessed me in the work. I have placed more than \$7,000 worth of "Bible Readings" in the field. Recently I sent out a thousand letters to some of those who had purchased the book from me, to ascertain, if possible, what good the books might be doing in their homes. I have received some very encouraging letters in reply, and many seem to appreciate the interest shown in them.

My faith is strong, my courage is good, and my heart's desire is to press on more earnestly in this great and good work, that with the Lord's help I may win many precious souls. Remember the colporteurs at the throne of grace.

F. B. OAKS.

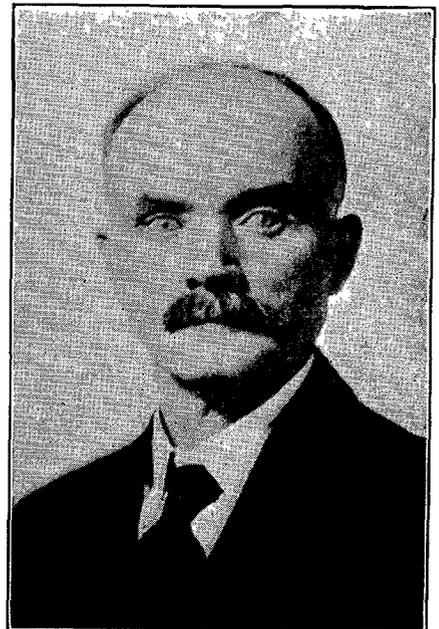
Maine.

* * *

THROUGH WINTER AND SUMMER

I AM sixty-three years old and have been in the colporteur work twenty-four years. The longer I am in the work, the better I like it.

It cheers me on my way when I find people who are interested in this blessed truth. I am glad the Lord



J. Pengelly



W. J. Keele

chose me to help carry the printed page containing the everlasting gospel to people who know it not. I believe the Lord lays out the colporteur's territory before he is born. He laid out a lot for me, and I am glad he did. I believe I have walked far enough to carry me around this globe and part of the way around again.

The question has often been asked, Can a person engage in the colporteur work and support a family? It can be done. We have reared five children, bought a house and lot, and paid for it all from the proceeds of the canvassing work.

I passed twenty-one years in Ontario, working winters as well as summers. In some parts of the province, the snow was so deep that I had to use snowshoes to keep on top of it. I never stopped for wind, frost, snow, or hail.

I often wonder how much longer I shall be at this work, but I do not think it will be long; for everything is moving quickly now. The Lord will come soon; then I expect to live and reign



G. W. Kimberlin

with Christ, and walk on the streets of gold. Heaven is cheap at any price, and we shall never be tired any more. I want to be found in the harness when Jesus comes.

J. PENGELLY.

Michigan.

* * *

A FULL-TIME COLPORTEUR

G. W. KIMBERLIN has spent nearly four and a half years as a regular colporteur. During this time he has not earned a dollar in any other way. He has sold 1,342 "Bible Readings," and 850 "Daniel and the Revelation," or about \$10,000 worth of literature. He sold \$1,621.50 worth during the first four months of 1920.

* * *

SECRETARY HOUSTON of the Treasury Department is authority for the statement that the American people are spending yearly more than \$20,000,000,000 on luxuries. The report is based on tax receipts for 1919.

Publishing Department

N. Z. TOWN - - - - - Secretary
H. H. HALL - - - - - Associate Secretary
W. W. EASTMAN - - - - - Assistant Secretary

MAY SUMMARY

Our total sales for the world-wide work show a small gain this month. But it will be noticed that this is due to the large gain in sales outside of the homeland. North America shows a heavy loss. Only four out of the eleven unions represented in the summary show a gain in sales, and no report at all reached us from the Northern Union. We are sorry to see so many of the unions dropping behind their sales of one year ago, but we feel certain this will be changed by the time our next report appears.

We are glad to see the work growing in foreign lands. China and other lands are greatly in need of field missionary secretaries, and if we can supply them, the work will continue to grow.

Let us not forget to pray for more laborers and for the colporteurs and our publishing work.

W. W. EASTMAN.

* * *

"THE GREAT CONTROVERSY" AND A GERMAN CATHOLIC

The following interesting story comes from Brother G. C. Hoskin, manager of the Portland Branch of the Pacific Press Publishing Association. It shows again the effectiveness of our literature in reaching the hearts and changing the lives of men. He who gave inspiration and guidance to his servant in writing "The Great Controversy," knew what it would take to reach the Roman Catholic mind. Many Catholics are receiving the message through its testimony. Here is the story:

"The fact of a man of German birth, thirty-eight years old, taking second-grade work in one of our church schools, is something not without a touch of

COLPORTEURS' SUMMARY FOR MAY, 1920

UNION	Agents		BOOKS		PERIODICALS		
	Hours	Value 1920	Value 1919	No. Copies	Value 1920	Value 1919	
ATLANTIC							
E. New York	11	750	\$ 1339.00	\$ 641.40	370	\$ 79.00	\$ 336.15
Greater New York	23	1349	3888.83	2978.14	2646	534.00	1547.10
Maine	24	2085	3797.50	2068.17	810	161.50	175.50
Massachusetts	12	751	1514.15	460.85	4952	907.30	498.60
N. New England	6	315	777.00	857.60	120	21.50	50.55
S. New England	13	984	1746.10	1292.00	1964	395.60	185.55
W. New York	7	525	1464.00	1744.21	162	29.30	214.65
Totals	96	6759	14527.18	10040.17	11024	2128.20	3008.10
CENTRAL							
Inter-Mountain	6	271	1447.70	773.35	.....	.....	32.25
Colorado	14	562	1375.40	1933.03	1723	369.75	359.70
Kansas	17	834	1727.00	3365.40	1629	286.85	187.50
Missouri	24	1323	3121.95	2734.20	960	148.50	274.35
Nebraska	19	946	2912.30	2289.21	208	36.20	167.55
Wyoming	8	284	1299.75	2079.20	5	.75	45.60
Totals	88	4220	11884.10	13174.39	4225	840.05	1066.95
COLUMBIA							
Chesapeake	14	1384	3003.30	5722.38	1920	333.00	413.25
District of Columbia	7	995	2746.08	3522.10	2955	673.25	173.25
E. Pennsylvania	15	1072	2540.50	1176.31	3688	837.50	331.95
New Jersey	10	859	1736.25	2019.90	841	144.75	315.75
Ohio	15	1624	3339.95	6111.30	4185	769.85	1090.60
Virginia	21	875	4344.85	3089.75	1105	248.25	174.15
W. Pennsylvania	17	1087	2713.94	3236.30	2630	559.50	450.75
West Virginia	19	1643	5865.90	6915.92	275	66.25	144.90
Totals	118	9539	26290.77	31802.96	17599	3668.05	3094.50
EASTERN CANADIAN							
Ontario	5	455	1590.75	2214.50	1142	219.80	244.50
Maritime	1	88	192.50	1032.45	1420	273.00	411.00
Quebec	2	.....	390.75	307.00	50	7.50	48.75
Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	8	543	2182.00	3653.95	2612	500.30	705.45
LAKE							
Chicago	10	870	1920.45	221.60	5156	1128.50	1599.60
E. Michigan	14	1162	3056.79	.....	3425	771.25	188.25
Illinois	26	2015	4059.80	3623.15	95	152.75	764.40
Indiana	26	1408	2653.65	2001.55	476	96.40	192.90
N. Michigan	3	83	218.50	1462.65	70	12.50	57.75
N. Wisconsin	13	1453	2356.70	1854.00	175	31.25	99.30
S. Wisconsin	8	635	1012.27	1579.20	1683	302.45	157.05
W. Michigan	7	513	790.40	618.20	1911	416.65	188.70
Totals	106	8139	16068.56	12860.35	13881	2911.75	3247.95
NORTHERN							
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	673.47	5952	1064.80	1272.30
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	1574.73	2664	544.60	437.65
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	1798.80	514	78.50	52.50
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	365.25	148	22.70	85.80
Totals	.....	.....	.....	4412.25	9278	1710.60	1848.15
NORTH PACIFIC							
Montana	3	128	213.50	1463.52	423	74.85	208.20
S. Idaho	6	380	1456.00	970.90	1131	277.15	178.65
S. Oregon	3	191	274.45	280.85	20	3.50	37.50
Upper Columbia	13	885	2749.50	583.55	878	153.30	288.30
W. Oregon	13	610	1202.05	1426.65	460	74.00	75.80
W. Washington	11	457	1860.35	184.35	4728	849.50	956.40
Totals	49	2651	7755.85	4909.82	7640	1432.30	1844.85
SOUTHEASTERN							
Carolina	22	3381	13850.85	10207.50	209	38.95	114.60
Cumberland	12	1490	2950.60	2515.65	213	42.55	152.25
Georgia	13	1556	5912.73	8911.40	535	133.75	354.00
Florida	12	1422	2034.00	1854.30	207	41.05	123.90
Totals	59	7849	24748.18	22988.85	1164	256.30	744.75

PACIFIC

Arizona	2	91	\$ 330.70	\$ 429.05	228	\$ 34.70	\$ 76.80
California	3	243	556.95	921.70	1109	177.85	851.25
Central California	5	308	1059.80	773.35	873	158.45	46.80
N. California-Nevada	6	329	551.70	2931.50	742	141.30	163.65
N. W. California							
S. California	9	809	1157.65	1097.00	3408	601.20	672.75
S. El. California	3	250	846.40	166.10	375	56.25	101.25
Utah	1	35	34.26				
Totals	29	2065	4537.46	6318.70	6735	1169.75	1912.50

SOUTHERN

Alabama	20	1725	4488.45	6945.95	312	57.00	81.00
Kentucky	17	1863	4067.60	8739.95	340	74.50	114.90
Louisiana	22	1765	2701.80	4924.40	725	111.25	155.70
Mississippi	27	1775	5519.30	8673.12	400	100.00	10.80
Tennessee River	17	1997	2794.00	2809.70	1175	280.75	262.20
Totals	103	9125	19571.15	32143.12	2952	623.50	624.60

SOUTHWESTERN

Arkansas	16	1200	3470.30	8254.60	53	9.45	86.55
N. Texas	20	416	1969.30	7404.36	2190	516.00	171.00
Oklahoma	44	3494	10618.30	7606.70	1432	266.70	180.80
S. Texas	12	1078	3632.14	3628.75	525	84.75	289.50
Texico	17	1088	2632.70	1333.30	600	125.50	16.50
Totals	109	7276	22322.74	28277.71	4800	1002.40	694.35

WESTERN CANADIAN

Alberta	4	379	797.55	2110.30	728	160.00	48.00
British Columbia	1	37	55.30	938.50	677	105.05	70.65
Manitoba	2	96	537.75	1623.00	100	17.50	98.25
Saskatchewan	4	217	571.40	528.25	857	129.05	25.50
Totals	11	729	1962.00	5251.05	2362	411.60	242.40
Foreign and Miscellaneous					5879	1323.55	1851.90
Mailing lists					29990	5486.60	3056.70

FOREIGN UNION CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

Australasian	154	7114	\$16172.05	\$ 9070.62	48100	\$ 1432.59	\$ 1474.15
British	121	7923	15121.82	2175.25	92157	5225.55	3756.21
Scandinavian	67	9328	18319.99	23420.38	3105	343.79	5309.27
Latin	17	1805	1342.35	1934.12	5748	308.07	785.25
South Africa*	30	1893	7731.61	2893.10			109.42
Japan	10		209.30	72.00	4876	420.25	282.70
South China	6		156.88	357.00	1551	123.00	129.05
West China				40.98			461.80
Central China	9	398	91.75		399	199.30	
East China *	12	399	136.33		65	32.80	
Manchuria	3	188	18.97		147	76.00	
Philippines	79	6256	6593.43	4643.90		300.00	790.00
Korean				59.92			670.17
Porto Rican	9	86	593.10				
Cuban	11	368	3135.00	1899.85	803	107.01	
Jamaican	7	596	796.86	2061.20			
Salvadore	2	99	111.50	35.19	36	7.33	5.03
West Carribean				353.00			
South Carribean				692.83			
Guatemala	4	305	812.25	1058.20			
Mexico	4	133	438.50	143.42	442	31.19	96.11
Venezuela	5	257	1418.10	892.80			
Inca				2612.80			140.25
Brazilian	42	4388	3736.72	1755.26		128.11	271.01
Austral *	29	6387	17019.74	13318.15	3672	404.09	421.69
Foreign totals	621	56432	92956.25	96489.97	160701	4121.33	14702.11
North American totals	777	58437	151849.99	175094.57	1120491	23474.95	23943.15
Grand totals	1398	114869	245806.24	244584.54	1281192	27496.28	38645.26

* Two months

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF FOREIGN PERIODICALS

January, 1919, 182,192 copies, value \$9,935.07; Jan., 1920, 190,370 copies, value \$9,628.57. Feb., 1919, 196,795 copies, value \$10,134.74; Feb., 1920, 209,079 copies, value \$11,663.01. March, 1919, 299,791 copies, value \$11,586.79; Mar., 1920, 148,072 copies, value \$10,628.20. April, 1919, 238,209 copies, value \$11,450.55; April, 1920, 326,154 copies, value \$16,355.24. May, 1919, 273,406 copies, value \$14,702.11; May, 1920, 160,701 copies, value, \$4,121.33

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF AMERICAN PERIODICALS

	1918	1919	1920		1918	1919	1920
January †	137723	127738	131934	July	97324	218770	
February	134197	105253	* 86037	August	230127	156199	
March	180187	129575	154837	September	164573	179007	
April	150131	225992	191598	October	103332	146615	
May	117178	159621	1120491	November	177861	107042	
June	220177	224707		December	146646	150484	

COMPARATIVE BOOK SUMMARY

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January	\$ 46778.58	\$ 60418.25	\$ 66045.00	\$ 68276.77	\$111467.25	\$141929.40
February	47943.61	74298.80	82346.89	74560.50	114848.45	138199.16
March	72414.23	92431.51	100551.86	112533.10	171496.11	196766.41
April	78974.96	94066.35	103042.73	128480.24	251307.66	255974.97
May	107937.69	106602.30	136453.74	160112.53	244584.54	245806.24
June	151199.10	174415.86	237914.24	276413.96	381166.58	
July	117054.02	192033.15	265004.04	336262.65	531282.95	
August	119773.18	143185.26	208010.57	207615.34	343739.50	
September	78364.70	96001.38	117255.15	137462.98	231475.12	
October	76102.53	85128.41	116501.72	138933.11	199530.88	
November	69660.16	86248.56	107545.23	101093.49	173967.04	
December	69145.88	71060.56	87121.50	117502.42	131193.54	
Totals	\$1088890.64	\$1275890.39	\$1675431.56	\$1854347.09	\$2886059.62	

* Beginning with February, 1920, the Watchman Magazine is figured on the 25-cent basis.

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

strangeness. But it is an interesting story. Briefly, it is this:

"About two years ago this man was a deck hand on one of the boats working out of Portland. After a siege of the 'flu' and a stay in a hospital, he was too weak for such heavy work, and was given the position of watchman on the boats. This gave him opportunity for reading, and as he was quite a reader, he spent a great deal of his money for literature, practically all of a light, exciting nature. Then he secured a number of books from his landlady, and after reading them, asked if she did not have some more that he could borrow. She said, 'There is a box of old books and rubbish down in the basement, and if there is anything down there that is any good, you may have it.'

"He hunted for this box, and found it. Then he dumped its contents on the floor, but everything was mildewed except one book bound in half-leather, which was well preserved amid the rubbish. Its name impressed him as being peculiar, and its state of preservation also seemed strange, so he took it with him and began to read it.

"This man was a Catholic. He had been to confession only two weeks before, and, of course, after reading the first few chapters he came to something that did not exactly meet his mind. Then he laid the book down in front of him and sat and looked at it; and he looked, and looked, and looked. After a while he read a few more lines, laid it down again, and kept looking at it. He repeated this a number of times. His former training rebuked him for reading it, but his heart prompted him to continue. He was cautious, but when he reached chapter thirty-two, his old pipe, the best one he ever had, was tossed over the rail into the water.

"But to shorten the story: He called at the western Oregon camp-meeting one year ago, met with the German people, was baptized, and is now attending one of our schools.

"This copy of the book was a number of years old, and he sent \$10 to the printing house, whose address was given as Battle Creek, Mich., for as many copies of the book as the money would purchase. His money was sent to the tract society, and the tract society mailed him three copies. These he sent to some of his ministers.

"It was that good book, 'The Great Controversy,' that did the work. Now our brother is signed up for territory, and will present to others this summer the merits of the book that had so much to do with the change in his life. May the Lord bless him, with others, in his soul-saving work."

W. W. EASTMAN.

NEW COINS PROPOSED

BILLS were recently passed by Congress authorizing the United States Treasury to coin special fifty-cent pieces this year to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims and the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Maine and Alabama as States of the Union. The Senate passed a bill for a two-cent piece in memory of Roosevelt. It was urged that there is great need of a two-cent coin, which will be worth about what the cent used to be.



THE INDIANA CAMP-MEETING

THE Indiana camp-meeting was held from June 3 to 13, at Cicero, on the grounds just north of the town to which the Indiana Conference is moving the Indiana Academy. One dormitory has already been erected, another of the same size is under construction, and the foundation for the administration building is to be laid soon. After these buildings have been completed, the Indiana Conference will have one of the best-equipped academies in the United States. The site is on the brow of a hill, surrounded with beautiful trees. The buildings will be artistically arranged in a semi-circle. Before the camp-meeting began, Elder C. S. Wiest had secured in cash \$59,146.27 for the erection of the buildings, and during the camp-meeting an additional amount of \$2,750 was raised for the same purpose. They are planning to erect all these buildings free of debt, which certainly is very commendable.

It is estimated that the attendance at the Indiana camp-meeting was larger this year than it has been for years. An excellent spirit of Christian fellowship was felt through all the meetings. The Holy Spirit was present in a marked manner, and the converting power of God moved upon many hearts. Twenty-nine were baptized on the last day of the camp-meeting. The foreign mission offerings taken up during the two Sabbath school services amounted to \$2,800.

The biennial conference session was held in connection with the camp-meeting. Elder Wiest and his associates were all re-elected to their former offices. The financial report of 1919 showed a marked gain over the previous year in tithes and offerings and in a harvest of souls. A still larger gain in tithes has been made during the first five months of 1920 over the first five months of 1919. The conference expects to raise its quota of 50 cents per capita for missions before the end of the year. Every line of work in the conference is showing much larger gains for the same period of time during 1920 than during 1919. The people were of good courage, and returned home with a new consecration and a determination to finish the work of God speedily.

The workers present from the General Conference were J. S. James, J. W. Mace, Mrs. M. D. Wood of India, and the writer. Elder William Guthrie and the full force of department workers of the Lake Union Conference were present. Others in attendance were Brother J. D. Snider, of the Review and Herald Branch at South Bend; Elder W. A. Westworth, president of the East Michigan Conference; Elder J. F. Piper, president of the West Michigan Conference; Elder R. J. Nethery, of the North Michigan Conference; and Professors Frederick Griggs, T. M. French, and C. M. Sorenson, of Emmanuel Missionary College. These all assisted in the services.

The colporteur work is accomplishing wonders, and many recruits were obtained during the camp-meeting. If the people of Indiana keep themselves near

the foot of the cross of Christ, they are going to accomplish a wonderful work for the cause of Christ in the near future.

C. S. LONGCORE.



THE KENTUCKY CAMP-MEETING AND CONFERENCE

THE annual camp-meeting and the eleventh session of the Kentucky Conference, were held in the city of Louisville, June 3-13. There was a fair attendance from all parts of the State, two sisters coming from a church more than fifty miles from the railroad.

The first two days of the meeting were unusually cold and rainy, but earnest prayer to God for better weather and his protective care from the wet and cold, was graciously answered.

There were present, besides the regular conference laborers, the following: Elders M. D. Wood of India; I. M. Martin, president of the Tennessee River Conference; R. J. Bryant, president of the Northern New England Conference; besides J. W. McComas, H. P. Gray, T. G. Bunch, W. H. Smith, and A. N. Allen, Southern Union department workers, also Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland.

I glean from the reports the following interesting items:

In 1918 there were in Kentucky 6 church schools with 95 pupils; in 1919, 8 schools with 141 pupils. These are exclusive of home schools.

The Missionary Volunteers are making favorable progress, reporting 14 societies and 217 members for 1919.

The sales of our publications show constant and encouraging growth. In 1916 the product of these sales was \$14,787; in 1919, \$66,018. In the biennial period 1916-17, the amount sold was \$36,773; in the period 1918-19, \$108,154. In the sale of these publications there were engaged, part or whole time, 18 white workers and 16 colored. One of the most enthusiastic meetings on the camp-ground was that given to the testimonies of colporteurs, and these testimonies spoke not so much of great sales as of precious opportunities and providential leading in doing soul-saving work. One man reported 17 orders at one time without a prospectus. The reports indicated that Kentucky is throwing wide open her doors to the consecrated colporteur missionaries.

The conference is giving a good circulation to *Liberty Magazine* among its various government officials and prominent men in judicial, legislative, and newspaper circles. The REVIEW and the Signs are liberally taken, and *Present Truth* is widely distributed.

The tithe for 1916 was \$4,796; for 1919, \$15,204. During the last biennial period the tithe was \$24,812, as against \$11,812 during the previous period. The mission offerings for 1916 were \$2,574, or \$5.86 per capita; in 1919, \$5,717, or \$10.51 per capita. The Harvest In-gathering for the last biennial period amounted to \$4,412, as against \$2,397 for the previous two-year period.

In four years the number of believers taken into the church was 180. In the matter of increase of membership Kentucky ranked third in the Southern Union Conference; moreover, three new churches were added to this conference at this meeting.

Twenty-six were added to the colored organization during the last two years, but greater progress is now being made. The tithe from the colored membership in 1916-17 was \$5,664, or \$12.84 per capita. During 1918-19, it was \$9,129, or \$25.77 per capita. The mission offerings from our colored brethren in Kentucky in 1916 were \$2.44 per capita; in 1919, \$12.08 per capita.

During this camp-meeting the Sabbath school donations amounted to more than \$300, and there was raised in the last Sabbath meeting over \$3,000. The colored church in Louisville—J. W. Dasent, pastor—in response to the appeal of Elder Wood, gave in cash and pledges more than \$400.

The officers elected were practically the same as have served for the last two years, in part as follows: President, Elder R. I. Keate; secretary and treasurer, Burton Castle; field missionary secretary, Wilbur Moore; secretary of the Sabbath school department, Mrs. R. I. Keate; secretary of the educational and Young People's departments, also the home missionary and medical missionary departments, F. E. Thompson—too many burdens, in a growing conference, upon one man, an injustice both to him and to his work. Elder Keate is also secretary of the religious liberty department.

The field day was not omitted, one hour being used in this work. A partial result (about one half of those who took part reported) is the following:

Number going out, about 100; reporting, 56. Missionary visits, 697; Bible readings held, 3; subscriptions for periodicals, 2; papers and magazines given away, 545; books sold, 66; books lent and given away, 5; tracts, 15; hours of Christian help work, 5½. Many expressed themselves as having been blessed by the experience.

Both Sabbaths were good days, and an excellent response was made to appeals to yield all to the Master and consecrate the life to his service. There were some marked cases of healing in answer to prayer.

Topographically, Kentucky is a difficult field to work. The roads in the mountains are often so rugged and steep that even a Ford cannot negotiate them. Seventy-six per cent of the churches are twelve miles or more distant from the railroads.

But God is working and the people are working, and among the fruitful laborers are the faithful Bible workers. One of these, but three years in the work, reported 25 persons baptized, and others also had excellent reports. These Bible workers had received excellent training under the able direction of Mrs. Keate.

MILTON C. WILCOX.

AN IDEAL COLPORTEURS' INSTITUTE

THE colporteurs' institute for the Maine Conference was held at Cliff Island, Maine, April 2-12.

Cliff Island is about twenty miles from Portland, Maine. It is one of the famous islands of Casco Bay, whose praises have been sung by our great poets. The dark green of the fir trees outlined against the blue waters of the bay is truly a beautiful sight. The island is about three miles long by half a mile wide, rising abruptly out of the water in places, and the rocks are crowned with fir trees and other evergreens.

About thirty-five of our colporteurs gathered for the institute, which was held in the little Seventh-day Adventist church nestled at the foot of the cliffs, — the only church on the island. Brother E. E. Covey has charge of the book work in Maine, which has been growing constantly under his leadership. Elder H. W. Carr, president of the conference, was with us, and we had a very enjoyable and profitable time.

The conference officers in Maine are assisting the book work in every possible way, for they realize that it is bringing a knowledge of this truth to many souls. They have recently sold their yacht and bought a larger ship, with which work will be done among the numerous canvassers along the coast. Two of the canvassers with their wives are spending the summer in this important work. Many of these islands have never been visited by our people, and this will be the first opportunity of the islanders to hear the message for our day.

The last Sabbath of the meeting was a great spiritual uplift for every one who attended. The Spirit of the Lord was present in a very definite way, and many renewed their consecration for service. The individual goals set total an excess of \$2,000 a week for the remainder of the year, and many of these goals are being reached. The writer has never seen a more enthusiastic class of young people engaged in the colporteur work, and the results of this quiet time of instruction and study are already apparent.

J. W. MACE.

* * *

EN ROUTE TO MANCHURIA

AFTER nearly seven years, we stand again on the pier in San Francisco, not far from the place we left when we first started for the Orient. At that time we were uncertain as to what we should meet in that far-off Manchuria, where the people are heathen and the third angel's message is unknown. How different today! As we again set our faces toward China, we feel that we are "homeward bound," where our collaborators are hard at work, and our hearts thrill with joy at once more seeing our "children in the Lord."

Our thoughts linger a few moments with the happy days spent in the States with relatives and friends, during the few months it was our privilege to enjoy in America. To these comforts we must now bid farewell. But we do it gladly, as we think of the needy millions beyond.

There are five couples in our party, all bound for China. Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Falconer, with Brother and Sister

Paul Williams, go to the mission station at Nanning, South China; Brother and Sister Orvin W. Morgan will stay in Shanghai, and assist in the publishing house; and Brother and Sister George Halvorsen will accompany Mrs. Petersen and the writer to Manchuria. Our hearts rejoice to see these new workers on their way to help finish the work in China.

Again we are assured by the brethren, who have gathered at the pier to bid us Godspeed, that the prayers of the brethren and sisters in the homeland go with us. Among these are Brethren J. W. Christian and H. S. Shaw. Brother Shaw tells us: "We cannot go to the foreign fields, but we are very glad to see these recruits moving to the front. We assure you of our hearty co-operation and prayers." Such words fill our hearts with new courage and strength, as they have done so often in the past when we were in the midst of darkness and heathenism. Surely our brethren in the homeland are doing all they can to strengthen the hands of the missionaries in the foreign fields.

Finally we boarded the ship, and were soon out on the wide ocean, where during the following days we were tossed about on the ever-rolling waves, which brought the much-dreaded seasickness to several of our party. Before we reached Honolulu, however, the sea had calmed somewhat, and the passengers were beginning to enjoy the voyage. In this port we spent a delightful day. Brethren L. L. Hutchinson and F. E. Stafford met us at the wharf, and took us to the newly erected church. This is a neat building, standing as a monument to the living God in this "Paradise of the Pacific," the "melting pot of the nations." In this "Bethel" we tarried a few moments, thanking God for his protection over us thus far, and committing ourselves again unto his care for the remainder of our voyage. God is blessing the efforts put forth by his servants at this place, and the work is prospering.

There are many beautiful scenes in Honolulu, a museum, an aquarium, and buildings of prehistoric interest; but a plunge into the sea, with its ever-rolling surf, is one of the greatest joys that can be offered the visitor in Honolulu. And when the ship, late in the afternoon, started on its course toward Japan, we thought with pleasure of this refreshing incident at the beach.

In Japan we were met by Brethren B. P. Hoffman and A. B. Cole, and also the six missionaries who had preceded us one day from San Francisco; namely, those sailing on the S. S. "Nile." The following day we left Japan, and after four days were glad to set our feet on China's soil. Our brethren in Shanghai gave us a hearty welcome. The workers in the Orient being greatly pressed with the cares of the work, their hearts rejoiced to see this party of sixteen missionaries come to their assistance. From Shanghai our party were scattered to various parts of this great harvest field.

The following day Brother and Sister Halvorsen, together with Mrs. Petersen and the writer, boarded a Japanese steamer bound for Manchuria. After three days' sailing we arrived at Dairen, from which place we traveled by rail to Mukden, reaching our destination after a twelve-hour ride. We were indeed glad to see our home again, and the

brethren and sisters gave us a hearty welcome. In Brother and Sister Edwin Bye's hospitable home we were entertained until we were able to remove the dust which the strong Manchurian winds had blown into our house.

Our hearts are full of courage as we again take up the work of gathering in the lost ones who sit in heathen darkness. Brethren and sisters, pray for the work in Manchuria.

BERNHARD PETERSEN.

* * *

MINNESOTA BIBLE WORKERS' INSTITUTE

WE are instructed in the spirit of prophecy that "the plan of holding Bible readings was a heaven-born idea. There are many, both men and women, who can engage in this branch of missionary labor. Workers may thus be developed who will become mighty men of God."—*Gospel Workers*, p. 192.

During the last few years the Bible-reading work in this conference has been on the decline. Some of the older workers have moved away, and others have entered upon new duties. This has somewhat weakened this line of work. Our good president, Elder E. T. Russell, seeing the dearth of laborers in this branch, called for a number of consecrated sisters to enter the work. That they might become better qualified to labor for souls, a Bible workers' institute was appointed to be held a week prior to the annual camp-meeting.

Accordingly, on May 25 the experienced Bible workers and the newly chosen ones came together on the Little Falls camp-ground. Arrangements had been made for Sister J. F. McClelland, of Fargo, N. Dak., to give the much-needed instruction. She is well qualified for this work, having had a number of years' experience in holding Bible studies in Chicago and other large cities.

A large class assembled in a well-seated pavilion, who not only listened to the good instruction, but acted the parts assigned them. Some gave Bible readings, and others read papers upon various phases of the work. These papers were followed by remarks and questions that gave light to all. The subjects under consideration were: Babylon is fallen, the spirit of prophecy, the 2300 days, obedience, how to study, the nature of man, health and temperance, the sanctuaries, and the home of the saved. These subjects were followed by the reading of papers on the following topics: "The Bible Worker and Charity Work;" "Literature and How to Use It;" "Reading, Study, and Prayer;" "Preparation for the Work;" "How to Reach the Entire Family;" "Best Methods of Holding Attention;" "Personal Consecration of the Worker;" "How to Get the Local Church to Help the Bible Worker;" "Department and Dress."

Special attention was given to the way our sisters should dress to rightly represent the cause of truth. It was said that in these days of indecent fashions a modestly dressed worker will have a stronger influence for good than all the instruction that can be given by precept. It was shown from the Testimonies that Satan is the instigator of the ever-changing fashions.

Five-minute talks were given on the following topics: "How to Obtain Readers," "Keeping a Record of Our Work," "Should Another Bible Worker or Minister Accompany the Worker to Her Bible Study?" "Arrangement and Preparation of Subjects," "How to Overcome Prejudice," "How Long Shall We Continue Studies with Those Who Are Not Brought to a Decision?"

Much was said about workers' being spiritually prepared to reach the hearts of their readers. Every worker should have a quiet place for daily Bible study and secret devotion. Satanic influences stronger than have yet been met are to be encountered, and the foe can be vanquished only by constant faith in Christ.

Twelve new Bible workers have been called into the field and will enter the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Winona, Stillwater, and other cities and villages. During the institute Elder Russell gave an interesting discourse upon the strenuous times in which we live and the rapidity with which prophecy is being fulfilled; and at its close he gave a stirring sermon on the necessity of thorough preparation for the sacred work.

Fine weather, pleasant surroundings, wholesome food served at the large dining tent, and cheerful faces contributed no small part to a very profitable week's prayer and Bible study. It is a week long to be remembered. We look to the future with joyful expectations for a harvest of souls. Really, this Bible institute was one of the most enjoyable and profitable features of our annual encampment. E. HILLIARD.

Montevideo, Minn.

* * *

THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIAN FUNDAMENTALS

THE meetings of the Conference of Christian Fundamentals were held in the Moody Tabernacle, Chicago, which has a seating capacity of about 5,000. It was the second conference of the kind held in this country, the first one being held last year in Philadelphia. Several hundred delegates were in attendance at the Chicago conference, and at some of the meetings the house was filled to its full capacity.

The opening address was given by Dr. W. B. Riley of Minneapolis, an able speaker and one of the leading spirits in the work of the conference. Many stirring addresses were delivered by speakers who knew their subjects. The fundamentals of the Christian religion were defined, and the necessity of adherence to them on the part of all Christians was set forth. The false and anti-Christian character of the modern theology, which is coming in upon the churches like a rising flood, was exposed, and the theories of evolution and Christian Science were condemned in unsparing terms. All efforts to bring in the millennium by any programs of social service, humanitarianism, education, or federation, whether inside the church or out, were likewise condemned. Much emphasis was laid upon the necessity of preaching the word of God, and letting it stand out in contrast with the words of men.

The conference affirmed its belief in the verbal inspiration of the Old and

New Testaments as first penned by the Bible writers.

All this was good; but intermingled with the straight preaching of the word of God was much false theology about the second coming of Christ and the literal return of the Jews to old Jerusalem. The speakers were sincere and very much in earnest, but I could not help being impressed with the thought that there can be no substitute for a knowledge of the truth and for obedience to God's law.

It is the plan of those having this work in charge, to hold hundreds of smaller conferences all over this country and throughout the world, with the hope of awakening the people of the Christian churches to demand that the word of God be preached to them instead of the modern theology which has gained an entrance into so many Christian pulpits. Those with whom I talked on the subject did not believe, however, that the tide of modern theology would be stopped or turned back by this means.

LEON A. SMITH.

* * *

"DREAM OF THE PAST AND THE MODERN WORLD PROBLEMS"

THE readers of the REVIEW will be greatly interested in the article under the above caption in the April number of the *Jagamath College Magazine*, from a non-Christian source. This article shows that our literature is having its influence in the leading educational centers of India. The article is as follows:

"Some three thousand years ago, at the dawn of civilization, Nebuchadnezzar, the great king of Babylon, dreamed a dream, 'wherewith his spirit was troubled, and his sleep brake from him.' The king immediately called 'the magicians, the astrologers, the sorcerers, and the Chaldeans' to interpret the dream to him and to reveal its secret meaning. But none of them could please the king; hence he 'was angry and very furious, and commanded to destroy all the wise men of Babylon.'

"Daniel the prophet was also included among the victims. He, however, desired of the king that he would give him time, and he would furnish to the king the interpretation. He then went to his house, and in a night vision the secret was revealed to him.

"The king in his dream had seen a great image, bright but terrible in form. 'His head was of gold, and his breast and arms were of silver, the lower part of his body and his thighs were of brass, his legs were of iron, and his feet partly of iron, partly of clay. Then came a stone from an unseen hand, which smote the image and broke it in pieces; the image, broken in pieces, became like the chaff of the summer threshing floors; and the wind carried it away, and the stone became a great mountain and filled the whole earth.'

"This was the dream, and Daniel thus explained: 'The head of gold was Nebuchadnezzar, the great king to whom God had given a kingdom and power, strength and glory. The silver represented another kingdom, inferior to his, which should come after him. Then would follow a third kingdom of brass; and a fourth of iron, which breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things. The feet

and toes, partly of iron and partly of clay, represented a kingdom divided, partly strong and partly feeble. And as iron cannot mix with clay, so the two parts of the kingdom would not cleave to each other. The great stone meant that the God of heaven would set up a kingdom which should never be destroyed; that this kingdom would break in pieces and consume all the other kingdoms, and itself should stand forever.'

"Any casual student of history can easily see that the interpretation of Daniel has proved to be true so far as its historical significance is concerned. The Babylonian, or rather the Assyrian, Empire almost came to a close when despotie Belshazzar 'lifted up himself against the Lord of heaven.' He was weighed in the balance and was found wanting. Before long he came to know that—

"'The Mede is at his gate,
The Persian on his throne.'

"The second kingdom, inferior to that of Babylon, arose with the supremacy of the Medes who overthrew the Assyrian Empire about 604 B. C. Afterward the Medes and the Persians became as one people.

"The 'third kingdom of brass,' which bore rule over all the earth, was the kingdom of Greece. It had its heyday of glory when Athens and Sparta began to exert a formidable supremacy over neighboring states. In the fifth century before Christ, Athens reached the zenith of her literary and artistic glory. Athens, the city beautiful, was a veritable haunt of the Muses. But the Peloponnesian War between two rival cities drained Greece of her resources, and left her weak and spiritless, an easy prey to the uncorrupted vigor of the barbarians. Then came the Macedonian invaders. Phillip gradually won over the Greek states, and even the eloquence of Demosthenes could not avail to avert the victor's progress. The Achaean league tried hard for the restoration of Greek independence, and in 147 B. C. it made an abortive attempt to throw off the Roman yoke. Thus the 'fourth kingdom, strong as iron,' was the kingdom of Rome.

"The history of Rome reads like a drama to me—a drama charming and inspiring. It opens with the bloodless struggle between the patricians and the plebeians, protracted for a period of 150 years. A bloodless struggle!—how strange does it sound in this age of the ruthless bloodshed of modern warfare! The mighty mothers and the great heroes, with a spirit of sacrifice and glory stamped in them, pass over the stage, and we are dazzled at the sight. The panoramic scenes close practically some seven centuries after, when Constantine the Great removes the capital to Byzantium.

"'The kingdom shall be divided. And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men; but shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay.' And really the Roman Empire was divided; and the Goths, the Visigoths, the Vandals, the Huns, and others appeared one after another and became lords of the nations of the Old World. From them descended the Teutonic and other races; and for several centuries the kingdoms of Spain,

Italy, Austria, France, Turkey, Denmark, England, and Prussia tried their lot with one another for supremacy. But they could 'not cleave one to another.' There were many compacts which resulted in furious wars and battles, and the last one was the Great War of recent memory.

"We shall now pass on to the other portion of the dream. It prophesies that 'in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom,'—a kingdom of eternal peace and prosperity. Weary and worn out with the strain of sufferings and privations, the world now asks, 'When shall it be set up?' And the Holy Book answers, 'It shall come to pass when 'the earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard' (Isa. 24: 20), and then the Christ shall come again and the millennium shall begin. As the shades of earth's last night of woe and trouble close over a sin-weary world, the promise comes, 'When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh.' Luke 21: 28.

"Is not the earth now reeling to and fro like a drunkard? The wars and the war-aftermaths, famine and pestilence, are working great havoc over the face of the earth. The world-wide influenza, sudden volcanic eruptions, terrible cyclones, are becoming familiar as everyday occurrences. The keen struggle between capital and labor owes its origin principally to naked and houseless poverty. 'The shocks, coming one after another in rapid succession, have galvanized the lifeless multitude, awakening to a sense of its utter helplessness and sending a current of new ambition thrilling through its dreaded frame.'—*Glimpse of the Orient Today.*

"His promise must be fulfilled. A Redeemer—a great Man, be he God, the holy Son of the Christians, or Lord Buddha, or Lord Ahaitanya of the Hindus, or Holy Mahomet of the Moslems, must now come down. 'He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly. Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus.' Rev. 22: 20."

A few points only need correction in the above. It indicates that the light for these last days is shining here and there through unusual channels, guiding those who love truth to the way of life. We are encouraged by this and other evidences of interest in Bible truths for these times. Just now we are trying to take advance steps in India to produce a good supply of suitable literature.

J. E. FULTON.

* * *

CZECHO-SLOVAKS AND JUGO-SLAVS—WHO ARE THEY?

ONE of the real benefits which the people of America are deriving from the World War, is that they are fast becoming acquainted with their so-long-unknown foreign neighbors. The names at the head of this article are but some of the many results of the World War. We are, as it were, forced into a place where we must take note of these liberated nations. We are learning that there are in Europe many peoples who for centuries have struggled for liberty. It has been said that "knowledge produces sympathy." So by learning to know our foreign neighbors, we shall be more able to sympathize with them.

The passing away of the ancient rule of the Hapsburgs is giving to the American people a bit of information concerning European Nationalism, of which they had hitherto been ignorant. With the breaking of the bonds of dynastic rule, there have arisen several nations rich in historical tradition and full of significant influence as to the formation of a new Europe. The Czecho-Slovaks were the first to arrest our attention, the Jugo-Slavs have become equally famed. Both groups are very largely represented in the foreign-born population of the United States of America, but very few of us distinguish them from the other races of Eastern Europe.

Now, since there is such a wonderful interest on the part of our American brethren and sisters in us foreigners, and since there has been and still is more or less confusion as to the application of the names "Czecho-Slovaks" and "Jugo-Slavs," it was suggested to the writer, because of his being one of them, to write an article which would solve the question and settle the various ideas. For frequently some one name is seized upon, and by that all foreigners of less familiar sort are called; thus they become everything else but what they really are. Often the adjective "Slavish" covers all but the English and German people, even the Italians, who are no more Slavs than they are Irish.

This effort is merely to help our brethren and sisters to avoid embarrassment both on their part and on ours, so that when naming us they may do so by our correct names.

In order to do justice to the question, it is necessary to take up the word "Slav" for consideration. It means an ancient member of the great Aryan family of nations, and also its tongue, now dead. Most of the nations now existing in Central Europe are branches of this Slavic race. The word itself is supposed to have been derived from *sláva*—"glory." Some trace it to *slavo*—"word." Others find in it the root idea of servitude—"slavery." However that may be, it is a fact that there are, according to the estimates of the best authorities, about one hundred million Slavs in Eurasia. They are classified in three main groups, as follows: Northern Slavs, Western or Central Slavs, and Southern Slavs.

The first and largest group—the Northern Slavs—includes all the Russians of Russia proper and Siberia, and all the Ruthenians of Ukraina (southern Russia), of north Austria (Galicia), and of northwest Hungary.

The second but smallest group—the Western or Central Slavs—includes the Poles, the Czechs (Bohemians), and the Slovaks. It is a well-known historical fact that Poland was divided among three of her foes; namely, Germany, Austria, and Russia. But now she has become united again under the name of the Polish Republic. The Czechs (Bohemians) and Slovaks have also become a unit politically, forming the Czecho-Slovakian Republic. The former is composed of Austria, Bohemia proper, Moravia, and part of Silesia; the latter takes in all of northern Hungary. Though Czecho-Slovakia is a political unit, it is composed of two somewhat related yet distinct nations, as its name suggests.

Each has had its own language and literature for centuries back, but in their past history they were very closely associated. Their sympathy for each other has resulted in their liberation from the yoke of their oppressors and their political unity, which gives them strength.

The third, but second largest, group of Slavs is the Jugo-Slavs. It includes all the Southern Slavs of southwest Austria, south Hungary, Serbia, and Montenegro; also Bulgaria, linguistically but not politically. The first part of the word—Jugo—means in the old Slav, "southern;" and since the Serbians, Croatsians, and Slovenes, who united politically to form the state of Jugo-Slavia, are all Slavs, we have the Southern Slavs. So we must always bear in mind that Jugo-Slavia is composed of three nations and languages; namely, Serbians of Serbia proper, Montenegro, southern Hungary (Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Banát); Croatsians of southwest Hungary (Croatia proper, Slavonia, and Bosnia); and the Slovenes of southwest Austria (Carniola, Carinthia, Istria, and Styria).

The language of the Serbs, Montenegrins, and Croats is identical, but there is a difference in their literature. The Serbs and Montenegrins, being orthodox Greek Catholics, use the Cyrillic alphabet, as do the Russians; while the Croatsians, on the other hand, being Roman Catholics, use the Latin script. The Slovenes are very closely related to the Serbo-Croats, and use the Latin script, being Roman Catholics also; yet they have a distinct language.

The foregoing covers in brief all the three branches of Slavs. As stated, the Northern Slavs are Russians and Ruthenians; Western or Central Slavs are Poles, Czechs, and Slovaks; Southern, or Jugo-Slavs, are Serbians, Croatsians, Slovenes, and Bulgarians. These all belong to the Slavic race, but no one of them alone constitutes that race, any more than would the Germans, Scandinavians, or Dutch, taken separately, constitute the Teutonic race.

ANDREW HAJNAL.

(To be continued)

* * *

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS OUGHT TO LEAD THE WORLD IN ADVERTISING THE GOSPEL

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS ought to lead the world in advertising. Are we not commissioned of God to proclaim to all the world the most solemn and important message since the days of Noah? Has not God declared specifically that the third angel's message is to be given to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people? Has he not told us it is to go with the swiftness of an angel's flight, and with "a loud voice"? Has he not said that the warning is to resound through the earth "as when a lion roareth"? Why, then, should not Seventh-day Adventists utilize every legitimate method which has been found efficient in reaching the masses?

Our workers had 1,362 articles printed in the newspapers of the Pacific Union field last year. If each of us will take it upon himself to write this year just one more article than last year, there will be 1,500 articles in the newspapers in 1920, and instead of 460 columns of space, there will be 500 columns for the

year. Not only should such newspaper activity prevail in the Pacific Union, but all over the world.

I was interested a few days ago in reading a story by Charles Stelzle, the well-known church worker, and will pass it on to you:

"One night last winter I went to a suburban town of about twenty thousand, to give an address under the auspices of a church brotherhood. Being ignorant of the location of the church in which the meeting was to be held, the drug store across from the station offered a convenient place at which to secure this information.

"Can you tell me where the First Presbyterian Church is?" I asked one of the clerks behind the counter.

"No," he replied, with some hesitation.

"Turning to another clerk, he said:

"George, tell this gentleman where he can find the Presbyterian Church."

"I don't know just where it is," the assistant answered, "but I believe that it's about three blocks down this way," pointing in a southerly direction.

"To make sure that I should waste no time, a young man who stood on the corner was asked the same question. He had never heard of the church. On the street a young woman was politely requested to show me the way to the church, but she, too, was ignorant as to its whereabouts.

"Just as I was opposite to what I supposed was the building of which I was in search, a young man came rushing out of a store to drop an awning.

"Say, young fellow," I called out cheerily, "where's the First Presbyterian Church?"

"I'm not sure," he said, "but I think that's it just across the way."

"What was the trouble? Was this a new church enterprise in an obscure part of town, concerning which the community had not yet had time to become acquainted? Not at all. The church was one of the most prominent in the city. It was more than one hundred years old. It stood on the most traveled corner of the city, in a beautiful little square. Every street car in town passed by its door. The steeple could be seen from almost any point within a mile. But here were five different persons within three blocks of the church, three of them salespeople in popular stores, and presumably all of them residents of the town, who did not know where this church was.

"Probably the pastor of the church, all of its officers, and most of its members, took it for granted that every man, woman, and child in town at least knew where the church could be found, to say nothing about its services and the things for which it stands.

"At first thought, the actual situation seems unpardonable, but general experience and practical experiment have proved that about the same condition exists in nearly every city and town of any size in this country. Most men outside the church are ignorant of the location, and especially of the work, of particular church enterprises in the cities in which they live.

"The burden of this matter rests upon the church, not upon the man outside the church. For be it known to all churchmen, that there is no specific command in Scripture for the non-Christian to at-

tend the church. There are many commands which have to do with church attendance, but all of them refer exclusively to the Christian. It must be quite evident, therefore, that the church is placed in the position of a solicitor—an advertiser—who must so *attractively* and so *convincingly* present his proposition, that it will appeal to those who have a perfect right to buy or not to buy. In other words, there is no particular authority vested in the church, which gives it the power to insist that men should come into its organization, unless they have, by virtue of their confession of Christ, already committed themselves to the cause which the church represents.

"While protesting against the interference of the state and insisting that they do not depend upon superstition or ecclesiastical authority to secure a hearing, nevertheless some churches have quite unconsciously relied upon these influences of former days and other lands, to bring the people within the influence of their ministry; and they have been surprised because the people have not come."

Let us likewise strive for *excellence* in the articles and advertising published. "The church advertisement should always be refined, even when prominent," remarked Mr. Stelzle. "It should never force itself upon people in an objectionable manner. . . . The church may get a great deal of publicity which does not help it in the least. To advertise means to 'advert,' or 'turn to.' Certain kinds of publicity turn 'from' instead of 'to,' therefore it is not so much a question of making a church known, as of making it favorably known. This is true of advertising."

The same principle is given us in "Testimonies for the Church," Volume VII, page 150, where we are told:

"Great care should be exercised in the choice and preparation of the matter that is to go to the world. The greatest caution and discrimination are needed. Our energies should be devoted to the publication of literature of the purest quality and the most elevating character."

No doubt you have seen the frequent references to an increasing paper shortage. This threatens to cut the size of newspapers, and to curtail both advertising and news reports.

We are now living in the "little time" of seeming peace mentioned in the Testimonies, Volume I, page 268. The end cannot be far distant.

In view of these things, and of the Master's commission, let us step into all his opening providences, continuing to write for the newspapers whenever possible, and striving to maintain a high standard of excellence in the items which go to the public. FRANK A. COFFIN.

* * *

THE Passion Play of Oberammergau, which should have been given this year if the age-long custom of exhibitions had been followed, has been postponed until next year, because of the scarcity of food supplies and the inability of the people of the town to entertain the thousands of visitors who come on such occasions. For seven centuries this play has been given once every ten years by the inhabitants of this village in Bavaria.

Missionary Volunteer Department

M. E. KERN - - - - - Secretary
MATILDA BRICKSON ANDROSS, Asst. Secretary
MEADE MACGUIRE }
C. A. RUSSELL } - - - - - Field Secretaries
J. F. SIMON }

REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT OF THE GEORGIA CONFERENCE

For the Year 1918-19

"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!" is a statement made a long time ago by the servant of the Lord.

We have a small army of young people in the Georgia Conference, and they are partly trained for service. Perhaps you would be interested in learning about the advancement this army has made during the last year, — how much ground has been taken from the enemy; how many prisoners set free, instead of captured.

One hundred ninety-two of the young people in the conference have joined this army of workers, and they are divided into fourteen companies. Ten of these companies are Senior societies, and the remaining four are Junior.

Forty-one recruits have been received by baptism during the last year. As the purpose of the Missionary Volunteer work is to win souls, we are indeed thankful to see that so many of our young people have taken this step; but there are many more who should enlist in the army, so may each society be an active recruiting station; for there is no drafting done — only willing recruits are accepted.

For some reason forty-five of the soldiers have not reported any work done during the last year, and I am wondering if they will come up on "pay day" for their reward.

However, in the training camps we find 115 young people who are taking the Reading Course, and during the year thirty-nine certificates have been issued to those who have finished the course.

Many others are doing intensive training, so as to be ready for the examination in manual of arms, or the Standard of Attainment, which will come in December. The Standard of Attainment covers all the rules and regulations of the army, as well as its history, and each soldier should work for the chevron which is given to one who completes the course. Three have already done so this year, and are the proud possessors of certificates.

One hundred forty-three arise at *veille* and spend a few moments with the "mighty Captain" by observing the Morning Watch. The food of this army is spiritual, and the rations are labeled "Morning Watch" and "Bible Year." It is during the Morning Watch hour that the armor is buckled on which makes one impregnable to the "darts of the enemy." Daily 115 are found carefully reading the great book of instruction, the Bible, endeavoring to complete the reading in one year. Prayer is the channel of communication with the Commander-in-Chief, and success can be at-

tained only by keeping in constant touch with him.

Not only is our army in training; it has seen active service.

One thousand twelve messages in the form of missionary letters have been sent into the enemy's lines, and 657 of these messages have been responded to.

Five thousand fifty-eight times have our soldiers crossed the line and had personal talks with these interested ones.

Eight hundred eighty-three special meetings have been held, where propaganda work was carried on by studying the loving letter of our Commander.

The subscriptions to our periodicals amounted to 109.

Ammunition in the form of 5,505 papers and magazines and 3,027 books was paid for by those on the other side; and 7,072 rounds of these small shells and 631 bombs, besides, were effectually used by our young army.

One thousand twenty shrapnel pieces, or tracts, were used at the expense of the enemy, and 3,149 came out of our own expense fund.

The Red Cross workers are in this army too, and 2,948 hours were spent in Christian help work; 408 articles of clothing were given away, and 259 wounded received medical attention. The Juniors carried 354 bouquets to the sick and wounded; \$97.70 was spent in feeding the unfortunate, 322 Scripture cards were given to them, and 77 signed the pledge of total abstinence, joining the ranks of the "drys."

Our soldiers paid \$1,616.30 in tithe for "Liberty Bonds" to help support the officers at headquarters, \$166.86 for ammunition and supplies for themselves, and \$701.08 to support Captain and Mrs. Nelson, who are holding the fort in the southern part of South America, and to support other workers in foreign fields. To help the poor \$12.83 was spent, and \$191.74 was raised for the suffering Armenians.

With other armies, we have seen "honorable retreats," and have read the armistice which has been signed; but in this army there is to be no backward movement, no giving of ground to the enemy, no land laid waste, no homes desolated, no children made orphans, no wives widowed; for the motto is, "The love of Christ constraineth us." Love and not hatred is the impelling force.

Yes, we are out for territory, and shall be satisfied with nothing less than the whole world. The aim ever before us is, "The advent message to all the world in this generation;" and the pledge which each recruit signs is, "Loving the Lord Jesus, I promise to take an active part in the work of the Young People's Missionary Volunteer Society, doing what I can to help others and to finish the work of the gospel in all the world."

As stated before, no drafts are made; only willing recruits are wanted. The time of enlistment is now. The period of service is to the close of the war. Then as plenipotentiaries the conquerors will sit around the peace table in the New Jerusalem, deciding the punishment of the vanquished forces. When this warfare is finished, each soldier will be given a homestead in the redeemed territory, where there will be no more invasions.

What can you do to help this little army? We want more recruits. Are

there young people in your church who are not active in this service? Choose some good officer to form a company of volunteers and train them for service. Buy Reading Course books for them, and help them in studying for the Standard of Attainment. Help them to get their ammunition, and encourage them in their work. Prevent desertion by loving and timely counsel. Pray for the recruits and for the regulars.

This little band is going on to victory. May the Lord give us each a greater burden for the young people in our conference. May the coming year see a much greater advancement than has been made in any previous year. May each of our young people be able to say, when the work is finished, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day."

MRS. K. R. HAUGHEY.

* * *

CRYSTALLIZING THE MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER WORK

We remember only about a tenth of what we hear; but the things which we actually see, read, or experience, generally leave a lasting impression on the mind. So I believe that, ordinarily, greater results come from reading a statement than from hearing the same words spoken. Then if lasting impressions for good come from reading, let us read.

We have been holding in our conference (New Jersey) a series of Missionary Volunteer institutes. We began with two general institutes, one in each end of the State, hoping, by calling in delegates from all the churches, to reach every young people's society. We definitely outlined the organization of our department, and succeeded in quite thoroughly instructing the officers of most of our societies in regard to carrying on their work.

During the last three months we have carried this instruction into nearly every church in the conference. This local campaigning has given our twenty-four societies, with their 350 members, a better knowledge of their work and a definite objective in it.

In all these meetings we have strongly emphasized the importance of circulating freely the Missionary Volunteer literature,—of giving every young person an opportunity to acquaint himself with that part of the message which most concerns him. We urged every society, and as many individuals as possible, to secure not only the Manuals and Reading Course books, but also a complete set of the Missionary Volunteer leaflets.

Practically every society and many individual members have availed themselves of these helps. I now find the book, "Missionary Volunteers and Their Work," in general use. We have nearly reached our Reading Course goal in one quarter, and our young people everywhere are reading and enjoying the leaflets. I wish especially to emphasize the importance of the leaflets, for they contain the kernel of what we want our young people to know. There are forty-six of them, bearing numbers between 2 and 69. They deal with vital and interesting subjects, all relating to the

young people's work. The set may be had for 75 cents. The later issues, some just off the press, are better, I think, than the earlier ones. But we need the whole forty-six. We have found that an energetic circulation of these leaflets bears abundant fruit. Ministers, young people's workers, and all others can get much help and a new incentive from them. Read them.

DONALD WARREN.

Home Missionary Department

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

SPECIAL PRAYER

Sunset Vespers, Sabbath, July 17; Publishing Interests at Buenos Aires, South America

FOR twenty-three years Seventh-day Adventists have been operating a printing plant at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and there has been an ever-increasing demand for the Spanish literature containing the third angel's message which is published there. The periodicals which this plant sends out are listed as follows:

El Atalaya, a twenty-page monthly journal.

La Revista Adventista, a sixteen-page semi-monthly.

El Monitor de la Juventud, a paper for young people.

Lecciones para la Escuela Sabatica, Sabbath school lessons for the entire Spanish field.

The total publishing house sales for the first half of 1919 amounted to \$59,113.87, as against \$47,608.40 for the same period of the previous year. A linotype and some new binding machinery have recently been installed, and the work is in a prosperous condition.

In Argentina, as in all other fields, the colporteur with the printed page pioneers the way. As these faithful workers blaze the trail, they are quickly followed by the consecrated lay members of the church, who scatter smaller books, tracts, and papers; and so, over hill and dale, through jungle and forest, are made paths of truth and righteousness, and a people are prepared for the coming of the Prince of Peace. Let us pray for the work and workers in South America; and as we pray, let us work with renewed energy, each in his own portion of the Master's vineyard.

* * *

THE MODEL CHURCH—NO. 4

"AFTER these things I saw another angel come down from heaven, having great power; and the earth was lightened with his glory." Rev. 18:1. This verse in the closing portion of Holy Writ presents to us the culminating point of the greatest movement to be found in the annals of Biblical history. It is the loud cry of the third angel.

A Climax in Every Movement

We study with interest the events connected with the work of God since the days of the apostles, and find that every great religious movement has had its

climax, or turning point,—a time of new and startling events.

This is especially noticeable in the record of apostolic days. Christ had given his last command to his disciples, coupling with it the promise of heaven's special blessing in the early rain: "Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth." Acts 1: 8. These words virtually marked the opening of the apostolic movement, but its climax was not reached until the events of Pentecost, and the great forward movement of carrying the gospel to the Gentiles.

Closely linked with this great forward movement in the days of the apostolic church came the terrible persecution immediately following the stoning of Stephen, which specifically marked the turning point and the opening of a new era in world evangelization. The great archenemy has always suffered defeat in his efforts to overthrow the work of God by martyrdom and wholesale persecution. The records of history clearly reveal the fact that martyrdom and persecution have ever been the sowing of the seed which brought an abundant harvest for the work of God. Referring to this principle in apostolic days, the following words from the servant of God are pertinent:

"The persecution that came upon the church in Jerusalem resulted in giving a great impetus to the work of the gospel. Success had attended the ministry of the word in that place, and there was danger that the disciples would linger there too long, unmindful of the Saviour's commission to go to all the world. Forgetting that strength to resist evil is best gained by aggressive service, they began to think that they had no work so important as that of shielding the church in Jerusalem from the attacks of the enemy. Instead of educating the new converts to carry the gospel to those who had not heard it, they were in danger of taking a course that would lead all to be satisfied with what had been accomplished. To scatter his representatives abroad, where they could work for others, God permitted persecution to come upon them. Driven from Jerusalem, the believers 'went everywhere preaching the word.'—*The Acts of the Apostles,*" p. 105.

The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century

A little farther along the line of history we come to the days of the Reformation. The climax of this great movement was not reached until the day Martin Luther nailed his ninety-five theses to the church door at Wittenberg. The Waldenses, Wycliffe, Huss, Jerome, and others had all acted their part in kindling the fires which for a time burned beneath the surface of the religious world. However, the great conflagration spread, and the Reformation assumed marvelous proportions immediately following Luther's separation from Rome. Referring to the days following this event, we are told that "the Reformer's writings and his doctrine were extending to every nation in Christendom. The work spread to Switzerland and Holland. Copies of his writings found their way to France and Spain. In England his teachings were

received as the word of life. To Belgium and Italy also the truth had extended. Thousands were awakening from their deathlike stupor to the joy and hope of a life of faith."—*The Great Controversy,*" p. 139.

The Message of the Third Angel

To make a present-day application of the principles enunciated in the preceding paragraphs, we refer briefly to the message and work to which God has called this people. The message of the third angel is to be the last warning and entreaty God will give a lost world before the termination of human history. "In the days of the voice of the seventh angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God should be finished, as he hath declared to his servants the prophets." Rev. 10: 7. "The voice of the seventh angel" in this verse, and the message of the "third angel" in Revelation 14: 9-12, coincide in point of time. As a people, we are thoroughly convinced that this great movement began in 1844. For more than seventy years the message of the third angel has been sounding to the ends of the earth. Thousands of men and women have espoused its cause; scores and hundreds of our young men and women have laid their lives upon the altar for service in the fields beyond; many laborers who have passed the meridian of life, gave their best through the years to proclaim this message; institutions and churches have sprung up; and at this hour God's people look with satisfaction at the wonderful progress that has been made.

With earnest solicitude we ask, Have we accomplished all that God designed we should do? Is there not a greater work to be done before the close of human probation? As an answer to these questions, we refer again to Revelation 18: 1. "Another angel" is to come down from heaven, having great power, and the earth is to be "lightened with his glory." The work of this angel represents the grand climax, or turning point,—the "loud cry" of the third angel.

As an added suggestion in regard to the setting of the "loud cry" in the chronology of closing events, we refer to the concluding verses of the seventeenth chapter of Revelation. It follows immediately after the opening of an aggressive warfare against the church of God, and continues during a period of great persecution. True to the apostolic principle, the mightiest works of the church will be witnessed in the darkest hours of its history. It will be in these days that the greatest power will be manifested in the church, and the leadings of divine Providence will be most clearly discerned.

"In visions of the night representations passed before me of a great reformatory movement among God's people."—*Testimonies for the Church,*" Vol. IX, p. 126.

This movement, as pictured by the spirit of prophecy, is identical with the loud cry of the third angel as given in the first verse of the eighteenth chapter of Revelation. Let us study carefully this "reformatory movement," and some of its distinguishing features, which will open to our churches greater fields of endeavor in winning souls to this message.

H. K. CHRISTMAN.

Medical Missionary Department

L. A. HANSEN - - - - - Secretary
H. W. MILLER, M. D. } Assistant Secretaries
FRANKE COBBAN }
P. T. MAGAN - - - - - Field Secretary for West

A DAY'S CLINIC AT A MISSION HOSPITAL

It was a cold gray day in November. The rain had kept up, a steady down-pour all day. The "outside girl" swallowed her dinner quickly and hurried in to register the patients. The waiting-room was already filled with the sick, both white and colored. Starting at the front row, she took the name and address and collected the dime from each one in turn. After registering them all, she sat back in her chair, picked up a book, and began to read while waiting for the doctor to appear.

As she read, it occurred to her that she might do some good by reading to the waiting patients some simple story that they could easily comprehend. She read to them from "The Ministry of Healing," and they were all so quiet and interested that they forgot their aches and pains.

Finally the doctor arrived and began to treat the patients. One little boy seemed to be suffering very much with his shoulder, so the doctor called him first. On examination, it was found that he had a dislocated shoulder. After working with the little fellow's arm for some time, the doctor at last slipped the bone back into place, bandaged it, and sent him home.

A colored girl dressed in bright silks in typical Negro style, came to the office and insisted upon seeing the doctor immediately. She was not willing to sit back with the other patients and wait her turn. When she found she could not have her way, she indignantly left the building.

The next patient who came in was a young man with two large carbuncles on the back of his neck. While the doctor opened and dressed these, the nurse vaccinated the three children who had been sent there by the school inspector.

The last patient was a little girl who several weeks before had been badly burned on her arm and all over her back. The muscles of her arm had become shortened, and it was almost impossible for the child to raise it. The doctor treated it by bathing it with a warm saline solution and then applying a preparation of paraffin to exclude the air. He told her to come back every other day and have it treated until the sore was healed and she should regain the use of her arm.

Just as he was finishing this treatment, a colored woman rushed in and said she must have the doctor at once, as her daughter was having a "fit." The doctor and nurse went across the street as soon as they could, and on entering the woman's house, discovered that her daughter was having an epileptic fit. There were eight or ten colored people standing around trying to get the girl to be quiet, but the more they tried the worse she became. The doctor persuaded the people to leave the room while the nurse put the girl on a couch and

loosened her clothing; and getting a cork from the mother, he put it between the girl's teeth to keep her from biting her tongue. She was soon quieted; and after giving her mother instructions to let her lie perfectly quiet and to keep people away from her, the doctor and nurse returned to the hospital.

Standing at the gate by the clinic door was a very poorly clad woman, with a small child whose face and clothes were covered with blood. They took the child in, washed it, and found that it had a gash cut from its eye up to the middle of the scalp. The doctor sutured the wound, dressed it, and sent the child home.

As it was now past supper time, they closed the clinic and went to supper. Later the nurse returned and cleaned up the office, preparatory to another day of clinic.

LOIS PHILIPS.

Educational Department

W. E. HOWELL - - - - - Secretary
G. M. JOHN - - - - - Assistant Secretary
SARAH E. PECK, Asst. Elementary Education

BROADVIEW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

THE Broadview Theological Seminary has just closed another prosperous year. The last days were replete with good things. The graduates were thirteen in number, two of whom had finished sixteen grades. The enrolment for the year was 162.

We are grateful for the divine aid and protection which have been so manifest in our school the last year. None have been seriously handicapped by accident or sickness, although for a while some were afflicted with the "flu" or colds. Devastating storms came threateningly near, but no damage or loss resulted within the confines of our school property. We feel that the Lord has been merciful and kind to us.

The class of 1920 issued a graduation number of our *Bulletin*—a number which reflects great credit on their ability and enterprise, and which compares well with other similar publications issued by our higher institutions. The program rendered on class night was both interesting and instructive. The decorations were the most tasteful ever seen in Broadview. A deep and lasting impression of our school as a highly practical training center for our foreign young people, remains with all who were present on this occasion.

The baccalaureate sermon was given by Prof. J. M. Erikson, the dean of our school of theology; this address, as well as the rest of the program on this occasion, was in the Swedish language. He gave an eloquent and inspiring exposition of Matthew 24: 14. The chapel was filled to overflowing on this occasion, as well as on the two other occasions of this last day of our school year—Sabbath, May 22.

In the afternoon Elder C. B. Haynes gave a very inspiring consecration sermon, emphasizing God's saving love and grace, and how this should lead us to surrender all to him for service now and evermore. A deep solemnity per-

vaded the audience, and with scarcely any exception they signified by rising to their feet their desire and determination to devote their lives to God and to his service.

The commencement address was given in the evening by Prof. C. C. Lewis, of Washington, D. C. His instructive message was mainly directed to the graduates, but was intensely practical and beneficial to the entire audience. The text was 2 Timothy 2: 15: "*Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.*" (The italics indicate the four divisions of his discourse.)

The songs and the music, under the able direction of Professor Osborn, deserve special mention, and were important factors in making all the closing programs inspiring and elevating.

During the year the students organized themselves into a Students' Advance Movement, which, under the efficient leadership of Gust B. Lindsay, is destined to accomplish great things for our seminary. Their motto is, "For a Broad View of Service," and their goal is an enrolment of 250 students next year. This organized body consists of two armies, designated the "Advancers" and the "Boosters," and if the enthusiasm which pervades these groups is any indication of success, we are confident they will reach their goal.

But this marked and steady increase in attendance calls for increased accommodations; so it became imperative to begin the erection of a new dormitory to accommodate about eighty students. This is already well under way, but lack of means, as well as difficulty in securing material, threatens seriously to delay the work. We do hope and pray that the necessary means will be forthcoming, that the building may be ready for the increased attendance next fall. No more worthy enterprise than this could loosen the purse strings of God's people, as this is one of the most important training centers for workers for many nations, kindreds, tongues, and peoples. Last year no less than thirteen different nationalities made up our student body.

Foreign Mission Bands were organized among the students last year, with the object of making a special study of the peoples, conditions, and needs of different foreign fields. They have strongly contributed to the spiritual life of our school.

During the year, as a result of revival efforts, twelve students were buried with Christ by baptism.

All have greatly appreciated the stirring and timely lectures with which we have been favored by our General Conference brethren and others who visited our school during the year. Among those who thus contributed to the spiritual inspiration and uplift of faculty and students may be mentioned Elders A. G. Daniells, W. A. Spicer, W. W. Prescott, B. G. Wilkinson, C. B. Haynes, and Guy Dail.

May the Lord continue to bless and prosper our Broadview Theological Seminary, that it may be in the future, as it has been in the past, instrumental in giving the great threefold message of truth in many foreign tongues to many peoples who are seeking for light and salvation.

A. SWEDBERG.

GRAYSVILLE ACADEMY

REALIZING that many of our REVIEW readers are interested in the educational work of the South, it is with pleasure that I give briefly the summary of the work at Graysville Academy for the last year.

Following the moving of the Southern Training School to Ooltewah, its successor, the Graysville Academy, was operated by the Graysville church as a day school. One year ago the Cumberland Conference voted to accept the liberal offer of the Graysville church, and took the institution over as a conference academy.

At this time it was decided to open what was formerly the boys' dormitory of the Southern Training School. With no furniture, nor any other dormitory equipment at all, we launched out. The necessary furniture was secured, and a number of changes were made in the building, making it convenient for the boarding department. This building has served as the home of both boys and girls. A steam pipe line was put in, connecting the home with the main heating plant. Numerous other improvements were made, among which was the converting of the basement of the academy building into a gymnasium. The students themselves raised the money for this enterprise.

More land has been secured for the school, and several acres of strawberries have been set out.

The books, as audited by Brother Abernathy, the union conference auditor, show a net gain for the last school year of \$2,282.65, and an operating gain of \$438.14. This means that the school was operated entirely on its own earnings, with a surplus of \$438.14. We thank our heavenly Father for his continued blessing.

The enrolment of the school reached 127. Of this number several were from families not of our faith. Among these were children of the banker, the station agent, the county health officer, the postmaster, the mayor, the sheriff, and the Methodist minister. There is a well-equipped public school in the place, but some prefer to send their children to our school rather than to the public school.

The Lord has abundantly blessed us spiritually. When the baccalaureate sermon was given on the last Sabbath, there was but one member of the graduating class of twelve who was not a church member. That afternoon, at the baptismal service, it was indeed a pleasure to see this last member of the class baptized in the stream at the foot of the academy land. During part or all of the year there have been in operation prayer bands, a Christian help band, a literature and correspondence band, and a Dorcas band. A live interest has been taken in the work of the Missionary Volunteers. It has been indeed an inspiration to see the keen interest these dear young people have taken in spiritual things.

During this year we have learned to love these people of the great Southland, and now as we go to answer a call to Emmanuel Missionary College, we leave a prayer that God will abundantly bless Graysville Academy.

H. E. EDWARDS, *Principal.*

News and Miscellany

Notes and clippings from the daily and weekly press

— Reports state that Emperor Yoshihito of Japan has suffered a physical and mental collapse. The appointment of a regent is being considered by officials of the Empire.

— Gen. John J. Pershing will retire from active duty in the army within a few months, according to a recent announcement by Secretary Baker of the War Department.

— The first woman to be appointed to the German cabinet, who is also said to be the first woman cabinet executive in the world, is Dr. Gertrude Baumer. President Ebert recently made her minister of home affairs. One of her duties will be to look after the public school children of the nation. She has been a member of the national assembly for some time.

— Lady Astor, recently elected member of the English Parliament, is attracting much attention. She is in favor of prohibition, and believes the country and the world would be better and happier if there were no liquor in it. She is said to be a center of attraction in Parliament, and is exerting a powerful influence for better legislation on numerous questions.

— The frigate "Richmond," relic of the great American battle fleet of sixty years ago, is a mass of charred oak and twisted metal on the beach of Eastport, Maine. She was built at Norfolk sixty-two years ago, and was burned for the value of her copper and brass. The "Richmond" was 225 feet long, and was a full-rigged battleship with sixteen boilers. More than 200 tons of copper will be recovered.

— Levi P. Morton, former Vice-President of the United States, and former governor of New York, died at his home, Ellerslie, Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, the evening of May 16, on the ninety-sixth anniversary of his birth. Levi Parsons Morton was the twenty-second Vice-President of the United States, the running mate of Benjamin Harrison in 1888. When aged 71 he rounded out his political life as governor of New York State. He began life as a poor boy but forged his way to the front until he became one of the great money powers of the country. He was a descendant of George Morton, of York, England, who raised funds to send the Pilgrims to America on the "Mayflower." Levi was working as clerk in a country store at fourteen, and was proprietor of his own little dry goods store at twenty-one. He started his banking career at twenty-eight as a partner of Junius S. Morgan, father of the late Pierpont Morgan, and ten years later established his own firm of L. P. Morton & Co., which became the fiscal agent of the Government. He has been a member of Congress, minister to France, governor of New York, Vice-President of the United States, and founder of a financial institution of commanding strength and prestige. The death of Mr. Morton leaves us without a living ex-Vice-President.

— Astounding revelations of graft, mounting into the millions, in the supplies shipped to the American Expeditionary Forces during the war, have been made in the course of taking an inventory of army stocks bought from the United States by France last year. At one A. E. F. depot there were found to be piled up a full mile of cases marked "bottles of ink" or "canned food." Only the top layer of each box consisted of full bottles or cans; the rest of the bottles and cans were empty. Hundreds of thousands of pairs of "woolen" underclothes were found to be cotton of the poorest quality; while a vast number of cases designated as containing clothing were either empty or refilled with a jumble of material in the worst possible condition. Investigation showed that at another depot there were five miles of supplies, including beds, munitions, jam, shaving soap, gasoline, and more than 50,000 cases of baby underwear, baby socks, and baby bonnets. The French are puzzled by these remarkable discoveries, and are wondering for what possible use the Americans could have intended these things.

— If the refloating of the "Lusitania" proves successful, it will result in the division of at least \$15,000,000 between a French salvaging company, the British government, and the Cunard Line, according to a recent announcement by the directors of the Cunard Steamship Company. Although extensive preparations are being made for the venture, the Cunard Company does not expect success, pointing out that the size of the vessel and the depth to be overcome will make the operation the costliest in the history of such work. Nevertheless the wealth of jewelry, gold, and silver bars known to have gone down with the ship, offers an unprecedented inducement to the salvage company. Experts have decided that it will be necessary to cut the vessel into five portions, exclude the water from the holds under pressure, and then bring the sections together when the surface is reached. At least a year will be required for the completion of this work.

— In the contest for the \$10,000 prizes offered by Truxton Beale for the best Republican platform written by a Republican not over twenty-five years of age, the first, second, and third prizes were all captured by college students. Mr. Beale donated this money in memory of his son, who lost his life as an aviator in the war. The first prize of \$6,000 was won by C. S. Joslyn, Springfield, Mass., now a student working his way through Harvard University; the second prize of \$3,000 went to H. B. Wilson of Philadelphia, a student of the University of Pennsylvania; while the winner of the third prize of \$1,000 was W. P. Smith, a student of the University of Michigan.

— Alarmed at reports that plans for home canning of fruits are being abandoned on account of the shortage of sugar, the State college of Rhode Island is urging canning without sugar, which, it states, is not essential for the process. "Simply add hot water instead of hot sirup," is the advice given. Home canners are also urged to use methods of cold pack canning which will keep products in perfect condition.

— The world's debt is estimated by a leading bank at \$200,000,000,000; it was \$40,000,000,000 in 1914. Paper currency throughout the world has increased 600 per cent since 1914, while the gold reserve behind it has increased only 40 per cent.

— Many a schoolboy who had learned to spell "milk" and "cow" was surprised later to learn that he did not know how to spell "milch cow." Some have always refused to learn it, and now the Department of Agriculture says they are right. The department has officially adopted "milk cow" and rejected the antiquated "milch cow."

— Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, has now invented a new hydroplane boat that is capable of a speed of seventy-one miles an hour. Recent experiments, carried on under direction of the naval experts, have shown that this unique vessel can carry two torpedoes, and it would doubtless have been put into practical use had the war continued.

— A unique way of making a living which an Eastern woman has found profitable is raising bees for their stingers. A sale of some fifty thousand stingers in the course of a year requires only two colonies of bees, and is worth as much as the honey from fifty colonies. The stingers are bought by manufacturing druggists for the formic acid which they contain.

— Oil consumption in this country is now running ahead of production, and the situation is growing alarming. The geological survey reports that 3,400,000 barrels of crude oil were taken from the reserve supply during the first three months of this year. Our oil output in most fields is now on the decline; there are more buyers than sellers, and prices are bound to climb.

— The tide of alien travel has again set toward America, and Ellis Island is receiving immigrants at the rate of more than 8,000 a week. Reservists who hastened to Europe at the time of their countries' need are now flocking back by thousands. Out of 100,000 Italians who left, it is estimated that 60,000 will return. They are attracted by the high pay for workers, and most of them are reporting at the mines and steel mills.

— A real cure for leprosy has apparently been evolved, according to the announcement of Surgeon-General Hugh S. Cumming, of the Public Health Service. After being treated with a preparation of chaulmoogra oil, known as "ethyl ester," for over a year, forty-eight members of the Hawaiian leper colony were paroled in October, 1919, and up to the present time have remained free from the disease. The treatment has been carried on at the Leprosy Investigation Station at Kalihi, Hawaii, under the direction of Dr. J. T. McDonald, director of the station. The lepers come willingly for treatment, it is said, and a recent inspection by Hawaiian health authorities has failed to disclose a single hidden case of leprosy. Study of the new treatment began with the observation that now and then the course of the disease was checked by the use of chaulmoogra oil, which is a product of a Burmese tree of the plum family.

—Nathan Straus, millionaire philanthropist of New York, has announced plans to convert properties in New Jersey and in the Adirondacks into homes for soldiers. The properties are estimated to be worth more than \$1,000,000. The homes, he stated, will be open for all races, colors, and creeds.

—In a \$175,000 suit brought by the British government in the king's name against Ernest Harrah, a New York steel broker, damages to the amount of \$52,575 were awarded to "King George of Great Britain and Ireland." It was alleged that Harrah failed to deliver steel scrap according to contract.

—The new swimming pool at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., was opened with various swimming contests among the one-legged and legless soldiers at that place. Lieutenant Fletcher, of Texas, who lost both legs in the war, thrilled the spectators by climbing to the top of the fifteen-foot tower and plunging into the waters of the pool.

—From records in the War Risk Insurance Bureau it appears that there were enough Smiths in the American war army to make fifteen regiments. The Johnsons made eleven, the Browns eight, while the Joneses, Williamses, and Millers furnished more than seven each. Next in order came the Andersons, Davises, Wilsons, Moores, and Taylors.

—Hearing the roar of a lion on the second floor front, the manager of the Belleclair Hotel, New York, started an investigation, and found that among his guests was Jim, the pet lion of T. R. Zann. The lion was only hungry, and when fed he wagged his tail in quiet contentment. That, however, did not prevent his being immediately evicted. He had been brought in, while quiet, in a piano box, and had counted upon waiting there until passports could be secured for Cape Town, Africa, his destination.

—Plans for the largest hotel in the world have been published in Chicago. The hotel will be in five units, with the present Edgewater Beach Hotel as one unit, and will front three city blocks on Lake Michigan and Sheridan Road. The architects have planned 4,000 rooms. The cost is estimated at \$15,000,000. A theater, seating 2,500; 400 kitchenettes, for those who desire to cook their own meals; and one sixteen-story unit for bachelors, are features. A minimum charge of \$15 a day in one of the units is contemplated.

—A lawn that is not a lawn, but looks like a lawn, and is said by its owner to be better than a lawn—a waterless, mowerless, weedless, gopherless lawn—in short, a cement "lawn," painted grass-green, has made its appearance in front of a Los Angeles bungalow. Mrs. A. C. Woodward, inventor and owner, says it saves time, money, and worry. She never has to water it; she never has to cut it; it is always dry enough to sit on, and it needs painting only once a year. She has circular holes cut through the lawn, and in them and along the edges she has planted flowers. "I invented the cement lawn," she said, "because of the trouble I had in getting a man to take care of my old grass lawn. It cost only \$65."

—Aerial photography is so much in everyday demand that the Curtiss organization has seen fit to inaugurate an aerial photography department. Captain Morrell, recently of the Royal Air Forces, in charge of the new department, has the following to say: "Every air picture shows most of what four views taken from the ground can show, plus the view from above, which the camera cannot usually get from the ground at all. I believe that important factories and other large businesses, as well as all important municipalities, will soon be considering air maps and air views as a necessary means of presenting themselves and their advantages to the public. Aerial photographs of harbors, congested city districts, etc., for scientific purposes will be made. Real estate offices will wish to show the nature of their properties by an agency which is as accurate as a map and far more vivid. Timber properties, Forest Patrol Service, United States Geodetic Survey, etc., will utilize the aerial cameras."

—The Prohibition Amendment and the enforcement act were held constitutional by the Supreme Court in a unanimous decision handed down June 7, 1920. The decision was regarded generally as striking a deathblow to the hopes of the "wets." The court's opinion, given by Justice Van Devanter, is sweeping. It holds that the amendment not only comes within the amending power conferred by the Federal Constitution, but was lawfully proposed and is now the law of the land. While recognizing that Congress has limitations in respect to the enforcement of laws regarding beverages, the court held that those limits were not transcended in the enactment of the enforcement act restricting alcoholic content of intoxicants to one-half of 1 per cent.

—Most of the merchants who are offering from 20- to 50-per-cent reductions on their goods, can well afford to do so. We all know of individual cases where the profiteering has been outrageous. A soldiers' supply store in Washington, D. C., claimed to be selling everything out "at or below cost;" yet a certain article, priced at \$15 in this sale, bore a price tag showing that it cost less than \$10. Merchants use a secret letter code to show what their goods cost, and if the cost mark contains less than four letters, as in this case, one may know that the cost must be confined to three figures; that is, it was inside of \$10. One would not know the exact cost unless he ferreted out the code—which is easy enough if he sets about it.

—Science has scored again! A tree which heretofore has been regarded as useless, has now been found to be one of the most valuable products of nature. It is balsa (meaning "raft") wood, which is rapidly supplanting the old-fashioned cork life-savers. Balsa wood is lighter than cork, and, strange as it may seem, is as durable as spruce.

—Dispatches indicate that the Amundsen polar exploration party, in the steamer "Maud," is icebound at the mouth of the Kolyma River, Siberia, awaiting an opportunity to start southward. Capt. Roal Amundsen, who discovered the south pole, has apparently abandoned his attempt to reach the north pole.

—In Columbus, Ind., the grocerymen have come to the conclusion that they must abandon a traditional custom. They can no longer stick potatoes on the noses of kerosene cans. Spuds cost too much to be used as corks. When the tubers are selling at 12½ cents a pound, even the smallest nodule has its value. And so the grocerymen out there are going to the big-mouthed glass candy jars and pulling out gumdrops for can stoppers. Even at the high price of sugar, it is cheaper to use gumdrops than potatoes.

—The general education board of the Rockefeller Foundation has announced new appropriations totaling more than \$20,000,000. Of this sum nearly \$13,000,000 is to be applied to increasing the pay of college teachers, provided \$30,000,000 is secured from other sources for the same purpose, which would give about \$43,000,000 for higher salaries. Many medical schools of the country received generous endowments, each for a definite use. The sum of 1,000,000 francs was presented to the medical research foundation of Elizabeth, queen of the Belgians, for purposes of general research. Appropriations aggregating nearly \$1,000,000 for Negro schools are to be used partly for general endowment and partly for current expenses and equipment.

—Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio, was nominated for President of the United States, and Calvin Coolidge, governor of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, by the Republican National Convention, which met in Chicago. Editorial comment indicated considerable surprise at the selection of the standard bearers for the Republican party. Popular sentiment seemed to favor Wood, Lowden, and Johnson, while a very strong undercurrent of public support was shown for Hoover, although he was never an active candidate. Senator Harding is referred to by some editors as the ideal type of President, although Americans generally seem to have very little intimate knowledge concerning his character, abilities, or achievements. He has been compared to McKinley—"safe, sound, courageous, and always ready to listen to counsel."

—With the establishment of a provisional government, Mexico is now turning her attention toward the restoration of the country's finances. The national debt is estimated at approximately 540,000,000 pesos; it has been suggested that an Anglo-American commission be formed to lend Mexico 100,000,000 pesos, the loan to extend over a period of five years. Heavy taxation of the people is opposed in high government circles. It is hoped to place the nation on its feet by working the other way around, that is, by cutting expenses, especially those of the army. Election of members of the Mexican chamber of deputies and the senate will be held August 1, and presidential elections September 5. The government is having trouble in combating the bubonic plague, which has broken out in Vera Cruz. More than a score of cases have been reported, most of which have proved fatal. Orders are in effect giving sanitary authorities supreme power in the city, dominating even military officers.

—The American Forestry Association has established a new hall of fame, and trees in every part of the country are being nominated for it. One prominent applicant is a chestnut tree in Georgetown, D. C., under the boughs of which a New York regiment camped during the Civil War.

—A new post-war trade romance is revealed by a statement from the American Chamber of Commerce in London, that a British firm has bought the world's largest carpet works at Tabriz, Persia, for a half million sterling, outbidding American and other interests. The factory formerly was owned by Germans, who spent a million and a half in its development.

—The highest honors among the 878 persons graduated last month from Northwestern University, Chicago, were awarded to Mrs. Howard Van S. Tracy, of Evanston, Ill., who took her baby to college with her, and completed the four-year course in three years. Mrs. Tracy was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts. She plans to return for her master's degree. Besides going to college and caring for her baby, Mrs. Tracy did all her own housework.

—The Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, ever on the alert to find new and cheaper foods, comes forward with the exciting announcement that we can eat bamboo, and that this edible plant is already in process of cultivation for use in some of the Southern States. It is said that the big grass grows at the rate of a foot a day, so that it will require only a few weeks to supply the whole country. It can be eaten "like asparagus or pickled in vinegar."

—Plans to augment the supply of shoe leather with the skins of sea lions are being made by fishermen along the coast of British Columbia. There is much enthusiasm over the scheme, not only because it will increase the supply of shoe leather, but also because it will save immense quantities of fish in these waters, as the average sea lion devours about fifty pounds of fish a day. Sea lions are plentiful around Queen Charlotte Islands. It is reported that one fisherman, with three helpers, killed 700 in two days.

—The Pope's order forbidding Catholic rulers to visit the king of Italy at Rome has been rescinded. An encyclical letter has been issued from the Vatican, stating that the action was taken as a step toward "eliminating the germs of discord which have prevented the full establishment of peace." For fifty years it has been the custom of Catholic monarchs to refrain from visiting at Rome either the Pope or the king of Italy, for fear of offending one or the other. Pope Pius IX, who suffered the loss of temporal power in 1870, originated this practice by insisting that Catholic rulers and members of their dynasties who took any notice of the king and queen of Italy while visiting Rome, would find the doors of the Vatican closed to them. The papal authorities took the ground that such visits would mean a recognition of the possession of Rome by the kingdom of Italy and of its loss by the Holy See.

—After two years' experience in carrying the mail by airplane, the Post Office Department announces that the method has proved economical. It is claimed that the air service between New York and Chicago has resulted in a saving of more than \$100,000 a year.

—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has adopted a war orphan ten years of age in far-off Serbia. His name is Michajlo Jevodovich. One of his legs has been amputated on account of tuberculosis of the knee. Through the agency of the Serbian Child Welfare Committee he will be maintained on \$72 a year, which Mrs. Wilson is contributing.

—There are 642,000 veterans of the World War who depend on the United States for subsistence, according to a recent statement made by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and the annual cost to the Government now is \$325,000,000. This amount is paid to those soldiers and sailors who were discharged with disabilities. Among the number are 12,500 insane and 22,500 feeble-minded.

—In thirty States 17,500,000 women can vote for the next President. Altogether in the United States there are 27,000,000 women above voting age. The remaining 9,500,000 are in the eighteen States where women will not vote in the next general elections unless one more State ratifies. None of the eighteen can be called closely contested areas, ten being solidly Democratic and eight safely Republican.

—The Navy Department has announced the successful completion of a gun that will shoot nearly 110 miles. Work on this gun was begun when word was first received that a German gun was shelling Paris seventy-five miles away. Details of the gun have not been made public, and no projectile has been fired for the distance claimed, but the carrying power of the weapon has been estimated from careful tests.

—In southeastern Georgia the Okefenokee Swamp covers 700 square miles; it is in a primeval state, and is said to have no counterpart in the world. For these reasons United States biologists of the Department of Agriculture recommend that it be made a Government reservation. Commercial interests are planning to invade it for the timber, and patriotic citizens are bent on forestalling this by raising a fund to purchase it and turn it over to the Government as a "wild-life refuge." In the East this swamp is exceeded in size only by the Everglades of Florida.

—More than 150 Danish bankers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, and professional farmers were enrolled among the engine and deck crews of the Scandinavian-American steamship "Frederick VIII," which arrived in New York last week from the strike-bound port of Copenhagen, the first vessel of the line to reach the United States in three months. The departure of the "Frederick VIII" was made possible, it was said, only through the services of her volunteer "millionaire crew," the members of which belong to the "Government Help League," organized to bring order out of the chaos occasioned by the strike.

—A method has been devised by a French scientist, M. Pech, to protect X-ray operators from dangerous burns, sometimes causing the loss of life. After patient researches covering a period of five years, M. Pech found that the violet and ultra violet rays are neutralized by the infra red rays of the other end of the spectrum, which rays can be used as a sort of insulator. The method is to be thoroughly tried out in the hospitals of Paris.

—A bill making the minimum pension of Civil War survivors \$50 a month, and giving those who are totally helpless \$72 a month, recently became a law; it also increased the pension of Civil War widows to \$30. Later a bill was passed giving from \$12 to \$30 a month to Spanish War soldiers who are disabled in any way, whether as a result of their service or otherwise. Senator Thomas, of Colorado, declares that this country will have to pay a total bill of twenty-five billion dollars in the shape of pensions to soldiers of the World War, if "this onslaught on the treasury" continues.

—Early in the spring of the present year Dr. Jose di Gabriele, an Italian religious zealot, appeared in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, proclaiming himself to be the Saviour. He so worked on the superstitions of the ignorant Indians at Tequizistlan that they crucified him, using railroad spikes to bind him to a rude cross. There he remained until the next day when he was taken down and, the governor of the state hearing of the affair, he was ordered brought to Tehuantepec, the capital, where he was given medical treatment. Now, it is reported he has almost completely recovered. The mayor of Tequizistlan and several others who figured in the crucifixion were arrested.

—There are many indications that the world is still in upheaval. A fierce contest is being waged between the present authorities in Russia and the new state of Poland. The core of the contention is the greed for territory and domination. Large armies are contending on an extended front, and towns and cities have been taken and retaken in an ebbing and flowing tide of war. Farther south, in the Balkan region, there is also a new outbreak. The encroachment of the Italian army on Albania has resulted in serious fighting. A new war has broken out in Asia Minor, to dash the peace-preserving hopes of the League of Nations. Without even waiting for the members of the League to agree as to its causes and probable effects, the conflict has begun between the British and the Greeks on the one side and the Turks on the other. The fighting is in the most northeastern part of what used to be Asiatic Turkey, not far from Constantinople. The direct cause of the war is the fact that the British and Greeks find that stability in Asia Minor and safety for their possessions demand immediate recourse to military measures. Diplomacy, including all the resources of the European statesmen, promises no solution upon which agreement can be reached. The danger of allowing the Turks to gain time in diplomatic maneuvers was regarded as so imminent that all negotiations were swept aside and the armies were ordered to advance.

—Citizens who wish to leave this country must now pay \$10 for their passports, instead of \$1, as heretofore. The new charge rate became effective July 1.

—What is believed to be one of the largest nuggets of pure gold ever found has, according to reports, been discovered in one of the mines in the Belgian Kongo. The lump weighs a little over twelve pounds.

—In the recent death of Dr. J. H. Hyslop, America lost one of her well-known investigators in psychic phenomena. For years he was professor of ethics, logic, and psychology in various universities; and in 1907 he raised a large endowment fund to re-establish the American Society of Psychical Research.

—In western Texas large stretches of country are being stripped of every green thing by immense swarms of grasshoppers that began arriving in the State in May from the Middle West. Cattle ranges and wheatfields are being denuded. Concerted efforts, mainly by the use of poison, are being made to exterminate the pests.

—The distinction fell to Mrs. George Bass, of Chicago, June 30, to preside as chairman over the Democratic National Convention session at San Francisco. Never before in the history of American politics has a woman served in this capacity. She was given the gavel at the time a seconding speech for the nomination of Edwin T. Meredith started.

—A campaign has been launched to repopulate the 18,000 abandoned farms in the State of Michigan by directing surplus labor from industrial centers to agricultural work. Fully equipped farms are offered, many in the truck- and fruit-growing section. The idle land in the State is estimated at 1,668,000 acres, on which are 30,000 vacant farm houses.

—For 1,700 years a town in the interior of China, King-te-chen, has been making porcelain. The clay is shaped by potters in 2,000 factories, and 120 kilns do the firing. The annual product approaches \$6,000,000 worth of china cups, teapots, trays, and porcelain images, each firm making but one class of objects, with the exception of one modern factory, which covers the entire range. The town is near Lake Poyang, which lies in a region of clays, one mountain being made of an exceptionally fine kaolin. Two clays are used in the manufacture of the various articles, one giving hardness and brittleness, the other toughness.

—The campaign for raising \$1,000,000,000 by the Interchurch World Movement has been abandoned. Several reasons were back of the decision, the principal one being the prevalence of "drives" of various kinds being carried on throughout the country. The withdrawal of the Baptist Church North, and the Presbyterian Church North, also was said to be an important factor in the decision to give up the campaign. Originally the Interchurch World Movement proposed to direct the raising of \$1,320,214,551 for the work at home and abroad of the fifty-eight boards and societies which became parties to the movement.

WAR IN THE NEAR EAST

(Continued from page 32)

analyze it critically, nor to trace the alignment of the several peoples already involved or likely to become involved in it.

At present the actual war is between Greece and Turkey, or more properly speaking, between Greece and the Nationalists of Turkey, a party probably representing by far the larger part of the Turkish Empire, both as to territory and population, backed to a large but as yet unknown extent by Bolshevik Russia.

England is involved in the war in only a limited way. Her war vessels, have rendered the Greeks what help they could by shelling the Turkish defenses along the coast, and British troops have co-operated under the guns of the fleet, and to some extent farther inland.

Of course the object of the Greeks is the acquisition of the territory claimed by them as the fruits of the Great War. England is playing for a larger stake, namely, continued possession of India and the preservation of her far-flung empire.

Early in the World War the Germans sought to enlist on the side of the Central Powers the whole of the Mohammedan world. Their efforts in this direction did not succeed for the reason that the issue was not clearly drawn between the East and the West, between Orientals and Occidentals, or, to state it more definitely, between the Moslem world and the Christian powers. But the present struggle, growing out of the World War, is daily taking on more and more of a religious character.

What Emperor William failed to do, Lenine seems to be actually accomplishing, namely, uniting the East against the West. This man is himself, as the Washington Post puts it, "a subtle and mysterious Oriental, who has gathered into his hands the reins of power reaching from the Pacific to the Baltic and Black Seas, and from the Arctic nearly to the Persian Gulf."

Lenine would wrest India from English rule, and establish there a Soviet régime. The very existence of the British Empire is at stake. The loss of India would probably mean the loss of all England's Asiatic and African dependencies, and the overthrow of modern civilization.

Of course Lenine's appeal is twofold: First, along the line of political independence and rule by the working people, the producers, as in Russia; and second, in Mohammedan countries or where there is a large Mohammedan or other non-Christian population, in the stirring up of religious and racial feeling. Stranger things have happened than the gigantic union in the not distant future of the kings or powers of the East against the West, briefly but vigorously foretold in Revelation 16:12:

"The sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the kings of the east might be prepared."

Events are moving steadily forward toward the complete fulfilment of the prophetic word. Is it not time for God's people to look up, and lift up their heads, knowing that their redemption draweth nigh?
C. P. B.

Appointments and Notices

CAMP-MEETINGS FOR 1920

Atlantic Union Conference
Eastern New York, Clinton --- Aug. 12-22
Northern New England, Franklin, N. H. ---
----- Aug. 19-29
Maine ----- Aug. 26 to Sept. 5
Western New York ----- Sept. 2-12

Central Union Conference
Missouri, Clinton ----- Aug. 19-29
Kansas, Hutchinson --- Aug. 26 to Sept. 4
Nebraska, Lincoln ----- Sept. 2-12

Columbia Union Conference
Ohio, Mount Vernon ----- Aug. 12-22
Eastern Pennsylvania ----- Aug. 19-29
Chesapeake ----- Sept. 2-12
District of Columbia ----- Sept. 3-12

Lake Union Conference
Chicago ----- Aug. 13-21
West Michigan ----- Aug. 19-29
North Michigan ----- Aug. 26 to Sept. 5
Illinois ----- Sept. 2-12

Northern Union Conference
Iowa, Nevada ----- Aug. 19-29

Pacific Union Conference
Northern California, Lodi, July 22 to Aug. 1
California, Oakland ----- Aug. 5-15
Southeastern California, San Diego ---
----- Aug. 12-22
Southern California, Los Angeles ---
----- Aug. 25 to Sept. 5

Southern Union Conference
Tennessee River, Nashville --- Aug. 19-29
Alabama ----- Aug. 26 to Sept. 5
Mississippi ----- Sept. 2-12
Louisiana, Lake Charles ----- Sept. 9-19

Southeastern Union Conference
Georgia, Atlanta ----- Aug. 5-15
Cumberland ----- Aug. 12-22
Carolina, Charlotte, N. C. --- Aug. 19-29
Florida, Orlando ----- Sept. 2-12

Southwestern Union Conference
South Texas, Houston -- July 22 to Aug. 1
Arkansas, Little Rock -- July 29 to Aug. 8
North Texas, Keene ----- Aug. 5-15
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City ----- Aug. 12-22
Texico, Clovis, N. Mex., Aug. 26 to Sept. 5

Western Canadian Union Conference
Alberta, Calgary ----- July 15-25

Meetings for the Colored People
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City --- Aug. 12-22
Florida, Orlando ----- Sept. 2-12
Carolina ----- Sept. 16-26
Mississippi ----- Sept. 17-26
Alabama ----- Sept. 17-26
Louisiana ----- Sept. 24 to Oct. 3
Georgia, Atlanta ----- Sept. 30 to Oct. 10

* * *

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

The thirty-first (second biennial) session of the Arkansas Conference Association of the Seventh-day Adventists will convene at Little Rock, Ark., in connection with the camp-meeting, at 10:45 a. m., Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1920, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may properly come before it.

J. I. Taylor, Pres.
T. J. Copeland, Sec.

* * *

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Notice is hereby given that the thirty-first (second biennial) session of the Arkansas Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will convene at the camp-meeting to be held at Little Rock, Ark., July 29 to Aug. 8, 1920, for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the conference at that time. Each church is entitled to one delegate for its organization and one delegate for each fifteen members or major portion thereof. The first session will be held July 30, at 10:45 a. m.

J. I. Taylor, Pres.
T. J. Copeland, Sec.

IOWA SANITARIUM TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The Iowa Sanitarium Training School for Nurses offers training for several young ladies. The course will begin Sept. 1, 1920. Write for application blanks and calendar. Address Iowa Sanitarium, Nevada, Iowa.

* * *

NOTICE

The address of Elder J. S. Washburn is now 344 South St., Toledo, Ohio.

* * *

REQUESTS FOR PRAYER

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

An aged sister in Indiana desires prayer for healing from a disease which causes her intense suffering; also for the conversion of her children.

An isolated sister writing from Canada, who is meeting with much opposition in her efforts to live out the truth, asks prayer that she may be faithful to the Master under every circumstance; she also requests prayer for the conversion of her husband.

* * *

PUBLICATIONS WANTED

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

Mrs. A. Dailey, 414 Union Ave., Hartford, Wis.

Mrs. Minnie Edsall, Box 11, Cameron, Pa. Back numbers of Our Little Friend.

G. H. A. Beermann, Clatskanie, Oreg. Continuous supply of periodicals, magazines, and tracts in all languages.

R. C. Davis, 527 Larimie St., Manhattan, Kans. Signs, weekly and monthly, Watchman, Present Truth, Little Friend, and Youth's Instructor.

D. A. Piper, Northwood Ridge, N. H. Any of our magazines,—Signs, Watchman, Life and Health,—Present Truth, Instructor, and tracts, for use in missionary work.

OBITUARIES

Stebbins.—Willard Webster Stebbins was born in Barton, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1843. His father was in the 1844 movement, and later both father and son accepted the Sabbath truth. He served his country during the Civil War, and was present when General Lee laid down his arms. In 1885 he began his long and faithful service as an active worker in the cause of truth. He labored in Kansas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Failing health led to his retirement as a regular worker in 1912; but he still held credentials, and until the end of his life, which came at College View, Nebr., April 18, 1920, he did what he could in the Master's vineyard. He is survived by his wife and six children, but they rejoice in "that blessed hope" of a resurrection morning soon to dawn. J. N. Anderson.

Koelsche.—Charles Lewis Koelsche, Sr., was born June 12, 1866, at Washburn, Ill. In 1901 he was married to Miss Flora Deiner. In 1907 Brother Koelsche accepted the third angel's message, uniting with the Seventh-day Adventist church at Snohomish, Wash. About two years ago he came to Southern California in search of health, and later connected with the Loma Linda Sanitarium, where he worked until a few days before his death, which occurred May 14, 1920. His wife, three children, and one sister mourn. W. F. Martin.

Keith.—Alice Beatrice Light was born in Robinson, Ill., Aug. 5, 1890. During her early childhood her parents moved to Graysville, Tenn., where Alice attended the Southern Training School, and during their residence there she was baptized and remained a member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church until her death. Her marriage to S. Y. Keith took place in 1908. She died May 28, 1920, and was buried in Graysville. Her parents, one sister, and two children mourn. Smith Sharp.

Stimson.—Mary Elizabeth Foster was born in Knox County, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1840. On Jan. 9, 1862, she was married to Benjamin S. Stimson, at Cottage Grove, Wis. The light of present truth came to her in 1871, and she remained a faithful member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church to the end of her life. At the time of her death she was a member of the Madison (Wis.) church. She fell asleep June 12, 1920. Two sons and two daughters mourn. O. F. Gaylord.

Couey.—John W. Couey was born in Wisconsin, April 17, 1858. He came to California in 1885, where he was married to Miss Emogene Jackson. To them were born two sons, one dying in childhood. Five years ago Brother Couey united with the Fresno Seventh-day Adventist church, and remained a faithful member until his death, which occurred at St. Helena, Calif., May 17, 1920. He sleeps in hope of a soon-coming Saviour. E. L. Neff.

Phillips.—Maggie Ethel Geissler was born Jan. 24, 1880, in Corrina, Minn. She was married to C. D. Phillips in 1906. To them were born four children, three of whom, with the husband and father, are left to mourn her death, which occurred May 22, 1920. From childhood she lived to do the will of God, and we believe she sleeps in hope of a home in the earth made new. F. M. Burg.

Benson.—Robert Benson was born in Pittsfield, Ill., March 17, 1847. He served in the Union Army for three years, and in 1879 accepted the third angel's message. At the close of a life of faithful service for the Master, he was laid to rest at Yountville, Calif., May 17, 1920. His wife and three daughters survive. Mrs. Grace Waterbury.

Naylor.—Mrs. Emma P. Naylor was born in the State of Illinois in 1846, and died at Fresno, Calif., April 10, 1920. She came to California early in life, and was one of the oldest members of the Fresno Seventh-day Adventist church, remaining faithful until death. She sleeps in hope of a home in the earth made new. One sister survives. E. L. Neff.

Jones.—Martha Rosina Jones was born Oct. 7, 1867, in Shenandoah, Pa., and died in Nuangola, Pa., May 7, 1920. She was a member of the Wilkes-Barre Seventh-day Adventist church. Her husband, one son, and two daughters survive. H. A. Weaver.

Lee.—Leslie Erven Lee died at Spokane, Wash., May 5, 1920, in his thirteenth year. He was an earnest Christian boy, and sleeps in hope of a part in the first resurrection. The parents and a younger brother survive. Harold D. Isaac.

Dunlap.—Sallie Ann Dunlap was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, Sept. 3, 1862, and died in Mount Vernon, Ohio, May 6, 1920. She fell asleep in hope of a part in the first resurrection. Her husband and one sister mourn. H. G. Gauker.

Newman.—Mrs. Walter Newman was born in Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 28, 1859, and died in Wilkes-Barre, May 7, 1920. Her husband and three children mourn. H. A. Weaver.

Morton.—Varian Morton was born in Fresno, Calif., Nov. 1, 1914, and died in the same city, May 30, 1920. The sorrowing family are comforted by the hope of a resurrection morning soon to dawn. E. L. Neff.

Welden.—Mary Louise Welden was born Jan. 10, 1871, and fell asleep at the home of her niece in Beardsley, Kans., Feb. 23, 1920. The deceased was a member of the Seventh-day Adventist church at Springdale, Ark., and rests in hope of a part in the first resurrection. Vida V. Young.

Lewis.—Mrs. Emily Dryden Lewis was born Oct. 9, 1840. She was married to John H. Lewis in 1860. Her death occurred at Milton, Oreg., May 15, 1920. Four children are left to mourn. The deceased accepted the third angel's message in 1874, and lived a devoted, consistent Christian life. C. A. Burman.

Bunnell.—Bertha Ann Skinner was born Sept. 16, 1874. She was married to Nathan G. Bunnell Feb. 18, 1890. In 1906 she accepted the doctrines held by Seventh-day Adventists, remaining a faithful adherent to that faith until her death, which occurred June 15, 1920. Her husband, three sons, and one daughter survive. F. A. Harter.

Glaucque.—Rose Violet Kline was born Oct. 7, 1898. She was baptized at the age of twelve years, and united with the Seventh-day Adventist church at Killbuck, Ohio, remaining a faithful member until her death, which occurred June 11, 1920. Her husband, an infant four months old, and her father are left to mourn, but they sorrow in hope. J. J. Marietta.

Baker.—Harriet A. Baker was born Sept. 5, 1835, in Trumbull County, Ohio. She accepted the third angel's message in 1875, and became a charter member of the Seventh-day Adventist church at Sigourney, Iowa. During her later years she made her home with her daughter in Houston, Tex., where she fell asleep May 11, 1920. Four children mourn, but they look forward in hope to the soon coming of the Life-giver. Mrs. Emma F. Hudson.

Hall.—Mrs. Flora M. Hall was born in the State of New York in 1850. She moved to Iowa, and later to Battle Creek, Mich., and about twenty-five years ago came to Tennessee, settling in Graysville, where her death occurred suddenly May 17, 1920. An invalid husband, two daughters, and one son survive. She was a member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church for more than thirty-five years, and sleeps in hope of meeting her Saviour in the earth made new. Smith Sharp.

Miller.—Martha Baker Miller was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1843, and died in Fresno, Calif., June 9, 1920. She was reared an Adventist, and was familiar with many incidents connected with the early days of the message. She lived for some time in the home of Elder Uriah Smith, and later worked in the Review and Herald office. She was married to H. C. Miller in 1870, and he, with their four children, is left to mourn, but they sorrow in hope. E. L. Neff.

Preston.—Gilbert C. Preston died May 29, 1920, in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Camden, N. Y. His parents were among the pioneers in this message, and he grew to manhood in a knowledge of present truth. At the age of eighteen he united with the Seventh-day Adventist church at Roosevelt, N. Y., and from that time forward was closely associated with its work, holding for years the office of elder. He was married to Harriet L. Satterlee in 1866. His wife and one sister are the immediate relatives surviving. G. B. Satterlee.

Gibbs.—Noah C. Gibbs was born May 21, 1847, in the State of North Carolina. He later moved to Indiana. In 1878 he was married to Sarah Catherine Paris. To them were born six children, four of whom survive. His wife died in 1911, and later, during his residence at the Glendale (Calif.) Sanitarium, he met and ultimately married Mrs. Anna Van Tassel. He was a consistent member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and sleeps in hope of a home in the earth made new. His wife and children, with two brothers and two sisters, are left to mourn. R. W. Munson.

Miller.—Mrs Hattie Miller was born in Sparta, Ill., Feb. 15, 1849. At the age of twenty-two she was married to George C. Miller at Wyandotte, Kans., who, with their six children, is left to mourn her death, which occurred at Alleene, Ark., June 8, 1920. Sister Miller accepted the third angel's message some years ago, and sleeps in hope of a part in the first resurrection.
Mrs. A. Magnenat.

Morse.—Almeria Newton Daniells was born in Oakland County, Michigan, Jan. 31, 1837. She was graduated from Kalamazoo College in 1870, and became a successful teacher. In 1874 she was married to Louis H. Morse, of Ohio. She lived a devoted Christian life from early girlhood. Her last years were spent with a niece in Ohio, to whose home she came from Arlington, Va. One brother and one sister, with other relatives, mourn, but they sorrow in hope.
Mrs. Horace Haven.

Cooper.—Mary Emily Dwyre was born in Portland, Oreg., Dec. 5, 1898, and from her earliest youth was taught the principles held by Seventh-day Adventists. She united with the church at the age of thirteen, and remained faithful to the end of her life. When twenty years of age, she was united in marriage to Glen W. Cooper. On the morning of May 14, 1920, she quietly passed to rest, leaving her husband, an infant daughter, her parents, one brother, and one sister to await a glad reunion in the home where parting shall be no more.
J. A. Rippey.

Cutler.—Edith Cutler was born in Troy, Ind., Feb. 16, 1896. At the age of twelve years she was baptized in Tell City, Ind., and united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church. She attended Emmanuel Missionary College, and after leaving school did stenographic work for a number of years for the Southern Publishing Association, and also for the Kentucky Conference. During her last illness she bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude, and June 3, 1920, fell asleep in Jesus. Her mother is comforted by the hope of a soon-coming Saviour.
C. W. Curtis.

Mason.—William Macon Mason, M. D., was born in North Carolina, Dec. 6, 1844. The family moved to Tennessee when he was five years of age, and there in 1863 he was married to Miss Amanda Perry. In 1875 he completed his medical studies and entered private practice near Hazel, Ky. He was a very successful physician, and three of his sons followed his profession. One of these died several years ago; the other two—Dr. Will and Dr. Rob—have been practising around Hazel and Murray, Ky., and Dr. Will operates a large surgical hospital at Murray. In 1891 Elder H. W. Reed came to Hazel preaching the third angel's message. Dr. Mason accepted present truth at that time, and was a pillar in the church at Hazel for many years. A little more than a year ago the doctor had a new experience in the things of God, and it was the privilege of the writer to rebaptize him. He fell asleep at his home June 7, 1920. His wife and seven children mourn his sudden death, but they sorrow not as those who have no hope beyond the grave.
W. R. Elliott.

Sprague.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague was born at Mount Pleasant, Ruatán, Spanish Honduras, Central America, Jan. 13, 1863. During her young womanhood she spent some time in England, and later lived in Denver, Colo. She was married to W. L. Sprague, and after an absence of about thirty years returned to the Bay Islands, where she spent the remainder of her days, falling asleep June 9, 1920. The deceased united with the Seventh-day Adventist church of Denver, Colo., thirty years ago, and remained faithful to the end of her life. Her husband and an adopted son and daughter mourn.
Eddie S. Elwin.

Hallock.—Benjamin H. Hallock was born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, Oct. 4, 1840, and died at the home of his daughter in Gaylord, Mich., May 26, 1920. The deceased was for many years a member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and died in hope of a part in the first resurrection. He is survived by two daughters and one sister.
G. W. Bogar.

Emmons.—Florence D. Emmons was born in Pennsylvania, March 14, 1853, and died at Modesto, Calif., June 8, 1920. She was a devoted Christian, and sleeps in hope of a part in the first resurrection, having accepted the third angel's message in 1885. Her husband and one daughter survive.
Adolph Johnson.

Pitman.—I. N. Pitman was born near Sulphur Springs, Tex., June 1, 1854. He died at Dierks, Ark., March 20, 1920. In 1915 he accepted the third angel's message and united with the church at Alleene, Ark., remaining faithful to the end of his life. He sleeps in hope. Two sons, two daughters, and two stepsons mourn.
J. I. Taylor.

Benjamin.—Claire Lillian Crothers, daughter of George D. and Mary E. Crothers, was born at Sand Lake, Mich., Aug. 31, 1887. In her early childhood the family moved to Grand Rapids, which place ever after was her home. During the last seventeen years of her life she was a valued member of the Grand Rapids church. On April 24, 1907, she was married to William A. Benjamin, and their home was ever a hospitable stopping place for our general workers. She was taken ill very suddenly, and died six days later, May 21, 1920. A surgical operation revealed acute pancreatitis, and that she was beyond help. Sister Benjamin died with the assurance that she was accepted of God, and in hope of a part in the first resurrection. Besides her husband, she leaves three small children, Wilma, Bruce, and Lois. She was a sister of the late Elder William Crothers, one of our pioneers in the Australian and New Zealand fields—later a missionary in Jamaica, where he died. The funeral services were held in the Grand Rapids church, and were conducted by Prof. Frederick Griggs and Elders J. F. Piper, Arthur E. Serns, L. T. Nicola, and J. G. Lamson. Brother Lamson delivered a most impressive sermon to a large audience, composed mostly of those not of our faith, among whom Sister Benjamin was widely and favorably known.
J. F. Piper.

Two Valuable Books for Learners and Writers of Shorthand

"Rogers' Compendium of the Graham System of Shorthand"

Many of the current textbooks of shorthand do not deal with the study in the way required by the average number of persons who wish quickly to prepare especially for high-grade commercial work. The work is complete in itself, and the student will not have to discard the outlines presented, for briefer ones later on.

Cloth binding, 349 pages; price, \$1.25.

"Special Contractions in Graham Shorthand"

The stenographers who are employed in our offices will welcome this little book, which is written especially for our work, containing word-signs and contractions for denominational terms.

Breast-pocket size, cloth bound; price, 50 cents.

Both of these books are written by H. Edson Rogers, the statistician of the General Conference, and an expert writer of shorthand.

Order of your tract society, or of the

REVIEW AND HERALD PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.

TAKOMA PARK
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOUTH BEND, IND.



WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 15, 1920

EDITOR FRANCIS McLELLAN WILCOX

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

W. A. SPICER G. B. THOMPSON L. L. CAVINESS
C. P. BOLLMAN

ASSISTANT EDITOR KENNETH GANT

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.

WITH all the news from large fields, we are glad to hear cheerful words from the Hawaiian Islands. Elder L. L. Hutchinson reports the baptism of six at the famed Waikiki Beach. We learn that further teaching and evangelistic help is soon to go forward to the field.

* *

We are glad to hear that the colporteurs in Mexico seem to be having most encouraging success in taking orders. It is certainly a good sign that in this hitherto troubled country, the people want good books. We learn from the Pacific Press that Mexico has just ordered 1,280 copies of large subscription books sent in by mail, railway transportation not yet being open for book shipments.

* *

Good words come from the Canal Zone branch of the Pacific Press. This branch serves particularly the Spanish fields of Northern South America, Central America, Cuba, and Porto Rico. The report shows \$117,880 worth of sales for the first five months of this year, against \$48,484 last year. The manager, R. E. Bowles, adds, "Already our sales are over \$11,000 more than the goal we had set for the entire year."

* *

We have been glad to greet in Washington Mrs. Thekla Black-Mackey, with her daughter, just arrived from India. Years ago our sister went out to India as a missionary nurse, spending some time in this department of service, later marrying and making India her home. Accompanying Mrs. Mackey also was Miss Laura Reagan, of Calcutta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reagan. She will attend the Pacific Union College.

* *

IN a circular letter sent out by the Pacific Press Publishing Association, it is stated that their gain in book sales for the first five months of this year was \$103,826. Their letter adds: "A thirty-four-per-cent gain doesn't look very big, perhaps, and can be easily read or spoken, but when a factory that was already crowded to the breaking point is called upon to turn out a third more books, it means a great deal."

IN a letter accompanying an article recently sent to this office by Elder I. H. Evans, he told of his plan to leave the next morning on a two months' trip to the northern part of his field. He expects to visit Peking, Manchuria, Korea, and Japan. We shall await with interest the report of this trip, which will doubtless be sent us not many weeks hence.

* * *

FROM a recent letter containing a report sent to the REVIEW by Elder J. L. Shaw, we quote a few words:

"We have had a strenuous program to follow since reaching South America. We have been continually holding meetings or traveling. The outlook for the work in this divisional section is very encouraging. In time southern Brazil and the Austral Union should become not only self-supporting but a base of supplies for other fields."

* * *

WE learn of the arrival in California of Elder J. G. White, formerly of New England, but more recently superintendent of the Shantung Province Mission in the North China Union. Brother White suffered sunstroke a few months ago, and on medical advice returns to this country to labor, much to the regret of the brethren in China. One encouraging side of the matter, however, is that the return of a missionary to the home base must release some one else to go abroad.

* * *

OUR readers will be interested in the following item from a personal letter from L. V. Finster, Manila, P. I., received by one of our brethren in the South and sent on to us:

"You will rejoice with us to know that this year is proving the most successful of all our labors here in the Philippines. Thus far we have baptized between 200 and 300 persons, and we hope to be able to reach our goal of 400. Our colporteurs are also having splendid success. Last month their sales were 10,000 pesos."

* * *

IN the past many of our brethren have kindly offered to make loans to the General Conference on long or short time. For some time past, however, while the General Conference has greatly appreciated these offers, we have felt obliged in almost every case to decline to receive the money where interest was desired, as the financial policy of the Conference is to reduce its indebtedness rather than to increase it. Our declining to accept the money thus offered has caused considerable disappointment to many of our people, and to some advanced in years has brought real embarrassment. This notice is designed again to inform our brethren that the Atlantic Union Conference, one of our strongest unions, is desirous of securing considerable money to finance some of the enterprises it has on hand, and that for the use of the same it will be willing to pay a reasonable rate of interest, based upon the rates paid by the banks. Any who desire to consider this request should correspond with Brother C. L. Kilgore, the treasurer of the conference, at South Lancaster, Mass.

W. T. KNOX, Treas.

THE General Conference Publishing Department is pleased to announce that Elder J. H. McEachern, recently returned from South America, has accepted work with the department as an assistant secretary, and will attend some of the Western camp-meetings in behalf of the publishing work. Our publishing men generally are aware, we believe, that Elder N. Z. Town, of this department, is held for the time being in Colorado, so that Elder W. W. Eastman must perforce remain much of the time at the General Conference office, in order to attend to the matters of detail requiring daily attention.

* * *

IT will not spoil a good story which Brother J. A. P. Green, leader of the book work in the North Spanish field, must tell later in full, if we give just a word in advance. After he had joined Brother J. L. Holder and others in inaugurating the book campaign in Cartagena, Colombia, and was en route to Panama again by steamer, he received the following message by wireless: "Notice in newspaper. All who have book are excommunicated." He adds that a man stopped Brother Holder on the street and said in a rather cross way, "I understand you have sold books here that have caused many to be excommunicated." "Yes, sir," replied Brother Holder, "and you need one also." After a brief explanation of the book, the man said, "I will take one." So the message goes.

* * *

AS IT IS GOING TODAY

OLD Mexico reports that three of her colporteurs in a total of eighty-six hours took orders to the value of \$2,406, an average of \$27.98 an hour. And that in a land of revolutions!

Jamaica, West Indies, reports that one native colporteur, in a week of fifty-six hours, took orders to the amount of \$246.91. The next best record for the same week was \$189.14 gold. Jamaica is a very poor country, where it has been said that our large books could not be sold. These records were made with "Our Day."

From the "poor South" comes the report that one colporteur delivered \$1,495 worth of books in exactly thirty-seven hours. This colporteur's goal for books delivered during 1920 is \$10,000. In this same conference a recent weekly report of colporteur sales amounted to more than \$11,000.

In British Guiana one man and his wife took more than \$500 worth of orders in one week. The South Caribbean Conference, of which British Guiana is a part, sold more than \$2,500 worth of publications in the same week. This is another country where the people are very poor.

Space forbids our giving similar reports from the Philippines, Malaysia, Cuba, Guatemala, South America, Canada, and other parts of the world.

W. W. EASTMAN.

* * *

WAR IN THE NEAR EAST

THE war situation in the Near East is hard to follow, so rapid are the developments. But for the purpose of this brief notice it is not at all necessary to

(Continued on page 29)