

The Advent Sabbath

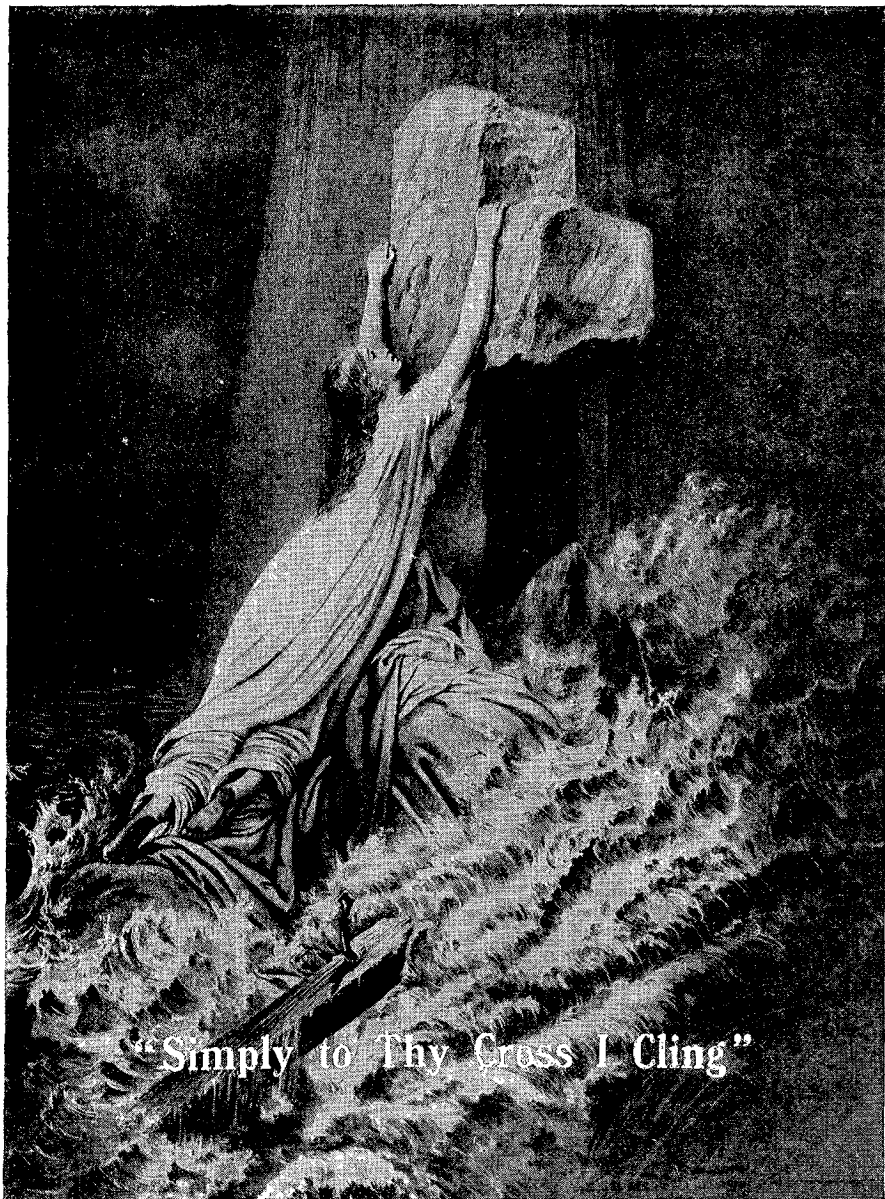
Review and Herald

THE FIELD IS THE WORLD

Vol. 97

Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., Thursday, November 18, 1920

No. 47



"Simply to Thy Cross I Cling"

The South Caribbean Conference

THE regular session of the South Caribbean Conference was held in the church in Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sept. 10-20, 1920. Although our ship was delayed in leaving New York, Elder I. V. Minner, who will labor in British Guiana, with his family, and the writer, reached the meeting in time to attend the opening session of the conference. Elder W. E. Baxter, superintendent of the Venezuela Mission, and Brother Charles Degering, of the auditing department of the General Conference, also arrived the same day, and rendered valuable help during the meeting.

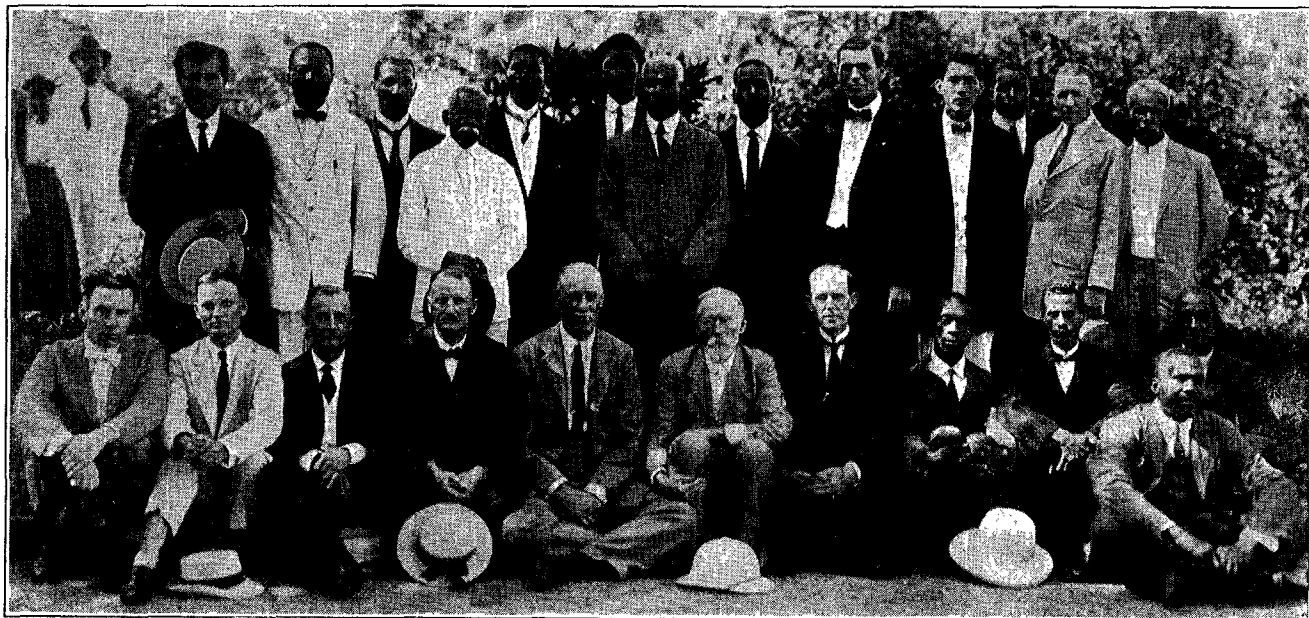
This conference is composed of about sixteen hundred members, and was rep-

sists of Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Tobago, Antigua, Dominica, Saint Kitts, Montserrat, Nevis, Saint Martin, Carriacou, Anguilla, Saint Bartholomew, Bequia, Saba, Union Islands, Canauan, Mayron, Mustique, the Grenadines (a group of small islands), British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, and French Guiana, with an approximate total population of 1,327,600 English, 230,000 French, 100,000 Dutch, and 20,000 aboriginal Indians.

"From the island of Anguilla in the north, to the southern boundary of British Guiana, South America, is a distance of 2,000 miles. Thus you see that

dred dollars. An offering was also taken to provide a launch and houseboat for river work in British Guiana, and nearly four hundred dollars was raised.

Under the careful leadership of Brother C. B. Sutton, the sale of our literature has made encouraging growth. Nearly \$17,000 worth of our publications have been placed in the hands of the people since the last conference session. The reports rendered by all the departments and the laborers were, on the whole, encouraging. A school is needed in which some training can be given to qualify workers for the field. It is hoped that such a school can be opened soon. Capable laborers are being developed in the field. On the last



WORKERS PRESENT AT THE SOUTH CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE, PORT OF SPAIN

resented at the meeting by nearly a full delegation. These, with the members of the church in Port of Spain, made a large congregation. Although the church building had recently been enlarged by a commodious addition with a gallery, many had to stand during the evening services.

The president, Elder W. S. Holbrook, had the meeting well planned, and the arrangements were very good. I do not remember ever attending a meeting where a better spirit was manifested. Not a single note of discord was heard from the beginning to the close. All came together to seek God, receive instruction, and plan for the extension of the message throughout the field. I could not forbear telling the brethren that, while many of them might be poor in this world's goods, their spirit of unity and co-operation was worth far more than earthly riches with criticism and strife.

Concerning the territory and population of this field, we take the following from the president's address:

"The General Conference has asked us to release the Virgin Islands, allowing them to be connected with the Porto Rican field, as these islands can thus be looked after to better advantage; and also to add to our field the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique. This adds to our force of laborers Elder Philip Giddings, to whom we extend a warm welcome as he returns to our field. So our conference now con-

sists of Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Tobago, Antigua, Dominica, Saint Kitts, Montserrat, Nevis, Saint Martin, Carriacou, Anguilla, Saint Bartholomew, Bequia, Saba, Union Islands, Canauan, Mayron, Mustique, the Grenadines (a group of small islands), British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, and French Guiana, with an approximate total population of 1,327,600 English, 230,000 French, 100,000 Dutch, and 20,000 aboriginal Indians.

On account of there being so much island territory in the conference, the difficulties of properly caring for the churches and administering the work are great. Transportation is slow, and in some instances extremely dangerous. Rivers made perilous by dangerous reptiles, must be navigated. The deadly mosquito must be constantly guarded against, in most places. Besides, at noon the sun is almost directly overhead and the heat is intense. But notwithstanding the difficulties, we found all the workers of good courage and generally in good health, and the work making progress.

Three new churches have been organized, five church buildings have been erected, and more than seven hundred believers have been baptized, since the last conference session. The tithe has increased from \$6,535.23 to \$10,744.50; mission offerings, from \$703.58 to \$1,338.08; the Sabbath school offerings, from \$997.85 to \$1,800.17. To get the full meaning of these figures, one needs to remember that the usual wage paid in the field is from thirty-six cents to a little less than a dollar a day.

The brethren manifested a willingness to take hold and carry more financial burdens than in the past. The Sabbath school offerings for the two Sabbaths were considerably more than one hun-

dred dollars. An offering was also taken to provide a launch and houseboat for river work in British Guiana, and nearly four hundred dollars was raised.

Under the careful leadership of Brother C. B. Sutton, the sale of our literature has made encouraging growth. Nearly \$17,000 worth of our publications have been placed in the hands of the people since the last conference session. The reports rendered by all the departments and the laborers were, on the whole, encouraging. A school is needed in which some training can be given to qualify workers for the field. It is hoped that such a school can be opened soon. Capable laborers are being developed in the field. On the last

(Continued on page 14)

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

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

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

VOL. 97

TAKOMA PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 18, 1920

No. 47

"Drink Ye All of It"

CHRIST's command, when He instituted the ordinance of the Lord's table and passed the cup to His disciples, was, "Drink ye all of it." Matt. 26: 27. The rendering of this passage in the King James Version affords ground for that most unfortunate misinterpretation which makes Christ exhort the disciples to drink all of the contents of the cup. Of course, in the original Greek of this passage in the Gospel according to Matthew, there is no chance for this misunderstanding, as the Greek word translated "all" is in the plural masculine, agreeing with "ye."

The meaning, then, is clear. Christ was commanding His disciples that all should drink of the cup. The Roman Catholic Church, in withholding the wine of the communion table from the people, is acting contrary to the plain instruction of the Master. It is well for us as Protestants and as Adventists to remember that, as disciples of Christ, the command is to us all to partake of the emblem of His blood which was spilled for us.

When Peter wished to refrain from sharing in the preparatory service, Christ told him that without participation in that he could have no share with his Lord. It is often not realized by Christians, especially the younger members of the household of faith, that in refusing to participate in these services placed in the church by Christ himself, they are really refusing to make that public acknowledgment which Christ expects them to make, that the life they now live is one made possible by constantly receiving spiritual strength through feeding upon the bread of life. It is not alone unworthy participation in this ordinance, but lack of participation at all, which is the cause of the weakness and spiritual death of so many otherwise promising young Christians in our ranks.

L. L. C.

* * *

The Burial of Moses

THE funeral obsequies of the great men of earth are frequently attended with much splendor and dignity, in consideration of their deeds of valor or distinguished statesmanship. Expensive monuments often mark their final resting place.

In the past, sad occurrences have sometimes attended the burial of warriors. Concerning the burial of Alaric the Goth, we are told that a captive multitude diverted the course of a river, and a royal sepulcher was built in the bed of the stream. In this was laid the body of the warrior hero, together with the trophies of battle. Then the stream was restored to its original course and the prisoners were massacred, that the place of Alaric's burial might remain a secret for all time.

We are told that when Attila the Hun died, "his remains were inclosed within three coffins, of gold, silver, and iron, and privately buried in the night; the spoil of nations was thrown into the grave, and the captives who opened the ground were inhumanly massacred."

But concerning the burial of the leader of Israel in their journey from Egypt to the Land of Promise, we read these simple words:

"So Moses the servant of the Lord died there in the land of Moab, according to the word of the Lord. And He buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Bethpeor: but no man knoweth of his sepulcher unto this day." Deut. 34: 5, 6.

Had Moses chosen the throne of the Pharaohs instead of "affliction with the people of God," he would doubtless have had a royal funeral and been numbered today among the mummies of Egypt. But he looked beyond the scenes of splendor which glittered about him on every hand, to the splendor of the only enduring throne, around which the faithful of all ages will soon be gathered; and decided that even the "reproach of Christ" was of far greater value than the wealth of empire. In his death no worldly honor was bestowed upon him.

But simple as is the record, when viewed in the light of other scriptures it portrays a burial scene of more grandeur than ever marked the death of any king or potentate of earth. "Angels of God buried the body of His faithful servant, and watched over the lonely grave." — "*Patriarchs and Prophets*," p. 478.

Angel gravediggers! A royal funeral for this noble saint of God! Celestial beings from the throne above closed his eyes, and folded across the now pulseless bosom the hands which had so often been outstretched in intercession for Israel. "Precious," indeed, "in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

But this was only the beginning. We read:

"Yet Michael the Archangel, when contending with the devil he disputed about the body of Moses, durst not bring against him a railing accusation, but said, The Lord rebuke thee." Jude 9.

There was a contention between Christ and Satan concerning the body of this tried warrior who had been laid to rest. Christ purposed to raise him to life, and Satan was on hand to hinder, if possible, the breaking of the reign of death. Doubtless he argued that, because Christ had not yet died, He had no right to invade his prison house and take from him any of the spoils. But his efforts were futile, for we find Moses later present at the transfiguration scene, a type of those who will come from their graves at the resurrection of the last day when the Son of man comes to gather home the redeemed.

"Christ himself, with the angels who had buried Moses, came down from heaven to call forth the sleeping saint. . . .

"As the Prince of life and the shining ones approached the grave, Satan was alarmed for his supremacy. With his evil angels he stood to dispute an invasion of the territory that he claimed as his own. He boasted that the servant of God had become his prisoner. He declared that even Moses was not able to keep the law of God; that he had taken to himself the glory due to Jehovah,—the very sin which had caused Satan's banishment from heaven,—and by transgression had come under the dominion of Satan. The archtraitor reiterated the original charges that he had made against the divine government, and repeated his complaints of God's injustice toward him. . . .

"The Saviour entered into no dispute with His adversary, but He then and there began His work of breaking the power of the fallen foe, and bringing the dead to life. Here was an evidence that Satan could not controvert, of the supremacy of the Son of God. The resurrection was forever made certain. Satan was despoiled of his prey; the righteous dead would live again.

"In consequence of sin, Moses had come under the power of Satan. In his own merits he was death's lawful captive; but he was raised to immortal life, holding his title in the name of the Redeemer. Moses came forth from the tomb glorified, and ascended with his Deliverer to the city of God.

"Never, till exemplified in the sacrifice of Christ, were the justice and the love of God more strikingly displayed than in His dealings with Moses. God shut Moses out of Canaan, to teach a lesson which should never be forgotten,—that He requires exact obedience, and that men are to beware of taking to themselves the glory which is due to their Maker. He could not grant the prayer of Moses that he might share the inheritance of Israel; but He did not forget or forsake His servant. The God of heaven understood the suffering that Moses had endured; He had noted every act of faithful service through those long years of conflict and trial. On the top of Pisgah, God called Moses to an inheritance infinitely more glorious than the earthly Canaan."—*"Patriarchs and Prophets,"* pp. 478, 479.

How truly great are those who give their lives without reserve to God! Whether living or dead, they are His. His eye is upon them, and they are joint heirs with the Son of God in all things.

G. B. T.

* * *

THE WIDOW'S MITE

Mark 12:41, 44.

God reckons values not as men;
Vast was the widow's "mite,"
While all the rich men's lavish "much"
Was little in His sight.

We talk complacently of "mites,"
Whose thoughts and gifts are small;
But we forget the widow's mite
Was just—the widow's all!

—Annie Johnson Flint.

STATEMENT OF THE FIFTY-CENT-A-WEEK FUND FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1920

Conferences	Members- hip	Amt. at \$19.50 Per Member	Amount Received	Amount Short	Amount Over
ATLANTIC UNION — 81 per cent					
E. New York	1,090	\$ 21,255.00	\$ 11,491.87	\$ 9,763.13	\$.....
Greater New York	2,394	46,683.00	40,738.16	5,944.84	.....
Maine	734	14,313.00	7,406.96	6,906.04	.....
Massachusetts	1,858	36,231.00	36,992.42		761.42
S. New England	695	13,552.50	8,106.89	5,445.61	.....
N. New England	584	11,388.00	6,422.45	4,965.55	.....
W. New York	1,034	20,163.00	21,311.82		1,148.82
*Bermuda	47	916.50	387.87	528.63	.....
	8,436	164,502.00	132,858.44	33,553.80	1,910.24
CENTRAL UNION — 59 per cent					
Colorado	2,695	52,552.50	32,425.74	20,126.76	.....
Kansas	2,872	56,004.00	33,057.31	22,946.69	.....
Missouri	1,695	33,052.50	19,147.35	13,905.15	.....
Nebraska	2,442	47,619.00	22,208.24	25,410.76	.....
Wyoming	809	15,775.50	12,735.63	3,039.87	.....
Inter-Mountain	500	11,505.00	7,392.23	4,112.77	.....
	11,103	216,508.50	126,966.50	89,542.00	.....
COLUMBIA UNION — 67 per cent					
Chesapeake	977	19,051.50	10,601.60	8,449.81	.....
District of Columbia	1,245	24,277.50	18,310.21	5,967.29	.....
E. Pennsylvania	1,785	34,807.50	17,443.91	17,363.59	.....
New Jersey	1,270	24,765.00	18,230.95	6,534.05	.....
*Ohio	2,745	53,527.50	40,813.84	12,713.66	.....
Virginia	546	10,647.00	6,006.94	4,640.06	.....
†Virginia	180	2,106.00	1,260.43	845.57	.....
W. Pennsylvania	1,116	21,762.00	13,604.74	8,157.26	.....
West Virginia	339	6,610.50	6,231.85	378.65	.....
	10,203	197,554.50	132,504.56	65,049.94	.....
EAST CANADIAN — 46 per cent					
*Maritime	332	6,474.00	2,751.24	3,722.76	.....
*Ontario	838	16,341.00	6,364.17	9,976.83	.....
*Quebec	247	4,816.50	2,696.22	2,120.28	.....
*Newfoundland	63	1,228.50	1,473.35		244.85
	1,480	28,860.00	13,284.98	15,819.87	244.85
LAKE UNION — 61 per cent					
Chicago	1,727	33,676.50	21,473.52	12,202.98	.....
E. Michigan	1,869	36,445.50	27,883.26	8,562.24	.....
Illinois	1,452	28,314.00	15,844.97	12,469.03	.....
Indiana	1,810	35,205.00	22,662.42	12,632.58	.....
N. Michigan	1,058	20,631.00	9,408.33	11,222.67	.....
N. Wisconsin	860	16,770.00	8,355.34	8,414.66	.....
S. Wisconsin	2,091	40,774.50	21,690.10	19,084.40	.....
W. Michigan	2,774	54,093.00	33,904.61	20,188.40	.....
	13,641	265,999.50	161,222.45	104,777.05	.....
NORTHERN UNION — 80 per cent					
Iowa	3,063	59,728.50	45,866.83	13,861.67	.....
Minnesota	2,272	44,304.00	33,621.62	10,682.38	.....
North Dakota	1,712	33,384.00	31,214.25	2,169.75	.....
South Dakota	1,235	24,082.50	18,900.48	5,182.02	.....
	8,282	161,409.00	129,603.18	31,805.82	.....
NORTH PACIFIC UNION — 61 per cent					
Montana	992	19,344.00	7,196.66	12,147.34	.....
S. Idaho	1,107	21,586.50	16,386.52	5,199.98	.....
S. Oregon	776	15,132.00	7,467.16	7,664.84	.....
*Upper Columbia	2,740	52,728.00	29,807.11	22,920.89	.....
W. Washington	2,407	46,936.50	27,481.01	19,455.49	.....
W. Oregon	2,598	50,661.00	37,732.58	12,928.42	.....
*Alaska	17	331.50	203.00	128.50	.....
	10,601	206,719.50	126,274.04	80,445.46	.....
PACIFIC UNION — 92 per cent					
Arizona	619	12,070.50	8,483.21	3,587.29	.....
California	3,417	66,631.50	73,413.89		6,782.39
Central California	2,169	42,295.50	36,924.79	5,370.71	.....
N. California	1,814	35,373.00	36,217.42		844.42
S. E. California	1,841	35,899.50	30,223.13	5,676.37	.....
S. California	2,703	52,708.50	41,634.44	11,074.06	.....
Nevada	275	5,362.50	4,963.07	399.43	.....
Utah	190	3,705.00	2,820.30	884.70	.....
	13,028	254,046.00	234,680.25	26,992.56	7,626.81
SOUTHEASTERN UNION — 70 per cent					
Carolina	483	9,418.50	9,028.55	389.95	.....
†Carolina	443	5,183.10	4,613.43	569.67	.....
Cumberland	1,034	20,163.00	9,076.60	11,086.40	.....
†Cumberland	128	1,497.60	959.58	538.02	.....
Florida	1,089	21,235.50	15,992.34	5,243.16	.....
†Florida	297	3,474.90	4,424.56		949.66
Georgia	651	12,694.50	6,881.30	5,813.20	.....
†Georgia	254	2,971.80	2,430.64	541.16	.....
	4,379	76,638.90	53,407.00	24,181.56	949.66
SOUTHERN UNION — 62 per cent					
Alabama	427	8,326.50	4,913.65	3,412.85	.....
†Alabama	263	3,077.10	2,421.45	655.65	.....
Kentucky	511	9,964.50	5,623.36	4,341.14	.....
†Kentucky	179	2,094.30	1,558.40	535.90	.....
Louisiana	385	7,507.50	4,060.95	3,446.55	.....
†Louisiana	223	2,609.10	1,871.43	737.67	.....
Mississippi	247	4,816.50	3,258.43	1,558.07	.....
†Mississippi	193	2,258.10	1,309.61	948.49	.....
Tennessee	780	15,385.50	10,467.07	4,918.43	.....
†Tennessee	246	2,878.20	1,120.30	1,757.90	.....
	3,463	58,917.30	36,604.65	22,312.65	.....

* No September report.

† Figured at thirty cents per member, or \$11.70.

SOUTHWESTERN UNION — 87 per cent					
Arkansas	356	\$6,942.00	\$5,718.02	\$1,223.98	\$.....
†Arkansas	50	585.00	485.30	99.70	.....
N. Texas	1,027	20,026.50	15,810.14	4,216.36	.....
†N. Texas	53	620.10	513.10	107.00	.....
Oklahoma	1,983	38,668.50	33,861.06	4,807.44	.....
†Oklahoma	103	1,205.10	1,715.45	510.35	.....
S. Texas	417	8,131.50	7,542.79	588.71	.....
†S. Texas	58	678.60	378.06	300.54	.....
Texico	324	6,318.00	6,800.56	482.56	.....
†Texico	63	737.10	119.66	617.44	.....
	4,434	83,912.40	72,944.14	11,961.17	992.91
WESTERN CANADIAN UNION — 57 per cent					
*Alberta	1,031	20,104.50	11,359.47	8,745.03	.....
British Columbia	480	9,360.00	7,594.51	1,765.49	.....
Manitoba	354	6,903.00	5,042.69	1,860.31	.....
Saskatchewan	1,044	20,358.00	8,287.99	12,070.01	.....
	2,909	56,725.50	32,284.66	24,440.84	.....

SUMMARY					
UNIONS					
Atlantic	8,436	164,502.00	132,858.44	33,553.80	1,910.24
Central	11,103	216,508.50	126,966.50	89,542.00	.....
Columbia	10,203	197,554.50	132,504.56	65,049.94	.....
Eastern Canadian	1,480	28,860.00	13,284.98	15,819.87	244.85
Lake	13,641	265,999.50	161,222.45	104,777.05	.....
Northern	8,282	161,499.00	129,603.18	31,895.82	.....
North Pacific	10,601	206,719.50	126,274.04	80,445.46	.....
Pacific	13,028	254,046.00	234,680.25	26,992.56	7,626.81
Southeastern	4,379	76,638.90	53,407.00	24,181.56	949.66
Southern	3,463	58,917.30	30,604.65	22,512.65	.....
Southwestern	4,434	83,912.40	72,944.14	11,961.17	992.91
Western Canadian	2,909	56,725.50	32,284.66	24,440.84	.....
Totals	91,959	1,771,883.10	1,252,634.85	530,972.72	11,724.47
Amount short			519,248.25		519,248.25
		\$1,771,883.10	\$1,771,883.10	\$530,972.72	\$530,972.72

70.7 per cent of quota raised.

Standing of Mission Funds

WE have passed the third quarter of 1920, and are presenting in this issue of the REVIEW a statement showing the standing of our mission funds at the close of the quarter. The appearance of these reports in the columns of our church paper from quarter to quarter is for the purpose of keeping all our people informed regarding the condition of the treasury and our standing in relation to it.

During the month of September, there was a slight improvement over the preceding month. On August 31 there was a deficit of \$535,465.86 on our fifty-cent-a-week goal. On September 30, as you will notice from the report, we stand \$519,248.25 in the short column, thus showing an improvement of \$16,217.61, for which we are thankful. Since the third quarter closed, we have been cheered from time to time by the excellent reports coming to us from the various parts of the field regarding the success attending our Harvest Ingathering campaign. Consequently we still expect that our full quota of fifty cents a week per capita will be raised ere 1920 passes into history. Yet we recognize that if this is done, we shall have to raise ninety-four cents a week for the fourth quarter, as our deficit at this time equals approximately forty-four cents a week for each member for one quarter.

We have just closed the 1920 Fall Council of the General Conference Committee. This meeting was held in the city of Indianapolis, and was well attended, not only by the members of the committee, but by conference presidents, departmental secretaries, and other leading workers and representative members. The presence of the Lord was very marked as the brethren in council considered the mighty world problems that lay before them and God's program for the church to follow in solving these problems.

The budgets of requests from the mission fields for 1921 were greatly enlarged over the requests for this year. To these were added an appeal from war-torn

and bleeding Europe, where doors are now open that in the past were closed to the heralds of the cross, and those who sit in darkness are saying, "Come over and help us."

After several days of prayerful consideration of the situation, it was unanimously voted to make the basis of our offerings to missions for 1921, sixty cents a week per member, instead of fifty cents as it is this present year. The Council also recommended that a larger percentage of the tithe received by the local conferences in North America, be turned to the mission funds of the denomination. This plan was agreed to by all the local and union conference presidents in attendance.

I mention these actions simply to emphasize the importance of raising our full 1920 quota for missions before the end of the year, that we may be prepared to begin our new and enlarged program on January 1.

In making this appeal to all our people for enlarged gifts, I feel it would be appropriate to call attention to a paragraph of instruction given us through Sister White and printed in the REVIEW of Oct. 13, 1896, which reads as follows:

"The work of God, which should be going forward with tenfold its present strength and efficiency, is kept back, like a spring season held by the chilling blast of winter, because some of God's professed people are appropriating to themselves the means that should be dedicated to His service. Because Christ's self-sacrificing love is not interwoven in the life practices, the church is weak where it should be strong. By its own course it has put out its light, and robbed millions of the gospel of Christ."

Truly the message has spread by leaps and bounds since this was written. We are near the end; and as every door is being opened for the message, we must expand our work, enlarge our gifts, and share more fully our workers and means for the finishing of the work. May God lead and help His people in these closing months of 1920 to make good their promised funds to the mission treasury, that all our missionaries may be cheered and inspired in their endeavors by receiving in full what was promised them for this year.

CHARLES THOMPSON,
Asst. Treas. Gen. Conf.

THE SWEETEST VOICE

C. P. BOLLMAN

LIFT me, lift me, blessed Lord,
Out of self and into Thee.
Purge me, purge me, blessed Lord,
That from sin I may be free.

Change me, change me, blessed Lord,
I would Thy perfection see:
Help me, help me, blessed Lord,
To become like unto Thee.

Sanctify me, blessed Lord,
Through Thy purifying word;
I would ever follow Thee;
Thine the sweetest voice e'er heard.

The False and the True in Modern Science---No. 4

Additional Facts from the Rocks

GEORGE MCCREADY PRICE

IN the previous article we gave some facts which show that the chief geological changes recorded in the rocks must have been accomplished in a sudden and violent manner. The evidence for this is that fishes, shellfish, and other creatures are found buried in immense hecatombs, gigantic graveyards, often miles in extent, wherein uncounted myriads of those creatures appear to have been destroyed by some sudden or violent catastrophe. These conditions are of course not universal around the earth; but they occur in so many instances and in such widely scattered localities, and comprise so many various orders or kinds of creatures, that they may be said to constitute a universal phenomenon of the rocks.

Geologists, it is true, always admit the abnormal conditions in each single or particular instance; but according to their evolutionary theory they arrange these various catastrophes in a prolonged series, separated by long ages of what they term quiet and normal action. This is indeed the keynote of their system. But as has been shown, there is absolutely no scientific evidence to prove that these various catastrophes were merely local in extent, and occurred one after the other during long ages of time. It is really much more scientific to correlate all these various abnormal events together as *merely parts of one great world catastrophe*; and then these events assume a familiar form, and become merely the scientific aspects of that great event during which "the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished." 2 Peter 3:6.

In a previous article we also spoke of the evidences of a sudden and world-wide change of climate. That a wonderful climate, springlike and balmy, seems to have prevailed over the entire globe, is abundantly proved by other conditions besides the elephants and different animals found frozen in the ice of the arctic regions. For example, in many localities the arctic regions contain rocks full of certain kinds of corals; and we know that corals cannot exist except in warm water, which maintains a steady temperature of nearly 80° F. These corals are widely distributed in the arctic regions, and they show that during their lifetime a mild climate must have prevailed over all that part of the world.

Another evidence tending in the same direction is furnished by the immense coal deposits abounding in those regions. Every one has heard of the coal beds of Alaska; but not all are aware that these coal deposits seem to grow richer and better as we go northward. Cape Lisburne, a point of land some three hundred miles north of Nome and about one hundred sixty miles within the arctic circle, contains forty or fifty successive beds of coal, ten of them being each four feet thick, and one more than thirty feet through.

The leaves of the plants composing this coal are well preserved in the rocks, and consist of ferns, horsetails, club mosses, with cycads and palms, which now live only in warm, semitropical regions. We can well understand why the Government bulletin describing these coal deposits says that they indicate "a mild and probably frostless climate." But at the present time this region is cold and desolate, the soil is frozen many hundreds of feet down, and thaws out

only enough on top during the short summer to allow a scanty vegetation of the hardiest herbs and shrubs to appear.

All these facts, with others that might be given, are conclusive evidence that our world once enjoyed a climate of uninterrupted springlike mildness. If we considered these coal beds alone, there might be some chance to suppose that the change from that climate to the present one of terrific extremes of heat and cold was a gradual process; but the moment we begin to speak of a gradual change of climate, those elephant mummies, so splendidly preserved by nature's system of cold storage, rise up before us to testify that the change was not gradual, but sudden, indeed sudden beyond human comprehension.

Some who are unacquainted with the geological facts have supposed that these remains in the arctic regions merely indicate that these regions constituted the tropics of that ancient world, and that at that same time some other portion of the world was suffering the rigors of an arctic climate. But there is no scientific evidence whatever, either geological, astronomical, paleontological, or any other sort, to prove or to hint that the poles were ever in any other position than where they are at present. And I do not know of any scientist who holds the view that the great change of climate which is so evident from the study of the fossils, was due to the shifting of the polar regions. Indeed, the evidence is all the other way. There are proofs, which need not be enumerated here, which show conclusively that this mild climate was formerly universal over the whole globe.

The generally larger size of the fossils found in the rocks, is another fact of much significance in this connection. I do not wish to convey the idea that all the fossils which we find in the rocks are abnormal monsters. True, there are some huge, unearthly looking monsters, some of them seventy or eighty feet long, the bones of which are found in Wyoming, Nebraska, and elsewhere. There are two such creatures in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, Pa., and one whole animal and parts of many others, nearly as large, in the Natural History Museum of New York. But I refer to the fossil remains of lobsters and clams and fishes and butterflies and bears and lions, and indeed almost the whole range of animal life. For practically all the fossils furnish specimens which are larger and more thrifty-looking than similar kinds alive at the present time. It is also a very significant fact that this characteristic of larger size is common to all the kinds of fossils found in all the various "formations," and in all parts of the globe; and that when we pass over into our modern world, the change in the appearance of the fossils is just as sudden and complete as is that of climate.

Another very important aspect of modern discovery has to do with the conditions now prevailing around our ocean borders and on the deep floor of the ocean itself.

It was formerly taught that parts of the coast of Greenland, Sweden, Italy, and other countries, are rising slowly and gradually above the sea, and other parts are gradually settling beneath the waters. It is true there are old shore lines or raised beaches around all the continents, in some places fifty or

one hundred or five hundred feet above the present level of the ocean. In other places we have submerged forests, with the stumps of trees still visible beneath the water hundreds of feet out from the shore. However, these are an evidence, not of gradual, but of *sudden* changes of level; while the raised beaches at least are inseparably connected with the other vast geological changes which took place in the great long ago, and cannot be separated from them in explanation.

In addition to this, it was long supposed that definite markings placed on the shores of the Baltic and elsewhere during the last hundred years, tended to prove that changes of sea level are now going on. But a very full and complete examination of this supposed evidence has been made in recent years by some of the leading scientists, such as Sir Henry Howorth and Professor Suess; and their conclusion is that there is no sufficient evidence of this supposed gradual change of sea level, the latter author declaring that "displacements susceptible of measurement have not occurred within the historic period."

Thus another of the teachings of evolutionary science turns out to be merely a myth, without any substantial facts in its support. The sea coasts of the continents are not now on the seesaw, up and down; and this alleged modern movement, which turns out to be based upon mistakes, cannot be appealed to in order to explain the great changes of sea and land which we find recorded in the rocks. These past changes of the sea and the land were wholly abnormal and without any explanation from similar changes which were once supposed to be still going on.

It was long taught that in our deep seas and oceans the currents are all the time wearing away in some places and building up in others. Therefore it was supposed to be necessary only for these beds of sandstone or limestone, which had been formed beneath the ocean, to be lifted up above the waters, in order to constitute the lands as we now find them, where mountains and plains are composed of strata of limestone containing corals or crinoids, alternating with sandstone containing shellfish, and shales full of the leaves of land plants.

But the investigations of the "Challenger" Expedition (1872-76), which was sent out by the British government, with other similar expeditions which have since been organized by the American and other governments, have proved that the bottom of the ocean is not being subjected to any such movements of the waters. The ocean currents do not extend below a thousand or two thousand feet, while the movements made by the mightiest storms are even more superficial in their action. On the contrary, over the whole bottom of the ocean there is a perpetual calm.

Around the borders of the oceans, extending out in some places a hundred miles more or less, the waves and currents are still at work, and deposits brought down from the land by the rivers and streams, are still being laid down. But as all kinds of sediments tend to be precipitated about twenty-five times as rapidly in salt water as in fresh, these sediments brought down from the land never get very far from the shore. The result is that there is what is termed a "continental shelf," or border, around all the continents, on which these deposits are still accumulating, but beyond which they do not

extend. Indeed, the true oceanic area begins with the edge of this continental shelf; and from this edge, the bottom rapidly sinks to the general level of the ocean floor.

Over this bottom of the ocean, with its cold, dark waters, there are no beds of sand or clay now being shifted or deposited; nothing but the slow accumulation of the slimy ooze formed by the silent dropping into these depths of the minute fragments of the millions of creatures, many of them microscopic in size, which live and die in the surface waters from one to six miles overhead. No gravel, no sand, no clay, is being moved or disturbed from end to end of the whole true bottom of the ocean. The materials now found throughout the whole of this vast extent are absolutely different from any deposits which we have yet discovered as composing the hills and lands of the continents—different, I mean, in their mechanical texture and make-up, and different in their method of formation.

Yet in the chalk cliffs of the south of England, of Kansas, and of many other localities, we have strata hundreds of miles in extent, composed of the very same kinds of microscopic remains which we now find over the larger part of the Atlantic bottom. In other localities we find brachiopods and crinoids, exactly like the modern kinds which live a mile or more down in the depths of the ocean. And the remarkable and telltale fact is that, in all these instances, these relics of the deep ocean are found mixed with or alternating with clays or sands or other materials derived from the lands, but which are not now associated with these deep-sea animals throughout the whole range of our modern ocean.

Thus in still another way we have evidence that the deposits composing our mountains and plains must have been formed by some very abnormal action of the waters of the ocean. Indeed, whenever we see these kinds of rocks, which now underlie such cities as St. Louis, Chicago, and London, they speak to us of that awful time in the long ago, when "the fountains of the great deep [were] broken up." Practically all the limestone rocks found so generally throughout the world are composed of materials which thus afford us reminders and conclusive proof of the truth of the universal deluge.

Accordingly, we see that wherever we turn, the rocks contain within themselves evidence of the truthfulness of the Scriptural record.

* * *

Jesus Only

IN Jesus the Christian finds the final answer to all vital questions, such as:

What is Religion? The eternal bond which binds him to Jesus Christ as His glad and grateful "bond servant."

Theology? In Jesus "dwells the fulness of the Godhead bodily."

Philosophy? Jesus is "the way, the truth, and the life."

Creed? Belief in Jesus as Saviour and Lord.

Life? "To me to live is Christ."

The Church? "The body of Jesus Christ."

The Law? Jesus says, "If ye love Me, keep My commandments."

Hope? "Looking for the glorious appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ."

Heaven? The servants of Jesus "shall serve Him, and they shall see His face." — *Sunday School Times*.

IN MISSION LANDS

Experiences at Solusi Mission, South Africa

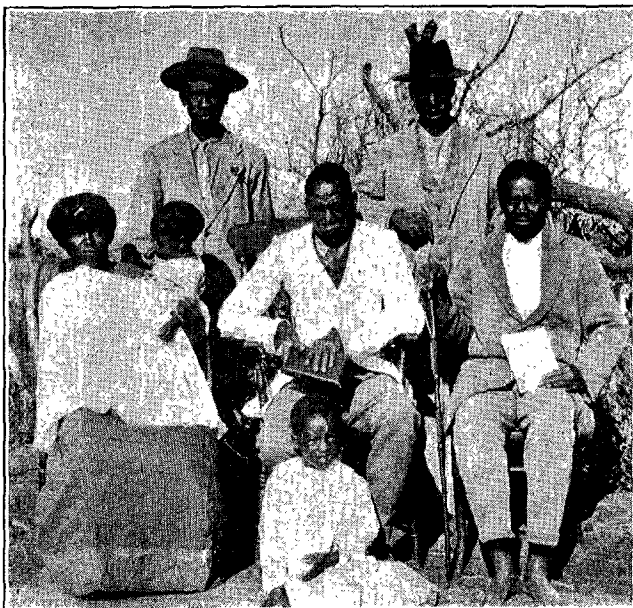
H. M. SPARROW

RECENTLY we held an institute for the native teachers here. It lasted four weeks, and there were more than seventy teachers in attendance. We had a profitable time together, and every one of the teachers left feeling that the time has come for deeper consecration for the finishing of this great work. We tried to impress upon them as never before that in order to finish this work, there must be some sacrifice on their part, and that the Lord is looking to them to help carry some of the heavy responsibilities. I believe we had the most successful institute we have ever held.

A few weeks ago we baptized thirty-seven persons here at old Solusi. It was the largest class that has been baptized here for a long time. The beauty of it is that nearly all of them are entering the work. Later we hope to baptize several others. Our work is making good progress, especially among the out-schools.

Jim's work in Bulawayo is being blessed of the Lord. He has been there only about a year, and some workers have already been developed, so we feel that the Lord is leading in this work. It is really marvelous to see the educated people taking their stand. We have been hoping to get hold of them for some time. It takes only a short time here on the main station to get them established, and then they are ready for work.

We are planning to hold a camp-meeting here for all our natives, and expect a feast of good things. The Holy Spirit has never disappointed us on such occasions. At that time we shall also have the ordinances. It is a great privilege to many of our believers to be present at such times. Quite a number live some distance away, and do not often have the privilege of celebrating the ordinances.



A Group of Workers on the Solusi Mission; Jim, Our Head and Oldest Evangelist, in the Center



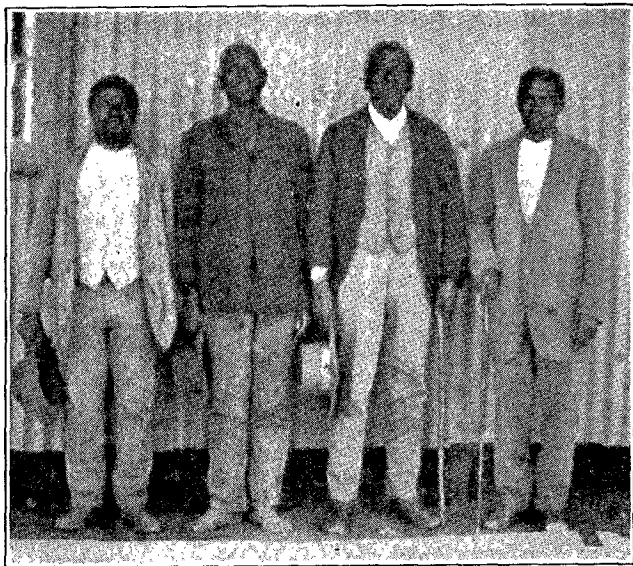
The Fingo Chief, Mzimende, and His Family

At present we are building a new dining-room for the boys. Old Solusi has gone about as far as possible without putting up some new buildings. The buildings which we still have are the original ones built years ago. They have stood well, but need replacing now.

Recently I took a trip to two of our out-schools where we have lately opened work. The Lord has been doing great things for us there. The people are ready to accept this truth. At the first place we held two meetings each day for five days. Each meeting lasted two hours, making four hours a day in the midst of harvest, which means much to a native. At first we did not suppose they would be willing to attend, but once they saw the chart and heard the explanation of the prophecies, they could not keep away. The Matabeles, the natives of this place, are a very influential people. Up to the present, most of our work has been for the Kalingas, but now we are making an effort for these people.

We held these meetings in the chief's kraal, with an average attendance of more than fifty. It was remarkable how the people came. The chief is a Christian, a very conscientious man. He has full control in the Matoppo district. He has accepted the truth; and when we made the call for all those who wished to identify themselves with the people of God, he, with twenty-three others, responded. These were not moved by impulse, but they are accepting increased light. The chief's own brother is here in our school, and when he went home last vacation, he traveled all through his country, telling the people what he could about the truth and our school. Our evangelists are now there, endeavoring to establish the believers in the truth. After we left, the chief continued to hold meetings daily with the people. On Sabbath no work is done anywhere near his kraal.

Our second school is also doing well. While in the Fingo Reserve we had some interesting experiences. The people there, as in the former place, are anxious to hear the truth. I opened the chart and explained the prophecies to them, and to many it was their first privilege of hearing anything on the books of Daniel and the Revelation. Already we are seeing fruit. One very influential man has been won to the message. A few Sabbaths ago we had the pleasure of seeing this man follow the Lord in bap-



Evangelists and Teachers of the Solusi Mission, South Africa

tism. Later reports tell us that he is arousing a good interest among his own people.

While we were holding these meetings, some of our boys had a discussion. Isaac and a few of the others said that we should send to Kafirland for a Fingo worker to be sent to this field, but old Jim said, "No; if the Lord wants us to do a work for these people, He will raise up some one from among them to do it." And, sure enough, He has done it. The Lord has opened the eyes of the very man that could do the most for his people, and has shown him the truth. This is very encouraging to all of us.

Our courage is good, and we thank God for what He is doing for us. O, may God impress it upon us as young people that now, while people are ready for the truth, is the time to work!

* * *

"We Are Afraid About Jesusi Coming"

G. F. JONES

SINCE beginning the work in the Solomon Islands, we have never before encountered so many hindrances or conflicts as during the last few months. There has been a series of them rising up here and there like waterspouts on the sea, to the danger of navigation. We must expect troubles in these days, but God says, "Who would set the briers and thorns against me in battle? I would go through them." Isa. 27:4. So with firm faith in Him, we need not fear, and our work will advance over all obstacles until completed.

During the second quarter of this year we placed in unentered districts, three more of our mission school boys, two of whom have wives and children. In spite of the difficulties, we feel that this is our day of opportunity, and we must move on, "for God is with us." We are forced by these calls to send our young people from our mission schools with only slight preparation, yet the Lord is blessing them. We have a number of them out al-

ready, and have five districts yet unoccupied, waiting for other boys. We need more money to support them, and more teachers capable of preparing them for the work.

The boy in charge of one of our districts is only fifteen, but he is succeeding in arousing some who are most debased in heathen practices and desperate deeds. An old chief sent me a message the other day to come at once and have a council with them, saying, "We are afraid about Jesusi coming." Yesterday another message came from him, "Tell us the day you will arrive, so we will be all together." These calls are like springs in the desert. Do not think by this that all the Solomon Islanders are calling us, for it is as difficult to lead them out of their spiritism as it is to turn many in the homeland from their set religious ideas and theories when the light of truth is presented to them.

A native who has been on the police force for some time, returned to his island home, determined to have a "seven days" mission. (This is the name some of our opponents have given us, but it takes well with the natives.) A few weeks ago the native just mentioned braved the journey across a rough, open sea in his frail canoe to catch us on the "Melanesia." Hearing that he had reached a certain place, I went there to find him, but he had left the night before. We missed each other, but he left a message, "Tell Jonsi to send a missionary, white or black, to my place!" O that I could find one!

Those who are thus calling us are the ones who have withstood the efforts of other missionaries. They belong to small tribes, and while not having the numbers, they possess stronger characters than the others who are afraid not to follow the multitude. I wish we had several more of our mission boys ready to be placed among these tribes, but they are nearly all out. Several of these missionary boys are meeting with opposition and persecution, but they are holding on well, and I will tell you more about them in my next report.

Solomon Islands.

* * *

"Growth in grace will do away with many forms of temptation, and make it far less likely that the mature Christian will sin in those old ways. But the same secret of victory by grace is needed, for the temptations become more subtle according to the spiritual growth."



Our Workers in the Zambesi Union Mission



THE CAROLINA CAMP-MEETING

THE Carolina camp-meeting and conference were held in Charlotte, N. C., August 19-29. The grounds were beautiful, and were conveniently situated in a desirable section near the center of the city.

There was a good attendance of our people, and the meetings were especially appreciated by the members of the Charlotte church, most of whom were new and had never before attended such a meeting.

The election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and there were practically no changes made. Elder J. W. MacNeil, who has for some time done such excellent work as president of the conference, was released to go to Africa, with the understanding that he should continue to serve until his place could be filled. Since that time, Elder L. T. Crisler has accepted the call, and is now carrying on the work in this conference.

Under the efforts of the faithful workers here, there has been a decided growth in the membership the last year. A gain of 222—126 in the white department and 96 in the colored—does not include the work of the present summer, as some joined the church in the effort in Charlotte and a large number in the effort for the colored people in Fayetteville. Three new churches have been raised up in the conference during the last year.

The tithe of the conference was \$32,662.21 in 1919. For the first seven months of this year, the tithe for the conference was \$24,035.26, representing a gain over the first seven months of 1919, of \$6,659.59.

For the year 1919, the mission offerings amounted to \$13,834.85, or about \$4,000 more than the quota on the Twenty-five-cent-a-week Fund. During the present year \$9,887.56 has been raised, while for the first seven months of 1919, the mission offerings were \$6,443.59; thus a gain of \$3,443.97, or over 50 per cent, was made in mission offerings for the first seven months of 1920 over the corresponding period of 1919.

The colporteurs have had remarkable success in the sale of our books. Up to the time of the camp-meeting, they had taken orders for \$173,974.74 worth. For the first seven months of 1919 the total orders taken amounted to \$94,908.25, while for the corresponding period in 1920 the total sales were \$155,026.95, making a gain of \$60,118, or 61 per cent.

Besides the local workers, all the departmental secretaries and the writer were present from the Southeastern Union. We greatly appreciated the help of the General Conference laborers. Elder R. D. Quinn gave us timely messages, driven home with his usual power and enthusiasm. Elder W. W. Eastman's heart-to-heart talks touched the needs of the people and were of interest and value. Elder J. H. Behrens gave excellent Bible studies.

The meeting closed with unusual services the last Sabbath. The meeting in the forenoon, conducted by Elder Quinn, was characterized by the presence of the Spirit of the Lord in great measure. A desire was shown by the people for a deeper consecration and a greater willingness to sacrifice for the cause of truth.

W. H. HECKMAN.



CHESAPEAKE COLORED CAMP-MEETING

THE annual camp-meeting for the colored people of the Chesapeake Conference was held in Wilson Park, in the city of Baltimore, Md., September 16-26. A village of tents was erected to accommodate the members of the churches and the friends who came in from various parts of Maryland and Delaware. There was a dormitory tent, a guest tent or sleeping quarters for visiting ministers, a prayer tent for private devotion and meditation, a parlor or women's reception tent, an office tent, a large audience tent, a dining tent, a kitchen tent, and thirty-two family tents.

Elder M. C. Strachan, who was in charge of the meeting, had the camp artistically arranged, and there was thorough organization in every detail throughout the meeting. Elder A. S. Booth, president of the Chesapeake Conference, gave his assistance and hearty co-operation to make the meeting a success.

There were present from the General Conference, Elders E. E. Andross, J. L. Shaw, Charles Thompson, and Prof. C. A. Russell. A number of union and local conference workers were also in attendance.

The Sabbath school offerings for both Sabbaths amounted to \$300. The total offerings for missions were about \$1,200. An impressive service was held when seven were buried with their Lord in baptism in a beautiful, clear pool on the grounds.

The work for the colored people is progressing in the Chesapeake Conference. God is greatly blessing our brethren and sisters there. The spirit of liberality is seen in the gifts for missions. Earnest work is being done for those not of our faith, and many are responding to the message of the third angel. Elder M. C. Strachan and his people are full of courage, and they are faithfully doing the work which God has committed to them.

F. H. ROBBINS.



THE MAINE CAMP-MEETING

THE fifty-second annual camp-meeting of the Maine Conference was held at Lewiston, August 26 to September 5, according to announcement. The meeting was favored from first to last with continued blessings. The weather was favorable, the attendance good, and the instruction seemed to reach the hearts of the people, for they responded promptly to the invitation for a deeper

consecration and for means to finish the work. The Sabbath school offerings alone were \$200.

Maine is the most easterly conference in the United States. It is the birthplace of the message, and we are looking for a great awakening here as the message returns to the East with power.

In the six years that the writer has been in Maine, the conference has nearly doubled its membership and much more than doubled its tithes and offerings. The colporteur work, led by Brother E. E. Covey, has made a very encouraging showing. Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of books were sold in the first eight months of this year. We hope to reach the forty thousand mark by the close of December.

This work is being systematically followed up by the missionary department, and much interest is awakened and new Sabbath keepers are taking their stand. This is proving to be the most effectual way of reaching the people in this State.

The educational work has grown until there are eleven schools, and has reached the stage where a school of higher grade is necessary. A beautiful farm and commodious buildings, which seemed awaiting us, have been secured. Insurance agents readily offer to insure the buildings for six times the amount the farm cost us. Prof. W. E. Howell and other leading educational men have visited the farm, which is two miles out from the cities of Auburn and Lewiston, and have expressed their hearty approval of our choice. This school will be known as the Pine Tree Academy, and as soon as possible we shall welcome the children of our people to attend it.

Elders S. N. Haskell, E. W. Farnsworth, J. S. James, E. K. Slade, Prof. C. A. Russell, and other visiting brethren assisted in the meeting. At the close, twenty-two candidates were baptized.

Conference officers were elected with but little change, and all renewed their determination to finish the work.

H. W. GARR.



THE HONDURAS CAMP-MEETING

THE Honduras camp-meeting was conducted in La Ceiba, May 28 to June 6. Besides local help, Elder E. W. Thurper of Guatemala, and Brother Carl Staben of El Salvador, were present and rendered efficient help throughout the meeting.

A four weeks' tent-meeting had preceded the camp-meeting, and prepared the way for it. We had planned to conduct two tent-meetings, one English and one Spanish, before the camp-meeting, but owing to the fact that serious illness compelled both Elder W. G. Kneeland and Brother V. P. Hulse to return to the States just at the time we planned to begin, we were compelled to unite the English and Spanish meetings, and hold them alternately. While it was impossible to have as good interest with alternating meetings as we

would have had with continuous meetings, it was the best that we could do, and God blessed the effort.

We eliminated as much of the business routine as we could, so as to give as much of the time as possible to devotional work. And the general verdict was that it was a very spiritual meeting.

The English delegation was small, outside of the La Ceiba church, but we had a fairly good Spanish delegation. To the best of my knowledge it was the first time that delegates from the interior have attended any of the camp-meetings. The combined delegation numbered about one hundred.

One night was given to the Spanish and the next to the English. There was a good attendance at all night meetings. The English attended the Spanish meetings almost as much as they did the English. The Spanish greatly enjoyed the help rendered in the music by the English. Elder Thurber did most of the speaking in Spanish. The writer conducted most of the English meetings at night. Brother Staben gave most of his time to the devotional meetings, which were greatly enjoyed by all. We truly hope that these brethren can be with us next year.

On the last day of the meeting, eight were baptized. Six others were baptized two weeks later, making fourteen in all, and there are several others preparing for baptism. I hope that the total number may reach twenty. More than half of these are Spanish.

On the last Sabbath of the meeting, our Sabbath school offering was more than \$50 gold, or an average of about fifty cents-a member. The preceding Sabbath it was nearly \$25. This was quite a good offering for a mission camp-meeting. I am sure that if we can properly finance this mission for a few years, it will become a strong, and an almost or quite self-supporting, mission.

W. E. LANIER.

* * *

PROGRESS IN THE WORK FOR THE FRENCH

On my return journey from Michigan, I visited several French families in different parts of the New England States. I rejoiced that I could speak again to the brethren and sisters of Northern New England at their camp-meeting. Here I held a meeting with several French Sabbath keepers, who are doing what they can for their neighbors and are finding an interest among them.

At the Maine camp-meeting I met Brother and Sister Arthur Jean, who have been greatly blessed of God in their home missionary work. A number have been converted as the result of their efforts. We hope that Brother Jean and his wife will soon be able to arrange their affairs so that they can give all their time to service in behalf of the French-speaking people.

In our visits through the different States and in Canada, we have found some isolated members who very seldom see a preacher. One sister in particular, who was very happy to see us, told us she had not heard a sermon for ten years; but she had received great joy and comfort in the study of the French Sabbath School Quarterly. She showed us her offering box and tithe box, and

said it was a real joy to her to be able to have a part in this great work.

Others whom we visited said it seemed good to have some one explain the truth in their own tongue. Let us not forget that all foreigners, whether French or of other nationalities, are pleased to receive something to read in their own language. Thus a great door of opportunity, and an effectual one, is open, whereby we can give them the truth by giving, lending, or selling them tracts, papers, or books.

We sincerely appreciate the hearty co-operation we have enjoyed from the local and union conference presidents, on our trip in search of workers and students for the French Department at Oshawa Missionary College.

I desire to appeal especially to our English-speaking brethren and sisters to remember the French strangers who may be within their gates. Do not hesitate to call on them with French literature and with the French Harvest Ingathering paper, for they will be pleased to give you an offering.

L. F. PASSEBOIS.

* * *

"AFTER MANY DAYS"

How grateful to God we should be that all the Lord's promises in Christ "are yea, and in Him Amen, unto the glory of God by us." 2 Cor. 1:20. The things which seem so difficult for us are easy with God.

The prophet Hosea, in speaking of the captivity of the children of Israel, said:

"The children of Israel shall abide many days without a king, and without a prince, and without a sacrifice, and without an image, and without an ephod, and without teraphim: afterward shall the children of Israel return, and seek the Lord their God, and David their king; and shall fear the Lord and his goodness in the latter days." Hosea 3:4, 5.

To many it has seemed impossible that the bitter and violent prejudice of the Jews toward Christianity could ever be broken; but God sees not as man sees. The apostle Paul says:

"They also, if they abide not still in unbelief, shall be grafted in: for God is able to graft them in again. For if thou wert cut out of the olive tree which is wild by nature, and wert grafted contrary to nature into a good olive tree: how much more shall these, which be the natural branches, be grafted into their own olive tree?" Rom. 11:23, 24.

Then the reason they have not been grafted into their own olive tree is because they have remained in unbelief. From their viewpoint, they have felt there were strong reasons why they should disbelieve the gospel. When we consider the terrible persecution, bigotry, and fanaticism that have in centuries past been manifested against the Jews by the so-called Christian world, it is not to be wondered at that these children of Abraham refused to accept anything that was styled Christian. With the professed Christian church discarding the Old Testament, and the Jew having little faith in or knowledge of the New Testament, there was no common ground on which Jew and Gentile could stand.

We are glad that this condition is changing. As the Jews come in contact

with the real gospel, the kind of Christianity that was originally proclaimed, based on Moses and the prophets, the hearts of some are influenced to read the message of truth, to hear its appeal, and to follow its instructions.

"When this gospel shall be presented in its fulness to the Jews, many will accept Christ as the Messiah. . . .

"As the Old Testament Scriptures are blended with the New in an explanation of Jehovah's eternal purpose, this will be to many of the Jews as the dawn of a new creation, the resurrection of the soul. As they see the Christ of the gospel dispensation portrayed in the pages of the Old Testament Scriptures, and perceive how clearly the New Testament explains the Old, their slumbering faculties will be aroused, and they will recognize Christ as the Saviour of the world. . . .

"Among the Jews are some who, like Saul of Tarsus, are mighty in the Scriptures, and these will proclaim with wonderful power the immutability of the law of God. The God of Israel will bring this to pass in our day. His arm is not shortened that it cannot save. As His servants labor in faith for those who have long been neglected and despised, His salvation will be revealed." —*The Acts of the Apostles*, pp. 380, 381.

During the last few months we have seen several earnest Jewish men and women join our ranks, and give themselves to Christ and to His truth. A few months ago I had the privilege of spending a little time at Los Angeles, and while there, met several Jews who had recently taken their stand for the truth. One woman, the mother of three children, was just finding the light; and as we knelt one Sabbath afternoon in the White Memorial Church and led that soul to the feet of the Messiah, great peace and joy came into the hearts of all present. We are sure that God heard this sister's earnest prayers for her own deliverance from the bondage of Judaism, and for help for her husband and family. This sister came from a family in which there have been several rabbis. We have learned since that amid terrible persecution and suffering she is still rejoicing in the Messiah and in the glorious light of the third angel's message.

While on that same trip west, I met several young people attending our schools, and have since met others at camp-meetings. When the glorious light comes to these Jews, they feel indeed thankful to the Lord for having delivered them from darkness, and having brought them into the true light.

Recently there came into this country a Jewish brother who had found the light in Spain. He formerly lived in New York, but went to Europe to complete his work as an artist, and there came in contact with the truth. Through reading our literature and having studies with our people, he accepted the message. He is now attending Emmanuel Missionary College.

Not long ago, word came to us that the South African Union Conference has started work among the Jews in Johannesburg. There are many thousands of Jews in that country, and we hope that Brother Tickton, who has been in the truth a number of years, will be greatly

blessed of God as he labors for the Jewish brethren in that field.

We recently learned of a sister, the daughter of a wealthy Jewish family in the Orient, who has come to this country, and at the present time is in one of our schools preparing to enter the work of the Lord.

We rejoice in the good words we hear from our Brother Adolf Gasul in Port Allegra, Brazil, whom God brought into the light in a marvelous manner. This brother is selling our publications in Brazil, and rejoices in the Lord for the truth of this message.

A few weeks ago I had the privilege of spending the Sabbath in Temple Israel, the recently purchased church in New York where Church No. 1, of the Greater New York Conference, worships. We were glad to meet several Jews who have recently started for the kingdom, and there were others present who are seeking for light. It was interesting to observe a number of men in different parts of the building with their hats on. The pious Jew always wears his hat in church or synagogue.

We have much to thank God for, as we see omens of a brighter day ahead of us in the prosecution of this work for the lost sheep of the house of Israel. They are beginning to come "after many days." Let us do all in our power to show these people that the gospel of the Messiah is the one great message which the Lord has for Israel as well as for the whole world. Let us use freely the literature which is being prepared for them, and may God bless the pages of truth as they are distributed.

We hope that all our people everywhere will use the Yiddish Harvest In-gathering paper this year. This maga-zine gives a splendid idea of what is being done everywhere in bringing the light of this truth to Jews and Gentiles the world over. Pray for the salvation of Israel.

F. C. GILBERT.

Missionary Volunteer Department

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

HAVE YOU FIVE MINUTES TO SPARE?

HAVE you five minutes to spare? Then may I ask you to glance over the summary? It comes again with its message of cheer, telling us that surely the youth are having an active part in the finishing of the work. Like many a seemingly tasteless morsel, these figures in this summary grow wonderfully sweet when carefully masticated.

Let us think for a moment: If you wrote one letter a day, it would take you more than fifty years to write as many as the Missionary Volunteers wrote in one brief quarter. The number of subscriptions they took, stands more than a thousand higher than half the subscription list of our church officers' paper. Think what a library of books they sold! Yes, and look at their circulating library! It means much to have 14,000 good books visiting the homes of our friends! The Christian help column is also interesting. The Missionary Volunteers put in more than twenty-eight years (of eight-hour days) in Christian help work, in just three months. Yes, and all the figures are just as interesting as those to which we have just referred.

Numbers of workers cannot take the place of consecration; but is it not wonderful what an army of consecrated workers can do? And still there is room for improvement, for "higher than the highest human thought can reach is God's ideal for His children." As I

look at the first summary for this year, I wonder how the summary for the last quarter of 1920 will compare with it. Can we do anything to make it better? Are we doing our full share? Are we giving the Master our best, or are we just doling out to Him a stingy bit of our time, of our thoughts, of our hearts? Are there young people around us whom we can inspire to better service? These are questions the summary hangs up before me. How would you answer them? How will you answer them?

MATILDA E. ANDROSS.

ORDER your Morning Watch Calendar early. You will like the cover. So will your friends. And when you study the texts, I think you will say, as did a friend the other day after examining the topics, "I do like the 1921 Calendar so much, the verses are so good!"

THE Reading Courses! Is every young person in your church taking one of them? Remember the books this year are excellent, and seven out of nine of the books in all the courses are written by our own workers.

Educational Department

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

THE OPENING OF SCHOOL AT HUTCHINSON

THE school year 1920-21 has begun in a most delightful way, with a spirit of activity, dignity, and good will pervading the institution. It seems that

Summary of the Missionary Volunteer Work of the General Conference for Quarter Ending March 31, 1920

CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS	Societies	Membership	Members Reporting	Letters Written	Letters Received	Missionary Visits	Bible Readings and Cottage Meetings	Papers Sold	Papers Lent and Given	Books Sold	Books Lent and Given	Tracts Sold	Tracts Lent and Given	Hours of Chr. Help Work	Articles of Clothing Given	Value of Food Given	Treatments Given	Signers to Temperance Pledges	Offerings for Foreign Miss.	Offerings for Home Miss.	Conversions
North America	1155	20362	10436	17064	6913	29026	7237	61153	250825	24073	11883	8291	66038	60364	15119	\$2463.20	4829	810	\$13278.07	\$5246.00	495
Asia																					
Chosen Union Miss.	2	46	38	3	1	32	4						2387	3							
Cen. China Un. M.*	1	45	45	44	7		40				42		700							9.79	
South China Union M.	3	95		2		659	167				48		20348		2		27			13.04	15
South America																					
Austral Union		334	202	315	115	354	199	3197	2336	85	132	87	2242	567	133	155.84	162	29	965.59		5
S. Brazil Union	13	227	80	100	63	641	340	2410	126	105	29	52	573	30	6	4.50	121		14.90		2
E. Brazil Union	4	79	55	70	17	174	151	1318	71	184	29	37	334	101	2	2.50	8	8	8.92		
Australasian Union	143	3756	1980	1640	812	7623	776	13400	32000	966	1373	707	24716	13724	289		377		1568.14	82.79	63
British Union		677		451		481	100	18904	2045	115	270	293	7127	2056			192	14	228.34		8
North Latin-American Group																					
Honduras Mission				18	9	20	3		179		5		7	88	22	3.00	10			5.53	
Porto Rican Mission	8	181	114	607	588	3748	3060	190	1191	343	349	166	10418	2206	239	58.73	778	14	655.61	33.50	7
Venezuela Mission	1	17	17	64	42	433	156	2	817	65	19	20	330	125	37	3.90	1		8.10	.30	
Unattached Organizations																					
Hawaiian Mission	2	50	24	212	171	263	59	114	528	183	104		302	173	5	1.43	189	17	25.85	18.03	2
Jamaica	27	581	357	245	120	602	168	691	552	212	222	252	2140	1137	111	46.25	380	16	36.75	11.28	
South Caribbean	13	363	120	165	105	1188	62	636	225	1151	82	994	401	1299		3.81	26	2	16.85	1.54	12
West Caribbean		65		48	43	520	111	414	857	278	49	30	896	289	8		44	3	5.00	12.93	
Totals	1872	26878	13468	21048	9006	45764	12633	102429	291752	27760	14636	10929	138959	82612	15973	\$2743.16	7144	913	\$16812.12	\$5434.73	609
Totals for quarter ending March 31, 1919																					
	1350	26136	14707	20988	8625	47277	15975	106203	273641	27603	15625	10321	146812	74385	10458	\$1569.34	8716	719	\$10988.76	\$6545.68	507

* Hankow Intermediate School.

the influence of Christian principles is felt on every hand.

Special attention has been given to the spiritual activities of the school. Our Missionary Volunteer Society has been carefully organized, with Miss Kathryn Jensen as leader, and we hope to carry into practice many of the valuable helps developed by the general department.

The prayer and missionary bands, weekly services, Harvest Ingathering campaign, and Week of Prayer have all been carefully planned for. The Spirit of the Lord has wonderfully graced the weekly prayer and praise meetings held in the chapel Friday evenings.

The seminary has also succeeded in securing efficient ministerial help to lead out in the Bible workers' and pastoral training course. Elder L. Muderspach will have charge of this important work. We predict for those of our students who expect to do public work in the Lord's cause, excellent training for this branch of service.

The health of the student body is being safeguarded by having each student undergo a physical examination. Two periods each week are spent out in the open air, performing healthful exercises under supervision. Teachers and students look forward to these occasions as a real treat, and we shall feel greatly the lack of a large floor space when unfavorable weather prevents us from using our playground.

The music department is now well organized and under the efficient direction of Brother S. Ledington and his collaborators, and our students and constituency may expect good results. Sister Ledington teaches voice, Miss Maud Kipp is our violin instructor, and Miss Inga Ulvick assists in the piano work. A male chorus, a mixed chorus, an orchestra, and a band are conducted. Sight-singing is required for certain courses and is taught a full hour four times a week. In this way we trust to be able to develop all the musical talent among us.

The work in the domestic science department, with Miss Hopkins as teacher, is carried on in a practical way, the class preparing special courses which are served in the dining-room.

With our new normal training building completed, we hope to have a normal department which will serve the cause of Christian education in a very definite way. Even under present handicaps, several noble teachers have completed their advanced normal course, and are rendering excellent service in needy fields.

A high standard is being reached in our intellectual subjects. Teachers of experience and efficiency are at the head of the departments.

The Lord has blessed us with an excellent crop on our school farm. The barn is full of alfalfa, and timothy and clover hay, and the three silos are filled with well-matured corn, ready to be fed to our herd of more than sixty Holsteins. Already 1,442 bushels of oats, wheat, and barley have been threshed, and 475 bushels of potatoes stored away; and our vegetable garden surpasses anything we have before raised. Besides these, we have sorghum, and a bountiful supply of fruit and other products.

If the parents could see the teachers working side by side with their children, it would make their hearts rejoice. Five teachers helped fill the silos, and several worked right through with the canning and in gathering the potatoes and vegetables. We are thoroughly convinced that the principle of teachers' sharing with the students in both outdoor and indoor labor, is a potent factor in character building.

H. M. JOHNSON.

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ADAPTABILITY AND SPREAD OF THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL IDEA

THE following extract from a correspondence lesson on "Evidences of Christianity," written by a missionary in a far-away heathen land, shows the adaptability of this method of study to all conditions and circumstances. He is writing about Christian experience as evidence of the present personal relation of Christ to His true followers, and the power He ever imparts to overcome sin. He says:

"The scientific world has come to recognize Christian experience as a fact to be investigated, like other phenomena.

"Paul declares that when it pleased God to reveal His Son in him, he was not disobedient to the heavenly vision. He saw Jesus, and became a changed man. Polycarp's experience was one of perfect assurance that he was accepted of God. John Bunyan's experience was that of complete surrender of self and of everything dear to him in order to serve God.

"The facts of Christian experience are spiritual, and being part of our inner selves, are more real than external facts. Christian experience is the state or condition produced in the mental, moral, and spiritual nature when the conditions are met which Christianity declares necessary to unity and fellowship with God. It embraces the entire life, not merely the act of conversion. Conversion is but the first stage.

"The essential elements of conversion are surrender of the will, realization of the presence of Christ in the heart through the Holy Spirit, and changes in the ethical, moral, and intellectual nature. Three moral results are a new ethical ideal and aim, moral regeneration, and love to God and man. The intellectual results are peace and satisfaction.

"These elements and results are clearly seen in the experiences already referred to. Reflection points them out in my own experience also, and the testimony of a young man I baptized the other day reveals the same elements and results. I am writing these lessons while waiting for a boat up the east coast. Last Sabbath two young men were baptized who are the first of their class to be converted from heathenism to Christianity. Their experience is typical in everything."

Is it not a wonderful fact that through the means of correspondence, successful study may be conducted thousands of miles away by students whose experience has taught them their need of instruction in subjects overlooked or neglected in their regular education? And this correspondence-study idea is

taking deep hold of the nations of the Far East. A recent letter from the educational secretary of the Asiatic field relative to the starting of a branch of the Fireside Correspondence School there, states that there are nearly fifty correspondence schools in the city of Shanghai, and that students as far away as the western part of Tibet are regularly sending lessons to some of these schools for correction. No wonder Theodore Roosevelt said, "I look upon instruction by mail as one of the most wonderful and phenomenal of the developments of this age." C. C. LEWIS.

Home Missionary Department

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

SPECIAL PRAYER

Sunset Vespers, Sabbath, November 20:
Work and Workers at the Lake
Titicaca Indian Mission

"Do not forget us here on top of the lofty Andes," writes Elder E. H. Wilcox, superintendent of the Lake Titicaca Indian Mission, whose letter reached us just in time to pass his message on to our world-wide prayer circle.

"The Lord is surely blessing in this field. We now have ten foreign families here at work, and we are directing forty schools. I have calls, and such urgent ones that I hardly know how to refuse them, for twenty more schools. We are just opening the work among the Quechuas, and this is a large field. We are building our first mission station among them. Last night a group came in with one hundred *soles* to buy equipment, and also with money to pay a teacher, and asked that we send a man. We do not know where to find more teachers at present. It will be necessary to start a training school as soon as possible.

"Elder Stahl and I baptized sixty-four at one station a short time ago. This occurred at what is known as the Broken Stone Mission. There will be a large baptismal service in Plateria on Sabbath. There are more than two hundred waiting, and indications are that about one half of them have been won through home missionary efforts."

This is another instance of the way in which the Lord uses the humble lay members of the church to help finish the work, and is an indication that the work will be "cut short in righteousness." This good report should encourage all to pray and work with renewed energy.

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ERRATUM

IN the REVIEW of March 11, 1920, there appeared in this department, under "Special Prayer," a brief account of the work in Malaysia, in which it was stated that the number of workers in the Malaysian Union was "226 English-speaking, and 294 native." A worker in that union calls attention to these figures as an error, and adds: "I wish it were true that we had so many workers, and then there would be a chance of getting some more here." According to latest statistical records re-

ceived at the General Conference office, there are at present 36 English-speaking workers, and 33 native workers distributed throughout British Malaysia, Dutch East Indies, and Siam. There are eight organized churches, with a membership of 445, eight mission stations, and nine outstations. We regret that the former report as to the number of workers was so far above the actual fact, but may we not hope that this report will prove to be a prediction of speedy fulfillment?

Publishing Department

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

A PART OF A BOOK

THE phrase so familiar to us, "Scatter them like leaves of autumn," is quoted as words of the angel to be passed on to the people of God for their encouragement in scattering the printed page that bears to the world the message of truth for this last generation.

None but the heavenly intelligences could know who would be reached by this means, but evidently it is the divine plan to attract, if possible, the attention of all who will respond to the message of warning and invitation. It is interesting to see from the letters that are coming to our publishing houses from all over the world, that this is actually being done. Sometimes it is a book or a magazine sold by a colporteur, or possibly a paper or tract handed out by some missionary worker. Again it may be a torn leaf or portion of a book that has attracted the eye and aroused the interest of some one whose mind is in a receptive condition.

The following letter was recently received by one of our publishing houses, and will show the effectiveness of our literature even though it may have been torn to pieces and thrown away.

"GENTLEMEN: I have a part of a book that was found on a railroad track with your address on the back leaf. The title of the book is 'The Other Side of Death,' and I am writing you for other literature and for prices, so I can order more books on this and other subjects."

Surely and swiftly is the message being carried to every creature.

W. W. EASTMAN.

SOUTH CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 2)

The business of the conference was conducted harmoniously in every way. Elder Holbrook has the confidence of all, and was unanimously re-elected president. But few changes were made in those chosen to fill places of responsibility. As Brother and Sister Fred Hutchinson are returning home after seven years of service, some one must be sent to act as secretary and treasurer of the conference.

The delegates returned to their homes with renewed courage to press the battle, in expectation of the soon coming of the Master.

G. B. THOMPSON.



THE FATHER FEEDS

WE TURN OUR EYES TO THE EAST

In the December Watchman Magazine, the prevailing study is the East.

"The Turkish Tangle and Bible Prophecy," by Taylor G. Bunch, reaffirms the historic position of Seventh-day Adventists upon the prophecy of Daniel 11 and its significance with reference to the coming of Christ.

"Has God a Message for the World Today?"—and the message itself, is by John Lewis Shuler.

"When the Earth Is Forsaken," is a strong presentation of the millennium, by Stemple White.

"Are Sabbath Laws Right?" treats the question of Sabbath observance and liberty, by J. A. L. Derby.

"An Evening Symphony," in colors on the center pages, is by Eugene C. Rowell.

"Transforming Lives on the Kongo," is a Central African missionary report, by S. M. Konigsmacher.

"Her Blessedness," a characteristic Martha Warner story.

"Stand Up for Your Rights," contains Christian advice by Robert B. Thurber.

"Water and Health," is second in a valuable health series, by George H. Heald, M. D.

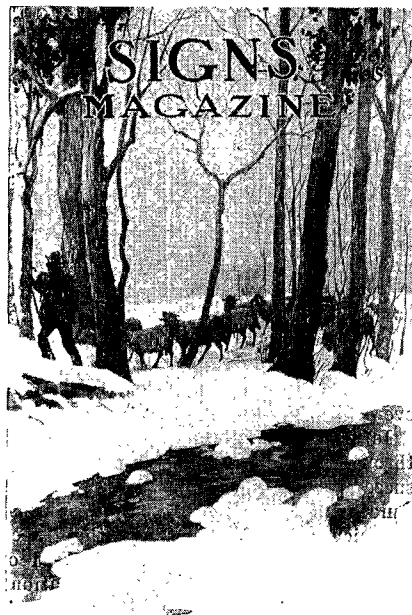
"The Partnership of the Heart and the Lips," by Uthai Vincent Wilcox.

The short editorials are:

"On Letting Your Shadow Shine," "Incumbent or Incumbrance?" "The Impregnable Sabbath," "Goliath Is Not Invincible," "Service," "When the Lord Will Come,"

The "News Interpreted" and "Trumpet Blasts" are full of current interest this month.

Please order through your tract society.



THE DECEMBER SIGNS MAGAZINE

The Signs Magazine presents in its December issue, the last number of 1920, the following contributions:

"World Conditions Reviewed as 1920 Closes," Carlyle B. Haynes. The prophetic developments of the year 1920 are considered under ten heads: The Labor World, Class Hatred and International Ill Will, Socialism and Bolshevism Rampant, The Orgy of Extravagance, The Financial Status of the Nations, The Pleasure Craze, Moral Standards Lowered, The Crime Wave, Decadence of Religion, and The Progress of the Gospel.

"A Call for a New Protestantism," George McCready Price. "In reality the situation before the church of America is much the same as that before the world in the time of Luther. The problem confronting Luther and the other Reformers was to vindicate the Bible as against the traditions of the church and the domineering power of the ancient system controlling all human thought. The problem for the new Protestants of the twentieth century is to vindicate a despised and discarded Bible against a system of 'science falsely so called,' which already controls most of the educational systems of our day, and which has grown arrogant and dogmatic through the numbers of its adherents and the hypnotic power of illustrious names."

"The TNT of the Eastern Question," William G. Wirth. "The Eastern Question has been for more than a century the greatest menace to the peace of the world." "The war is not over, nor will it be until the Eastern Question has been disposed of."

"When Religion Declines, Immorality Increases," Lucas A. Reed. "The source of all the disorders of today,—the wars, the Bolshevism, the strife between capital and labor, the riots and bloodshed, the vice and crime—all of these things have come about because men have lost faith in God and His truth."

Other striking and appealing articles by Elders Evans, Adams, Lee, Franks, Rine, Thurber, Rowell, Sparing, and Grandy, appear in this December issue.

The Signs Magazine appeals to the man and woman of the world because it is a fascinating commentary upon the conditions all around them that they see and cannot explain. It appeals to the Seventh-day Adventist because it tells in a new and refreshing way the same old message that is so dear to his heart.

Appointments and Notices

REQUESTS FOR PRAYER

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

A sister in Ontario desires prayer for the conversion of her husband.

A sister in New York City asks prayer for her brother who is addicted to the drug habit.

A sister in the East asks prayer for the conversion of her sister-in-law and two daughters.

"Please pray for the conversion of my husband, who is drifting away," writes a California sister.

A reader in Texas desires our prayers that she may have the courage to do what she knows to be right.

A friend who gives no address requests prayer that he may be healed if that be God's will, or if not, that he may be relieved from intense suffering.

ADDRESS WANTED

Information concerning the whereabouts of Oliver Passebois is desired by Elder L. F. Passebois, 1331 Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

* * *

LOMA LINDA SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL

The Loma Linda Nurses' Training School will receive applications for the course beginning Jan. 1, 1921. Nurses in training spend a portion of the time in the White Memorial Hospital, in Los Angeles. Write for information to Superintendent of Training School, Loma Linda, Calif.

OBITUARIES

WHEN THE LIFE-GIVER COMES

ALICE M. AVERY-HARPER

When Eden wakes in glory, and joy shall crown that day,
Then death shall fold its garments, and sadness flee away;
For God shall wipe the teardrops from off all faces then,
And every hill and valley echo with praise from men.

There Sharon's roses blossom in beautiful array,
And Lebanon shall flourish, and naught shall know decay;
And through those fragrant bowers that deck the fair new earth,
Shall wake the feathered songsters, rejoicing at her birth.

In those unfading pastures the lambs and lions graze,
And radiance ever sparkles from countless orbs ablaze;
There strains of richest music so beautiful and clear,
From hosts of heavenly angels are wafted to the ear.

There harmony will enter, and reign from sea to sea,
Immortal glory given to that blest company;
For sin shall then be banished, discord and anger cease;
There saints shall find a welcome, and there a sweet release.

When Christ, our precious Saviour, shall all these joys unfold,
Then paradise shall open her gates of pearl and gold;
Triumphant shouts of victory shall echo through the air,
When righteous nations enter the glorious city fair.

'Tis then the richest harvest shall crown the fair new home,
'Mid summer's ripening vintage no winters ever come;
Then all my pulsing heart-throbs shall beat a glad refrain,
When Christ, the King of nations, in majesty shall reign.

Harper.—Alice M. Avery was born in the township of Locke, Ingham County, Michigan, August 17, 1846, and died at the Paradise Valley Sanitarium, California, August 22, 1920. My beloved sister possessed a sweet, loving disposition, and made many dear friends wherever she went. Jesus Christ was her only hope, and the Bible her greatest comfort; she perused its sacred pages daily, having read it by course at least thirty-five times, or until she ceased to count the number. Our honored parents received the truths of the message when my sister was but a little child, and it was precious to her until the last. She said to her sister just before the end, that she was fully ready and willing to go. She was married to George Harper, who died many years ago; and she leaves two sons—Guy, the eldest, and Albro K.—besides two sisters, two brothers, and seven grandchildren. Her life was beautiful, and her death peaceful and victorious. She awaits the resurrection of the just.

L. D. Avery-Stuttle.

Shomo.—Martha Ellen Woods, was born March 3, 1860, and died Oct. 13, 1920. She is survived by her husband and two children. She was a faithful member of the New Market church for many years, her father being one of the first to accept the truth in Virginia. R. D. Hottel.

Otis.—Ella Rebecca Otis was born in 1849 and died July 12, 1920. She was united in marriage to F. J. Otis in 1871. Brother and Sister Otis were among the first to embrace the message in California under the labors of Elders Loughborough and Bourdeau. Sister Otis was an active worker in the church. She is survived by her aged husband, three sons, and three daughters. She loved her Saviour, and sleeps awaiting His call to life at the resurrection of the just. H. H. Dexter.

Anderson.—Amanda Van Scoy was born in Ashton, Nebr., May 5, 1884. After being graduated from the Loup City High School, she entered the Lincoln (Nebr.) City Mission, where she worked for one year. When Elders Luther Warren and S. N. Haskell opened the New York Bible Training School, she went to New York City and did Bible work for a year or more, and also taught the Brooklyn, N. Y., church school. At the General Conference of 1905, she was invited to go to China. She accepted this call, and lived for some time in Canton and learned the Cantonese dialect. Here she opened a school for Cantonese girls. In 1910 she was married to Elder J. P. Anderson, and went with him into the Hakka field, and learned that language. They went to America on furlough in 1912, and returned to China in 1913. After a brief residence in Wai Chow, she and her husband were transferred to the Swatow Mission. There she learned the Swatow dialect, and taught in the Swatow Girls' School. After an illness of two years, she went to her rest on Sept. 20, 1920, eight days before her tenth wedding anniversary. The funeral services were held September 21 in the chapel in the Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai. The writer officiated, assisted by Pastors Weeks, Froom, and Harlow. Her husband, two children, her aged mother, and one sister are left to mourn. Meade MacGuire.

“HERALDS of the KING”

WE have issued many numbers of the paper-bound World's Crisis Series, and some of them have reached near the million mark in sales, but we have never issued a more important book than “Heralds of the King.” The second coming of Christ, with the signs foretelling His appearing, is the great question before the world today; and people's minds are open to study this question as never before, in the light of the experiences of the last five years.

Of all the prophecies of the Bible concerning the second coming of Christ, none stand out more clearly and positively than that found in Matthew 24, of which this book is an exposition. The chapter headings are as follows:

His Glorious Appearing
A Prophecy of the Kingdom
A Twofold Question
The Gospel to All the World
The Abomination of Desolation
The Great Tribulation
Warning Against Deception
Signs of Christ's Coming

The Dark Day
The Falling Stars
Signs in the Earth
Signs in the Social and Political Worlds.
The Time Is at Hand
Preparation for Christ's Coming

There are 128 pages in this book, which is well illustrated; and the striking cover of the angel flying in the midst of heaven, will readily attract the eye of the customer. Printed on heavy paper. Price, 50 cents.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 18, 1920

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

The following persons were scheduled to leave New York on the S. S. "Olympic," November 6:

Prof. and Mrs. L. L. Caviness and their three children, to Europe, where Professor Caviness will enter upon his work as educational and young people's secretary for the Latin Union Conference. In answering this call Brother Caviness disconnects with the REVIEW AND HERALD as associate editor. With his family, he will settle, for the present, in Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Davy, and their two children, of Saskatchewan, Western Canadian Union, who leave on this boat for South Africa, going by way of England to visit friends and relatives there. On reaching South Africa Brother and Sister Davy will be appointed to one of the needy stations.

H. H. Hall, of Washington, and S. N. Curtiss, of Brookfield, Ill., who have been requested to visit Europe for the purpose of devoting some time to the study of the needs of the publishing work. They will visit the houses already established and obtain facts that will aid in the establishment of small printing plants in other localities. Brother Hall expects to go from Europe to India, Malaysia, and China in the interests of the publishing work in these fields.

* *

AFTER an earnest contest for several weeks, involving the discussion of important principles, particularly of the one relating to the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations, the election of Tuesday, November 2, resulted, by an overwhelming majority, in the choice of Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio, as the next President of the United States. Mr. Harding has been before the country for many years as one of its leading statesmen. He is a man of unblemished character and of sterling integrity, and we believe, according to his own statement, will bring to his high office an earnest purpose to serve the best interests of his country. His personal campaign was conducted on a dignified plane, befitting the character of a Christian gentleman, and his honorable public career of years will command the respect of the entire nation as he enters upon his presidential term, March 4, 1921.

MR. AND MRS. ARNOLD CHRISTIANSEN, of the Iowa Conference, Northern Union, were booked to leave New Orleans for Cuba November 3. Brother Christiansen goes in answer to the call for office assistant and stenographer.

* *

Or the prosperity attending the medical school and sanitarium in Loma Linda, Brother L. M. Bowen, the business manager, in a recent letter, speaks as follows:

"We are just now making up a statement for the year 1919-20 ending June 30 last, and it looks as if we were making the best showing the institution has ever made. The farm and other auxiliary departments have done especially well. The sanitarium had the largest patronage in its history, and made a very good gain, amounting to something like \$8,000. Altogether our operating gain for the year, as shown by the statement, is more than \$28,000. This, however, is after deducting losses on sales of real estate taken on annuity agreements, which, strictly speaking, are not a part of our operating loss, and if not considered, would increase our net operating gain to \$33,000.

"The school is making a good showing so far as numbers are concerned. Seventy-one have matriculated in the first-year Medical Course, eleven in the Medical Missionary Course, and thirty-seven in the Nurses' Course, or a total of 119. This does not include the junior and senior classes from the University of Southern California medical department, numbering about thirty-five, who are taught separately in Los Angeles."

* *

THE AUTUMN COUNCIL

At the annual Fall Council the leaders of this movement face, as at no other time in the whole year, the needs of the world field. It is then that the budget calls for men and means from mission fields near and far are spread before them. To this important occasion our fellow comrades at the ends of the earth are looking, and with anxious hearts are waiting for the first word telling them how far the ropes can be lengthened in the year to come. Such circumstances served to make the recent Council at Indianapolis one of fervent prayer and earnest work.

There were present the members of the General Conference Committee, the presidents of local conferences, who bear especially heavy burdens in supplying the needs of the work in foreign fields, and the following representatives from outside fields: From Europe, L. R. Conradi, L. H. Christian, M. N. Campbell, Guy Dail, P. Drinhaus, A. V. Olson, Jens Olsen, J. C. Raft, G. W. Schubert, H. F. Schuberth, W. E. Read; from India, A. H. Williams; from Japan, B. P. Hoffman; from Mexico, G. W. Caviness; from Haiti, Andrew G. Roth; from Cuba, S. E. Kellman.

It was a pleasure, after the long separation, to have in counsel the leaders from Europe, and to listen as they related in a telling way the mighty providences of God in pressing on, amid war, pestilence, famine, and ruin, the comforting message of hope. The steady and substantial growth of the work in Europe since the beginning of the war

is a more than ordinary evidence of the vitality of this movement. The purposeful hand of God has been over the work, and we rejoice in His doings.

The brethren from that field came with large requests. They need money and workers. The present seems the auspicious moment to help that great mission base which has suffered so much from the late war. Previous to the war, Europe was not only caring for her own work, but was reaching out into Africa and the Near East, and becoming a growing base of supplies. Help now in a crisis, we may confidently hope, will bring large future returns.

As we consider the continents of Africa and Asia, their multiplied millions, and the unfinished work before us in these neglected lands, we must concede that the Council surely acted wisely in giving an attentive ear to Europe's call and in planning relief.

The Latin-American fields were placed briefly before the conference through their representatives. The delegation who visited South America the past year were able to tell of the encouraging growth of the work in that field and its present needs. Brethren B. P. Hoffman and A. H. Williams spoke of the needs of Japan and India.

The combined budgets from the fields, as given by the Treasurer, called for the startling sum of \$5,150,056. To meet this, there was only the prospective income of \$3,366,496, leaving the sum of \$1,764,560 unprovided for. To provide if possible, in part, for this large amount, the Council seriously addressed itself. The plans laid with this end in view, with the minutes of the Council, will be fully set forth in the next number of the Review.

There seemed to be a disposition to make available every possible means for the extension of the work in other lands. Our publishing houses pledged themselves to large plans for the development of sister publishing houses in mission fields. Never have we seen union and local conference presidents so seriously and fully appreciative of the needs of the work in other lands. As men believing the world to be their parish and the end near, they planned still larger things for the rapid finishing of the work. One conference after another pledged of its surplus tithe until over \$100,000 was given at the Council; then individual offerings pressed in, "the leaders taking the lead," and a long list of offerings to foreign missions followed.

It is good to be associated with men of such vision and spirit, so fully committed to the finishing of this work. The Council closed with the assurance of the Lord's presence and guiding hand in the work. J. L. SHAW.

* *

MORNING WATCH CALENDAR
FOR 1921

THE Morning Watch Calendar for 1921 is now ready. A beautiful design of the cover, "Rock of Ages," is shown on the front page of this paper. Be sure to secure a copy and use it in your devotions during the coming year. It makes a dainty little gift for friends and neighbors. Your tract society has a supply, and the price is the same as usual—5 cents.

The Advent Sabbath

Review and Herald

THE FIELD IS THE WORLD

Vol. 97

Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., Thursday, November 18, 1920

No. 47



"Simply to Thy Cross I Cling"

The South Caribbean Conference

THE regular session of the South Caribbean Conference was held in the church in Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sept. 10-20, 1920. Although our ship was delayed in leaving New York, Elder I. V. Minner, who will labor in British Guiana, with his family, and the writer, reached the meeting in time to attend the opening session of the conference. Elder W. E. Baxter, superintendent of the Venezuela Mission, and Brother Charles Degering, of the auditing department of the General Conference, also arrived the same day, and rendered valuable help during the meeting.

This conference is composed of about sixteen hundred members, and was rep-

sists of Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Tobago, Antigua, Dominica, Saint Kitts, Montserrat, Nevis, Saint Martin, Carriacou, Anguilla, Saint Bartholomew, Bequia, Saba, Union Islands, Canaan, Mayron, Mustique, the Grenadines (a group of small islands), British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, and French Guiana, with an approximate total population of 1,327,600 English, 230,000 French, 100,000 Dutch, and 20,000 aboriginal Indians.

"From the island of Anguilla in the north, to the southern boundary of British Guiana, South America, is a distance of 2,000 miles. Thus you see that

dred dollars. An offering was also taken to provide a launch and houseboat for river work in British Guiana, and nearly four hundred dollars was raised.

Under the careful leadership of Brother C. B. Sutton, the sale of our literature has made encouraging growth. Nearly \$17,000 worth of our publications have been placed in the hands of the people since the last conference session. The reports rendered by all the departments and the laborers were, on the whole, encouraging. A school is needed in which some training can be given to qualify workers for the field. It is hoped that such a school can be opened soon. Capable laborers are being developed in the field. On the last



WORKERS PRESENT AT THE SOUTH CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE, PORT OF SPAIN

resented at the meeting by nearly a full delegation. These, with the members of the church in Port of Spain, made a large congregation. Although the church building had recently been enlarged by a commodious addition with a gallery, many had to stand during the evening services.

The president, Elder W. S. Holbrook, had the meeting well planned, and the arrangements were very good. I do not remember ever attending a meeting where a better spirit was manifested. Not a single note of discord was heard from the beginning to the close. All came together to seek God, receive instruction, and plan for the extension of the message throughout the field. I could not forbear telling the brethren that, while many of them might be poor in this world's goods, their spirit of unity and co-operation was worth far more than earthly riches with criticism and strife.

Concerning the territory and population of this field, we take the following from the president's address:

"The General Conference has asked us to release the Virgin Islands, allowing them to be connected with the Porto Rican field, as these islands can thus be looked after to better advantage; and also to add to our field the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique. This adds to our force of laborers Elder Philip Giddings, to whom we extend a warm welcome as he returns to our field. So our conference now con-

sists of Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Tobago, Antigua, Dominica, Saint Kitts, Montserrat, Nevis, Saint Martin, Carriacou, Anguilla, Saint Bartholomew, Bequia, Saba, Union Islands, Canaan, Mayron, Mustique, the Grenadines (a group of small islands), British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, and French Guiana, with an approximate total population of 1,327,600 English, 230,000 French, 100,000 Dutch, and 20,000 aboriginal Indians.

On account of there being so much island territory in the conference, the difficulties of properly caring for the churches and administering the work are great. Transportation is slow, and in some instances extremely dangerous. Rivers made perilous by dangerous reptiles, must be navigated. The deadly mosquito must be constantly guarded against, in most places. Besides, at noon the sun is almost directly overhead and the heat is intense. But notwithstanding the difficulties, we found all the workers of good courage and generally in good health, and the work making progress.

Three new churches have been organized, five church buildings have been erected, and more than seven hundred believers have been baptized, since the last conference session. The tithe has increased from \$6,535.23 to \$10,744.50; mission offerings, from \$703.58 to \$1,338.08; the Sabbath school offerings, from \$997.85 to \$1,800.17. To get the full meaning of these figures, one needs to remember that the usual wage paid in the field is from thirty-six cents to a little less than a dollar a day.

The brethren manifested a willingness to take hold and carry more financial burdens than in the past. The Sabbath school offerings for the two Sabbaths were considerably more than one hun-

dred dollars. An offering was also taken to provide a launch and houseboat for river work in British Guiana, and nearly four hundred dollars was raised.

Sabbath of the meeting, Brethren E. C. Henriques and S. L. Ash were ordained to the sacred work of the gospel ministry. The Lord manifested His approval.

(Continued on page 14)

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

GENERAL CHURCH PAPER OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

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

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

VOL. 97

TAKOMA PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 18, 1920

No. 47

"Drink Ye All of It"

CHRIST's command, when He instituted the ordinance of the Lord's table and passed the cup to His disciples, was, "Drink ye all of it." Matt. 26: 27. The rendering of this passage in the King James Version affords ground for that most unfortunate misinterpretation which makes Christ exhort the disciples to drink all of the contents of the cup. Of course, in the original Greek of this passage in the Gospel according to Matthew, there is no chance for this misunderstanding, as the Greek word translated "all" is in the plural masculine, agreeing with "ye."

The meaning, then, is clear. Christ was commanding His disciples that all should drink of the cup. The Roman Catholic Church, in withholding the wine of the communion table from the people, is acting contrary to the plain instruction of the Master. It is well for us as Protestants and as Adventists to remember that, as disciples of Christ, the command is to us all to partake of the emblem of His blood which was spilled for us.

When Peter wished to refrain from sharing in the preparatory service, Christ told him that without participation in that he could have no share with his Lord. It is often not realized by Christians, especially the younger members of the household of faith, that in refusing to participate in these services placed in the church by Christ himself, they are really refusing to make that public acknowledgment which Christ expects them to make, that the life they now live is one made possible by constantly receiving spiritual strength through feeding upon the bread of life. It is not alone unworthy participation in this ordinance, but lack of participation at all, which is the cause of the weakness and spiritual death of so many otherwise promising young Christians in our ranks.

L. L. C.

* * *

The Burial of Moses

THE funeral obsequies of the great men of earth are frequently attended with much splendor and dignity, in consideration of their deeds of valor or distinguished statesmanship. Expensive monuments often mark their final resting place.

In the past, sad occurrences have sometimes attended the burial of warriors. Concerning the burial of Alaric the Goth, we are told that a captive multitude diverted the course of a river, and a royal sepulcher was built in the bed of the stream. In this was laid the body of the warrior hero, together with the trophies of battle. Then the stream was restored to its original course and the prisoners were massacred, that the place of Alaric's burial might remain a secret for all time.

We are told that when Attila the Hun died, "his remains were inclosed within three coffins, of gold, silver, and iron, and privately buried in the night; the spoil of nations was thrown into the grave, and the captives who opened the ground were inhumanly massacred."

But concerning the burial of the leader of Israel in their journey from Egypt to the Land of Promise, we read these simple words:

"So Moses the servant of the Lord died there in the land of Moab, according to the word of the Lord. And He buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Bethpeor: but no man knoweth of his sepulcher unto this day." Deut. 34: 5, 6.

Had Moses chosen the throne of the Pharaohs instead of "affliction with the people of God," he would doubtless have had a royal funeral and been numbered today among the mummies of Egypt. But he looked beyond the scenes of splendor which glittered about him on every hand, to the splendor of the only enduring throne, around which the faithful of all ages will soon be gathered; and decided that even the "reproach of Christ" was of far greater value than the wealth of empire. In his death no worldly honor was bestowed upon him.

But simple as is the record, when viewed in the light of other scriptures it portrays a burial scene of more grandeur than ever marked the death of any king or potentate of earth. "Angels of God buried the body of His faithful servant, and watched over the lonely grave."—"*Patriarchs and Prophets*," p. 478.

Angel gravediggers! A royal funeral for this noble saint of God! Celestial beings from the throne above closed his eyes, and folded across the now pulseless bosom the hands which had so often been outstretched in intercession for Israel. "Precious," indeed, "in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

But this was only the beginning. We read:

"Yet Michael the Archangel, when contending with the devil he disputed about the body of Moses, durst not bring against him a railing accusation, but said, The Lord rebuke thee." Jude 9.

There was a contention between Christ and Satan concerning the body of this tried warrior who had been laid to rest. Christ purposed to raise him to life, and Satan was on hand to hinder, if possible, the breaking of the reign of death. Doubtless he argued that, because Christ had not yet died, He had no right to invade his prison house and take from him any of the spoils. But his efforts were futile, for we find Moses later present at the transfiguration scene, a type of those who will come from their graves at the resurrection of the last day when the Son of man comes to gather home the redeemed.

"Christ himself, with the angels who had buried Moses, came down from heaven to call forth the sleeping saint. . . .

"As the Prince of life and the shining ones approached the grave, Satan was alarmed for his supremacy. With his evil angels he stood to dispute an invasion of the territory that he claimed as his own. He boasted that the servant of God had become his prisoner. He declared that even Moses was not able to keep the law of God; that he had taken to himself the glory due to Jehovah,—the very sin which had caused Satan's banishment from heaven,—and by transgression had come under the dominion of Satan. The archtraitor reiterated the original charges that he had made against the divine government, and repeated his complaints of God's injustice toward him. . . .

"The Saviour entered into no dispute with His adversary, but He then and there began His work of breaking the power of the fallen foe, and bringing the dead to life. Here was an evidence that Satan could not controvert, of the supremacy of the Son of God. The resurrection was forever made certain. Satan was despoiled of his prey; the righteous dead would live again.

"In consequence of sin, Moses had come under the power of Satan. In his own merits he was death's lawful captive; but he was raised to immortal life, holding his title in the name of the Redeemer. Moses came forth from the tomb glorified, and ascended with his Deliverer to the city of God.

"Never, till exemplified in the sacrifice of Christ, were the justice and the love of God more strikingly displayed than in His dealings with Moses. God shut Moses out of Canaan, to teach a lesson which should never be forgotten,—that He requires exact obedience, and that men are to beware of taking to themselves the glory which is due to their Maker. He could not grant the prayer of Moses that he might share the inheritance of Israel; but He did not forget or forsake His servant. The God of heaven understood the suffering that Moses had endured; He had noted every act of faithful service through those long years of conflict and trial. On the top of Pisgah, God called Moses to an inheritance infinitely more glorious than the earthly Canaan."—*"Patriarchs and Prophets,"* pp. 478, 479.

How truly great are those who give their lives without reserve to God! Whether living or dead, they are His. His eye is upon them, and they are joint heirs with the Son of God in all things.

G. B. T.

* * *

THE WIDOW'S MITE

Mark 12:41, 44.

God reckons values not as men;
Vast was the widow's "mite,"
While all the rich men's lavish "much"
Was little in His sight.

We talk complacently of "mites,"
Whose thoughts and gifts are small;
But we forget the widow's mite
Was just—the widow's all!

—Annie Johnson Flint.

STATEMENT OF THE FIFTY-CENT-A-WEEK FUND FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1920

Conferences	Member-ship	Amt. at \$19.50 Per Member	Amount Received	Amount Short	Amount Over
ATLANTIC UNION — 81 per cent					
E. New York	1,090	\$ 21,255.00	\$ 11,491.87	\$ 9,763.13	\$
Greater New York	2,394	46,683.00	40,738.16	5,944.84	. . . . .
Maine	734	14,313.00	7,406.96	6,906.04	. . . . .
Massachusetts	1,858	36,231.00	36,992.42		761.42
S. New England	695	13,552.50	8,106.89	5,445.61	. . . . .
N. New England	584	11,388.00	6,422.45	4,965.55	. . . . .
W. New York	1,034	20,163.00	21,311.82		1,148.82
*Bermuda	47	916.50	387.87	528.63	. . . . .
	8,436	164,502.00	132,858.44	33,553.80	1,910.24
CENTRAL UNION — 59 per cent					
Colorado	2,695	52,552.50	32,425.74	20,126.76	. . . . .
Kansas	2,872	56,004.00	33,057.31	22,946.69	. . . . .
Missouri	1,695	33,052.50	19,147.35	13,905.15	. . . . .
Nebraska	2,442	47,619.00	22,208.24	25,410.76	. . . . .
Wyoming	809	15,775.50	12,735.63	3,039.87	. . . . .
Inter-Mountain	590	11,505.00	7,392.23	4,112.77	. . . . .
	11,103	216,508.50	126,966.50	89,542.00	. . . . .
COLUMBIA UNION — 67 per cent					
Chesapeake	977	19,051.50	10,601.69	8,449.81	. . . . .
District of Columbia	1,245	24,277.50	18,310.21	5,967.29	. . . . .
E. Pennsylvania	1,785	34,807.50	17,443.91	17,363.59	. . . . .
New Jersey	1,270	24,765.00	18,230.95	6,534.05	. . . . .
*Ohio	2,745	53,527.50	40,813.84	12,713.66	. . . . .
Virginia	546	10,647.00	6,006.94	4,640.06	. . . . .
†Virginia	180	2,106.00	1,260.43	845.57	. . . . .
W. Pennsylvania	1,116	21,762.00	13,604.74	8,157.26	. . . . .
West Virginia	339	6,610.50	6,231.85	378.65	. . . . .
	10,203	197,554.50	132,504.56	65,049.94	. . . . .
EAST CANADIAN — 46 per cent					
*Maritime	332	6,474.00	2,751.24	3,722.76	. . . . .
*Ontario	838	16,341.00	6,364.17	9,976.83	. . . . .
*Quebec	247	4,816.50	2,696.22	2,120.28	. . . . .
*Newfoundland	63	1,228.50	1,473.35		244.85
	1,480	28,860.00	13,284.98	15,575.02	244.85
LAKE UNION — 61 per cent					
Chicago	1,727	33,676.50	21,473.52	12,202.98	. . . . .
E. Michigan	1,869	36,445.50	27,883.26	8,562.24	. . . . .
Illinois	1,452	28,314.00	15,844.97	12,469.03	. . . . .
Indiana	1,810	35,295.00	22,662.42	12,632.58	. . . . .
N. Michigan	1,058	20,631.00	9,408.33	11,222.67	. . . . .
N. Wisconsin	860	16,770.00	8,355.34	8,414.66	. . . . .
S. Wisconsin	2,091	40,774.50	21,690.10	19,084.40	. . . . .
W. Michigan	2,774	54,093.00	33,904.51	20,188.49	. . . . .
	13,641	265,999.50	161,222.45	104,777.05	. . . . .
NORTHERN UNION — 80 per cent					
Iowa	3,063	59,728.50	45,866.83	13,861.67	. . . . .
Minnesota	2,272	44,304.00	33,621.62	10,682.38	. . . . .
North Dakota	1,712	33,384.00	31,214.25	2,169.75	. . . . .
South Dakota	1,235	24,082.50	18,900.48	5,182.02	. . . . .
	8,282	161,409.00	129,603.18	31,805.82	. . . . .
NORTH PACIFIC UNION — 61 per cent					
Montana	992	19,344.00	7,196.66	12,147.34	. . . . .
S. Idaho	1,107	21,586.50	16,386.52	5,199.98	. . . . .
S. Oregon	776	15,132.00	7,467.17	7,664.84	. . . . .
*Upper Columbia	2,740	52,728.00	29,807.11	22,920.89	. . . . .
W. Washington	2,407	46,936.50	27,481.01	19,455.49	. . . . .
W. Oregon	2,598	50,661.00	37,732.58	12,928.42	. . . . .
*Alaska	17	331.50	203.00	128.50	. . . . .
	10,601	206,719.50	126,274.04	80,445.46	. . . . .
PACIFIC UNION — 92 per cent					
Arizona	619	12,070.50	8,483.21	3,587.29	. . . . .
California	3,417	66,631.50	73,413.89		6,782.39
Central California	2,169	42,295.50	36,924.79	5,370.71	. . . . .
N. California	1,814	35,373.00	36,217.42		844.42
S. E. California	1,841	35,899.50	30,223.13	5,676.37	. . . . .
S. California	2,703	52,708.50	41,634.44	11,074.06	. . . . .
Nevada	275	5,362.50	4,963.07	399.43	. . . . .
Utah	190	3,705.00	2,820.30	884.70	. . . . .
	13,028	254,046.00	234,680.25	20,992.56	7,026.81
SOUTHEASTERN UNION — 70 per cent					
Carolina	483	9,418.50	9,028.55	389.95	. . . . .
†Carolina	143	5,183.10	4,613.43	569.67	. . . . .
Cumberland	1,034	20,163.00	9,076.60	11,086.40	. . . . .
†Cumberland	128	1,497.60	950.58	538.02	. . . . .
Florida	1,089	21,235.50	15,992.34	5,243.16	. . . . .
†Florida	297	3,474.90	4,424.56		949.66
Georgia	651	12,694.50	6,881.30	5,813.20	. . . . .
†Georgia	254	2,971.80	2,430.64	541.16	. . . . .
	4,379	76,638.90	53,407.00	24,181.56	949.66
SOUTHERN UNION — 62 per cent					
Alabama	427	8,326.50	4,913.65	3,412.85	. . . . .
†Alabama	263	3,077.10	2,421.45	655.65	. . . . .
Kentucky	511	9,964.50	5,623.36	4,341.14	. . . . .
†Kentucky	179	2,094.30	1,558.40	535.90	. . . . .
Louisiana	385	7,507.50	4,060.95	3,446.55	. . . . .
†Louisiana	223	2,609.10	1,871.43	737.67	. . . . .
Mississippi	247	4,816.50	3,258.43	1,558.07	. . . . .
†Mississippi	193	2,258.10	1,309.61	948.49	. . . . .
Tennessee	789	15,385.50	10,467.07	4,918.43	. . . . .
†Tennessee	246	2,878.20	1,120.30	1,757.90	. . . . .
	3,463	58,917.30	36,604.65	22,312.65	. . . . .

* No September report.

† Figured at thirty cents per member, or \$11.70.

SOUTHWESTERN UNION — 87 per cent					
Arkansas	356	\$6,942.00	\$5,718.02	\$1,223.98	\$.....
†Arkansas	50	585.00	485.30	99.70	.....
N. Texas	1,027	20,026.50	15,810.14	4,216.36	.....
†N. Texas	53	620.10	513.10	107.00	.....
Oklahoma	1,983	38,668.50	33,861.06	4,807.44	.....
†Oklahoma	103	1,205.10	1,715.45	510.35	.....
S. Texas	417	8,131.50	7,542.79	588.71	.....
†S. Texas	58	678.60	378.06	300.54	.....
Texico	324	6,318.00	6,800.56	482.56	.....
†Texico	63	737.10	119.66	617.44	.....
	1,434	83,912.40	72,944.14	11,961.17	992.91

WESTERN CANADIAN UNION — 57 per cent					
*Alberta	1,031	20,104.50	11,359.47	8,745.03	.....
British Columbia	480	9,360.00	7,594.51	1,765.49	.....
Manitoba	354	6,903.00	5,042.69	1,860.31	.....
Saskatchewan	1,044	20,358.00	8,287.99	12,070.01	.....
	2,909	56,725.50	32,284.66	24,440.84	.....

SUMMARY					
UNIONS					
Atlantic	8,436	164,502.00	132,858.44	33,553.80	1,910.24
Central	11,103	216,508.50	126,966.50	89,542.00	.....
Columbia	10,203	197,554.50	132,504.56	65,049.94	.....
Eastern Canadian	1,480	28,860.00	13,284.98	15,819.87	244.85
Lake	13,641	265,999.50	161,222.45	104,777.05	.....
Northern	8,282	161,499.00	129,603.18	31,895.82	.....
North Pacific	10,601	206,719.50	126,274.04	80,445.46	.....
Pacific	13,028	254,046.00	234,680.25	26,992.56	7,626.81
Southeastern	4,379	76,638.90	53,407.00	24,181.56	949.66
Southern	3,463	58,917.30	36,004.65	22,312.65	.....
Southwestern	4,434	83,912.40	72,944.14	11,961.17	992.91
Western Canadian	2,909	56,725.50	32,284.66	24,440.84	.....
Totals	91,959	1,771,883.10	1,252,634.85	530,972.72	11,724.47
Amount short			519,248.25		519,248.25
		\$1,771,883.10	\$1,771,883.10	\$530,972.72	\$530,972.72

70.7 per cent of quota raised.

and bleeding Europe, where doors are now open that in the past were closed to the heralds of the cross, and those who sit in darkness are saying, "Come over and help us."

After several days of prayerful consideration of the situation, it was unanimously voted to make the basis of our offerings to missions for 1921, sixty cents a week per member, instead of fifty cents as it is this present year. The Council also recommended that a larger percentage of the tithe received by the local conferences in North America, be turned to the mission funds of the denomination. This plan was agreed to by all the local and union conference presidents in attendance.

I mention these actions simply to emphasize the importance of raising our full 1920 quota for missions before the end of the year, that we may be prepared to begin our new and enlarged program on January 1.

In making this appeal to all our people for enlarged gifts, I feel it would be appropriate to call attention to a paragraph of instruction given us through Sister White and printed in the REVIEW of Oct. 13, 1896, which reads as follows:

"The work of God, which should be going forward with tenfold its present strength and efficiency, is kept back, like a spring season held by the chilling blast of winter, because some of God's professed people are appropriating to themselves the means that should be dedicated to His service. Because Christ's self-sacrificing love is not interwoven in the life practices, the church is weak where it should be strong. By its own course it has put out its light, and robbed millions of the gospel of Christ."

Truly the message has spread by leaps and bounds since this was written. We are near the end; and as every door is being opened for the message, we must expand our work, enlarge our gifts, and share more fully our workers and means for the finishing of the work. May God lead and help His people in these closing months of 1920 to make good their promised funds to the mission treasury, that all our missionaries may be cheered and inspired in their endeavors by receiving in full what was promised them for this year.

CHARLES THOMPSON,
Asst. Treas. Gen. Conf.

✱ ✱ ✱

THE SWEETEST VOICE

C. P. BOLLMAN

LIFT me, lift me, blessed Lord,
Out of self and into Thee.
Purge me, purge me, blessed Lord,
That from sin I may be free.

Change me, change me, blessed Lord,
I would Thy perfection see:
Help me, help me, blessed Lord,
To become like unto Thee.

Sanctify me, blessed Lord,
Through Thy purifying word;
I would ever follow Thee;
Thine the sweetest voice e'er heard.

Standing of Mission Funds

We have passed the third quarter of 1920, and are presenting in this issue of the REVIEW a statement showing the standing of our mission funds at the close of the quarter. The appearance of these reports in the columns of our church paper from quarter to quarter is for the purpose of keeping all our people informed regarding the condition of the treasury and our standing in relation to it.

During the month of September, there was a slight improvement over the preceding month. On August 31 there was a deficit of \$535,465.86 on our fifty-cent-a-week goal. On September 30, as you will notice from the report, we stand \$519,248.25 in the short column, thus showing an improvement of \$16,217.61, for which we are thankful. Since the third quarter closed, we have been cheered from time to time by the excellent reports coming to us from the various parts of the field regarding the success attending our Harvest Ingathering campaign. Consequently we still expect that our full quota of fifty cents a week per capita will be raised ere 1920 passes into history. Yet we recognize that if this is done, we shall have to raise ninety-four cents a week for the fourth quarter, as our deficit at this time equals approximately forty-four cents a week for each member for one quarter.

We have just closed the 1920 Fall Council of the General Conference Committee. This meeting was held in the city of Indianapolis, and was well attended, not only by the members of the committee, but by conference presidents, departmental secretaries, and other leading workers and representative members. The presence of the Lord was very marked as the brethren in council considered the mighty world problems that lay before them and God's program for the church to follow in solving these problems.

The budgets of requests from the mission fields for 1921 were greatly enlarged over the requests for this year. To these were added an appeal from war-torn

The False and the True in Modern Science---No. 4

Additional Facts from the Rocks

GEORGE MCCREADY PRICE

In the previous article we gave some facts which show that the chief geological changes recorded in the rocks must have been accomplished in a sudden and violent manner. The evidence for this is that fishes, shellfish, and other creatures are found buried in immense hecatombs, gigantic graveyards, often miles in extent, wherein uncounted myriads of those creatures appear to have been destroyed by some sudden or violent catastrophe. These conditions are of course not universal around the earth; but they occur in so many instances and in such widely scattered localities, and comprise so many various orders or kinds of creatures, that they may be said to constitute a universal phenomenon of the rocks.

Geologists, it is true, always admit the abnormal conditions in each single or particular instance; but according to their evolutionary theory they arrange these various catastrophes in a prolonged series, separated by long ages of what they term quiet and normal action. This is indeed the keynote of their system. But as has been shown, there is absolutely no scientific evidence to prove that these various catastrophes were merely local in extent, and occurred one after the other during long ages of time. It is really much more scientific to correlate all these various abnormal events together as *merely parts of one great world catastrophe*; and then these events assume a familiar form, and become merely the scientific aspects of that great event during which "the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished." 2 Peter 3:6.

In a previous article we also spoke of the evidences of a sudden and world-wide change of climate. That a wonderful climate, springlike and balmy, seems to have prevailed over the entire globe, is abundantly proved by other conditions besides the elephants and different animals found frozen in the ice of the arctic regions. For example, in many localities the arctic regions contain rocks full of certain kinds of corals; and we know that corals cannot exist except in warm water, which maintains a steady temperature of nearly 80° F. These corals are widely distributed in the arctic regions, and they show that during their lifetime a mild climate must have prevailed over all that part of the world.

Another evidence tending in the same direction is furnished by the immense coal deposits abounding in those regions. Every one has heard of the coal beds of Alaska; but not all are aware that these coal deposits seem to grow richer and better as we go northward. Cape Lisburne, a point of land some three hundred miles north of Nome and about one hundred sixty miles within the arctic circle, contains forty or fifty successive beds of coal, ten of them being each four feet thick, and one more than thirty feet through.

The leaves of the plants composing this coal are well preserved in the rocks, and consist of ferns, horsetails, club mosses, with cypresses and palms, which now live only in warm, semitropical regions. We can well understand why the Government bulletin describing these coal deposits says that they indicate "a mild and probably frostless climate." But at the present time this region is cold and desolate, the soil is frozen many hundreds of feet down, and thaws out

only enough on top during the short summer to allow a scanty vegetation of the hardiest herbs and shrubs to appear.

All these facts, with others that might be given, are conclusive evidence that our world once enjoyed a climate of uninterrupted springlike mildness. If we considered these coal beds alone, there might be some chance to suppose that the change from that climate to the present one of terrific extremes of heat and cold was a gradual process; but the moment we begin to speak of a gradual change of climate, those elephant mummies, so splendidly preserved by nature's system of cold storage, rise up before us to testify that the change was not gradual, but sudden, indeed sudden beyond human comprehension.

Some who are unacquainted with the geological facts have supposed that these remains in the arctic regions merely indicate that these regions constituted the tropics of that ancient world, and that at that same time some other portion of the world was suffering the rigors of an arctic climate. But there is no scientific evidence whatever, either geological, astronomical, paleontological, or any other sort, to prove or to hint that the poles were ever in any other position than where they are at present. And I do not know of any scientist who holds the view that the great change of climate which is so evident from the study of the fossils, was due to the shifting of the polar regions. Indeed, the evidence is all the other way. There are proofs, which need not be enumerated here, which show conclusively that this mild climate was formerly universal over the whole globe.

The generally larger size of the fossils found in the rocks, is another fact of much significance in this connection. I do not wish to convey the idea that all the fossils which we find in the rocks are abnormal monsters. True, there are some huge, unearthly looking monsters, some of them seventy or eighty feet long, the bones of which are found in Wyoming, Nebraska, and elsewhere. There are two such creatures in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, Pa., and one whole animal and parts of many others, nearly as large, in the Natural History Museum of New York. But I refer to the fossil remains of lobsters and clams and fishes and butterflies and bears and lions, and indeed almost the whole range of animal life. For practically all the fossils furnish specimens which are larger and more thrifty-looking than similar kinds alive at the present time. It is also a very significant fact that this characteristic of larger size is common to all the kinds of fossils found in all the various "formations," and in all parts of the globe; and that when we pass over into our modern world, the change in the appearance of the fossils is just as sudden and complete as is that of climate.

Another very important aspect of modern discovery has to do with the conditions now prevailing around our ocean borders and on the deep floor of the ocean itself.

It was formerly taught that parts of the coast of Greenland, Sweden, Italy, and other countries, are rising slowly and gradually above the sea, and other parts are gradually settling beneath the waters. It is true there are old shore lines or raised beaches around all the continents, in some places fifty or

one hundred or five hundred feet above the present level of the ocean. In other places we have submerged forests, with the stumps of trees still visible beneath the water hundreds of feet out from the shore. However, these are an evidence, not of gradual, but of *sudden* changes of level; while the raised beaches at least are inseparably connected with the other vast geological changes which took place in the great long ago, and cannot be separated from them in explanation.

In addition to this, it was long supposed that definite markings placed on the shores of the Baltic and elsewhere during the last hundred years, tended to prove that changes of sea level are now going on. But a very full and complete examination of this supposed evidence has been made in recent years by some of the leading scientists, such as Sir Henry Howorth and Professor Suess; and their conclusion is that there is no sufficient evidence of this supposed gradual change of sea level, the latter author declaring that "displacements susceptible of measurement have not occurred within the historic period."

Thus another of the teachings of evolutionary science turns out to be merely a myth, without any substantial facts in its support. The sea coasts of the continents are not now on the seesaw, up and down; and this alleged modern movement, which turns out to be based upon mistakes, cannot be appealed to in order to explain the great changes of sea and land which we find recorded in the rocks. These past changes of the sea and the land were wholly abnormal and without any explanation from similar changes which were once supposed to be still going on.

It was long taught that in our deep seas and oceans the currents are all the time wearing away in some places and building up in others. Therefore it was supposed to be necessary only for these beds of sandstone or limestone, which had been formed beneath the ocean, to be lifted up above the waters, in order to constitute the lands as we now find them, where mountains and plains are composed of strata of limestone containing corals or crinoids, alternating with sandstone containing shellfish, and shales full of the leaves of land plants.

But the investigations of the "Challenger" Expedition (1872-76), which was sent out by the British government, with other similar expeditions which have since been organized by the American and other governments, have proved that the bottom of the ocean is not being subjected to any such movements of the waters. The ocean currents do not extend below a thousand or two thousand feet, while the movements made by the mightiest storms are even more superficial in their action. On the contrary, over the whole bottom of the ocean there is a perpetual calm.

Around the borders of the oceans, extending out in some places a hundred miles more or less, the waves and currents are still at work, and deposits brought down from the land by the rivers and streams, are still being laid down. But as all kinds of sediments tend to be precipitated about twenty-five times as rapidly in salt water as in fresh, these sediments brought down from the land never get very far from the shore. The result is that there is what is termed a "continental shelf," or border, around all the continents, on which these deposits are still accumulating, but beyond which they do not

extend. Indeed, the true oceanic area begins with the edge of this continental shelf; and from this edge, the bottom rapidly sinks to the general level of the ocean floor.

Over this bottom of the ocean, with its cold, dark waters, there are no beds of sand or clay now being shifted or deposited; nothing but the slow accumulation of the slimy ooze formed by the silent dropping into these depths of the minute fragments of the millions of creatures, many of them microscopic in size, which live and die in the surface waters from one to six miles overhead. No gravel, no sand, no clay, is being moved or disturbed from end to end of the whole true bottom of the ocean. The materials now found throughout the whole of this vast extent are absolutely different from any deposits which we have yet discovered as composing the hills and lands of the continents — different, I mean, in their mechanical texture and make-up, and different in their method of formation.

Yet in the chalk cliffs of the south of England, of Kansas, and of many other localities, we have strata hundreds of miles in extent, composed of the very same kinds of microscopic remains which we now find over the larger part of the Atlantic bottom. In other localities we find brachiopods and crinoids, exactly like the modern kinds which live a mile or more down in the depths of the ocean. And the remarkable and telltale fact is that, in all these instances, these relics of the deep ocean are found mixed with or alternating with clays or sands or other materials derived from the lands, but which are not now associated with these deep-sea animals throughout the whole range of our modern ocean.

Thus in still another way we have evidence that the deposits composing our mountains and plains must have been formed by some very abnormal action of the waters of the ocean. Indeed, whenever we see these kinds of rocks, which now underlie such cities as St. Louis, Chicago, and London, they speak to us of that awful time in the long ago, when "the fountains of the great deep [were] broken up." Practically all the limestone rocks found so generally throughout the world are composed of materials which thus afford us reminders and conclusive proof of the truth of the universal deluge.

Accordingly, we see that wherever we turn, the rocks contain within themselves evidence of the truthfulness of the Scriptural record.

* * *

Jesus Only

In Jesus the Christian finds the final answer to all vital questions, such as:

What is Religion? The eternal bond which binds him to Jesus Christ as His glad and grateful "bond servant."

Theology? In Jesus "dwells the fulness of the Godhead bodily."

Philosophy? Jesus is "the way, the truth, and the life."

Creed? Belief in Jesus as Saviour and Lord.

Life? "To me to live is Christ."

The Church? "The body of Jesus Christ."

The Law? Jesus says, "If ye love Me, keep My commandments."

Hope? "Looking for the glorious appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ."

Heaven? The servants of Jesus "shall serve Him, and they shall see His face." — *Sunday School Times*.

IN MISSION LANDS

Experiences at Solusi Mission, South Africa

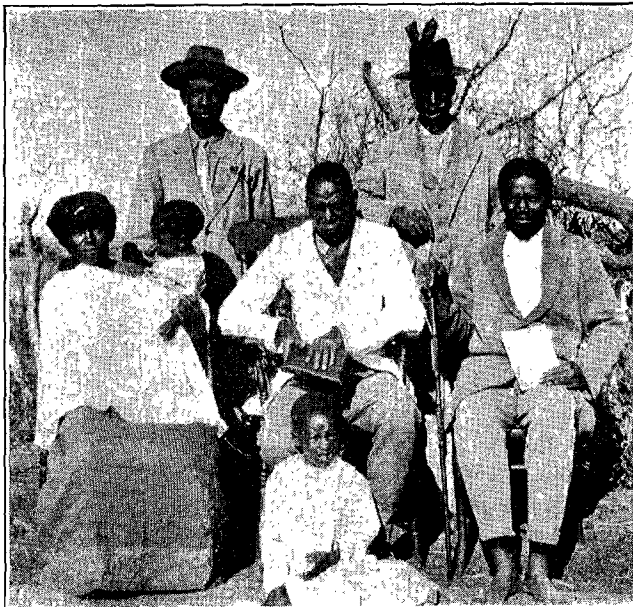
II. M. SPARROW

RECENTLY we held an institute for the native teachers here. It lasted four weeks, and there were more than seventy teachers in attendance. We had a profitable time together, and every one of the teachers left feeling that the time has come for deeper consecration for the finishing of this great work. We tried to impress upon them as never before that in order to finish this work, there must be some sacrifice on their part, and that the Lord is looking to them to help carry some of the heavy responsibilities. I believe we had the most successful institute we have ever held.

A few weeks ago we baptized thirty-seven persons here at old Solusi. It was the largest class that has been baptized here for a long time. The beauty of it is that nearly all of them are entering the work. Later we hope to baptize several others. Our work is making good progress, especially among the out-schools.

Jim's work in Bulawayo is being blessed of the Lord. He has been there only about a year, and some workers have already been developed, so we feel that the Lord is leading in this work. It is really marvelous to see the educated people taking their stand. We have been hoping to get hold of them for some time. It takes only a short time here on the main station to get them established, and then they are ready for work.

We are planning to hold a camp-meeting here for all our natives, and expect a feast of good things. The Holy Spirit has never disappointed us on such occasions. At that time we shall also have the ordinances. It is a great privilege to many of our believers to be present at such times. Quite a number live some distance away, and do not often have the privilege of celebrating the ordinances.



A Group of Workers on the Solusi Mission; Jim, Our Head and Oldest Evangelist, in the Center



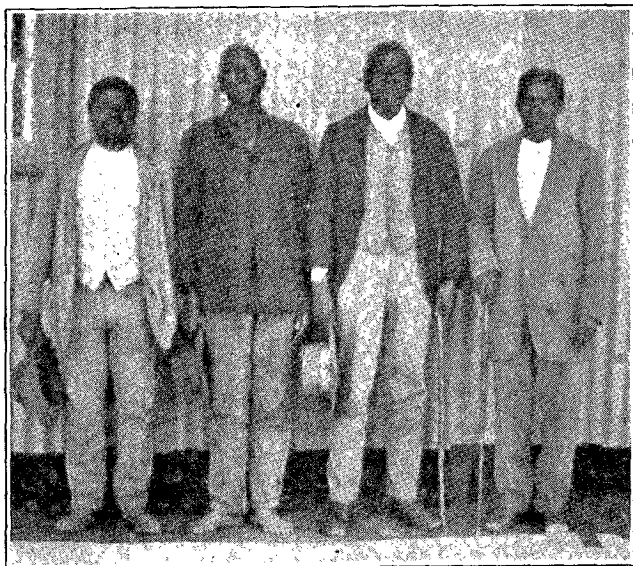
The Fingo Chief, Mzimende, and His Family

At present we are building a new dining-room for the boys. Old Solusi has gone about as far as possible without putting up some new buildings. The buildings which we still have are the original ones built years ago. They have stood well, but need replacing now.

Recently I took a trip to two of our out-schools where we have lately opened work. The Lord has been doing great things for us there. The people are ready to accept this truth. At the first place we held two meetings each day for five days. Each meeting lasted two hours, making four hours a day in the midst of harvest, which means much to a native. At first we did not suppose they would be willing to attend, but once they saw the chart and heard the explanation of the prophecies, they could not keep away. The Matabeles, the natives of this place, are a very influential people. Up to the present, most of our work has been for the Kalingas, but now we are making an effort for these people.

We held these meetings in the chief's kraal, with an average attendance of more than fifty. It was remarkable how the people came. The chief is a Christian, a very conscientious man. He has full control in the Matoppo district. He has accepted the truth; and when we made the call for all those who wished to identify themselves with the people of God, he, with twenty-three others, responded. These were not moved by impulse, but they are accepting increased light. The chief's own brother is here in our school, and when he went home last vacation, he traveled all through his country, telling the people what he could about the truth and our school. Our evangelists are now there, endeavoring to establish the believers in the truth. After we left, the chief continued to hold meetings daily with the people. On Sabbath no work is done anywhere near his kraal.

Our second school is also doing well. While in the Fingo Reserve we had some interesting experiences. The people there, as in the former place, are anxious to hear the truth. I opened the chart and explained the prophecies to them, and to many it was their first privilege of hearing anything on the books of Daniel and the Revelation. Already we are seeing fruit. One very influential man has been won to the message. A few Sabbaths ago we had the pleasure of seeing this man follow the Lord in bap-



Evangelists and Teachers of the Solusi Mission, South Africa

tism. Later reports tell us that he is arousing a good interest among his own people.

While we were holding these meetings, some of our boys had a discussion. Isaac and a few of the others said that we should send to Kafirland for a Fingo worker to be sent to this field, but old Jim said, "No; if the Lord wants us to do a work for these people, He will raise up some one from among them to do it." And, sure enough, He has done it. The Lord has opened the eyes of the very man that could do the most for his people, and has shown him the truth. This is very encouraging to all of us.

Our courage is good, and we thank God for what He is doing for us. O, may God impress it upon us as young people that now, while people are ready for the truth, is the time to work!

* * *

"We Are Afraid About Jesusi Coming"

G. F. JONES

SINCE beginning the work in the Solomon Islands, we have never before encountered so many hindrances or conflicts as during the last few months. There has been a series of them rising up here and there like waterspouts on the sea, to the danger of navigation. We must expect troubles in these days, but God says, "Who would set the briers and thorns against me in battle? I would go through them." Isa. 27:4. So with firm faith in Him, we need not fear, and our work will advance over all obstacles until completed.

During the second quarter of this year we placed in unentered districts, three more of our mission school boys, two of whom have wives and children. In spite of the difficulties, we feel that this is our day of opportunity, and we must move on, "for God is with us." We are forced by these calls to send our young people from our mission schools with only slight preparation, yet the Lord is blessing them. We have a number of them out al-

ready, and have five districts yet unoccupied, waiting for other boys. We need more money to support them, and more teachers capable of preparing them for the work.

The boy in charge of one of our districts is only fifteen, but he is succeeding in arousing some who are most debased in heathen practices and desperate deeds. An old chief sent me a message the other day to come at once and have a council with them, saying, "We are afraid about Jesusi coming." Yesterday another message came from him, "Tell us the day you will arrive, so we will be all together." These calls are like springs in the desert. Do not think by this that all the Solomon Islanders are calling us, for it is as difficult to lead them out of their spiritism as it is to turn many in the homeland from their set religious ideas and theories when the light of truth is presented to them.

A native who has been on the police force for some time, returned to his island home, determined to have a "seven days" mission. (This is the name some of our opponents have given us, but it takes well with the natives.) A few weeks ago the native just mentioned braved the journey across a rough, open sea in his frail canoe to catch us on the "Melanesia." Hearing that he had reached a certain place, I went there to find him, but he had left the night before. We missed each other, but he left a message, "Tell Jonsi to send a missionary, white or black, to my place!" O that I could find one!

Those who are thus calling us are the ones who have withstood the efforts of other missionaries. They belong to small tribes, and while not having the numbers, they possess stronger characters than the others who are afraid not to follow the multitude. I wish we had several more of our mission boys ready to be placed among these tribes, but they are nearly all out. Several of these missionary boys are meeting with opposition and persecution, but they are holding on well, and I will tell you more about them in my next report.

Solomon Islands.

* * *

"GROWTH in grace will do away with many forms of temptation, and make it far less likely that the mature Christian will sin in those old ways. But the same secret of victory by grace is needed, for the temptations become more subtle according to the spiritual growth."



Our Workers in the Zambesi Union Mission



THE CAROLINA CAMP-MEETING

THE Carolina camp-meeting and conference were held in Charlotte, N. C., August 19-29. The grounds were beautiful, and were conveniently situated in a desirable section near the center of the city.

There was a good attendance of our people, and the meetings were especially appreciated by the members of the Charlotte church, most of whom were new and had never before attended such a meeting.

The election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and there were practically no changes made. Elder J. W. MacNeil, who has for some time done such excellent work as president of the conference, was released to go to Africa, with the understanding that he should continue to serve until his place could be filled. Since that time, Elder L. T. Crisler has accepted the call, and is now carrying on the work in this conference.

Under the efforts of the faithful workers here, there has been a decided growth in the membership the last year. A gain of 222—126 in the white department and 96 in the colored—does not include the work of the present summer, as some joined the church in the effort in Charlotte and a large number in the effort for the colored people in Fayetteville. Three new churches have been raised up in the conference during the last year.

The tithe of the conference was \$32,662.21 in 1919. For the first seven months of this year, the tithe for the conference was \$24,035.26, representing a gain over the first seven months of 1919, of \$6,659.59.

For the year 1919, the mission offerings amounted to \$13,834.85, or about \$4,000 more than the quota on the Twenty-five-cent-a-week Fund. During the present year \$9,887.56 has been raised, while for the first seven months of 1919, the mission offerings were \$6,443.59; thus a gain of \$3,443.97, or over 50 per cent, was made in mission offerings for the first seven months of 1920 over the corresponding period of 1919.

The colporteurs have had remarkable success in the sale of our books. Up to the time of the camp-meeting, they had taken orders for \$173,974.74 worth. For the first seven months of 1919 the total orders taken amounted to \$94,908.95, while for the corresponding period in 1920 the total sales were \$155,026.95, making a gain of \$60,118, or 61 per cent.

Besides the local workers, all the departmental secretaries and the writer were present from the Southeastern Union. We greatly appreciated the help of the General Conference laborers. Elder R. D. Quinn gave us timely messages, driven home with his usual power and enthusiasm. Elder W. W. Eastman's heart-to-heart talks touched the needs of the people and were of interest and value. Elder J. H. Behrens gave excellent Bible studies.

The meeting closed with unusual services the last Sabbath. The meeting in the forenoon, conducted by Elder Quinn, was characterized by the presence of the Spirit of the Lord in great measure. A desire was shown by the people for a deeper consecration and a greater willingness to sacrifice for the cause of truth.

W. H. HECKMAN.



CHESAPEAKE COLORED CAMP-MEETING

THE annual camp-meeting for the colored people of the Chesapeake Conference was held in Wilson Park, in the city of Baltimore, Md., September 16-26. A village of tents was erected to accommodate the members of the churches and the friends who came in from various parts of Maryland and Delaware. There was a dormitory tent, a guest tent or sleeping quarters for visiting ministers, a prayer tent for private devotion and meditation, a parlor or women's reception tent, an office tent, a large audience tent, a dining tent, a kitchen tent, and thirty-two family tents.

Elder M. C. Strachan, who was in charge of the meeting, had the camp artistically arranged, and there was thorough organization in every detail throughout the meeting. Elder A. S. Booth, president of the Chesapeake Conference, gave his assistance and hearty co-operation to make the meeting a success.

There were present from the General Conference, Elders E. E. Andross, J. L. Shaw, Charles Thompson, and Prof. C. A. Russell. A number of union and local conference workers were also in attendance.

The Sabbath school offerings for both Sabbaths amounted to \$300. The total offerings for missions were about \$1,200. An impressive service was held when seven were buried with their Lord in baptism in a beautiful, clear pool on the grounds.

The work for the colored people is progressing in the Chesapeake Conference. God is greatly blessing our brethren and sisters there. The spirit of liberality is seen in the gifts for missions. Earnest work is being done for those not of our faith, and many are responding to the message of the third angel. Elder M. C. Strachan and his people are full of courage, and they are faithfully doing the work which God has committed to them.

F. H. ROBBINS.



THE MAINE CAMP-MEETING

THE fifty-second annual camp-meeting of the Maine Conference was held at Lewiston, August 26 to September 5, according to announcement. The meeting was favored from first to last with continued blessings. The weather was favorable, the attendance good, and the instruction seemed to reach the hearts of the people, for they responded promptly to the invitation for a deeper

consecration and for means to finish the work. The Sabbath school offerings alone were \$200.

Maine is the most easterly conference in the United States. It is the birthplace of the message, and we are looking for a great awakening here as the message returns to the East with power.

In the six years that the writer has been in Maine, the conference has nearly doubled its membership and much more than doubled its tithes and offerings. The colporteur work, led by Brother E. E. Covey, has made a very encouraging showing. Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of books were sold in the first eight months of this year. We hope to reach the forty thousand mark by the close of December.

This work is being systematically followed up by the missionary department, and much interest is awakened and new Sabbath keepers are taking their stand. This is proving to be the most effectual way of reaching the people in this State.

The educational work has grown until there are eleven schools, and has reached the stage where a school of higher grade is necessary. A beautiful farm and commodious buildings, which seemed awaiting us, have been secured. Insurance agents readily offer to insure the buildings for six times the amount the farm cost us. Prof. W. E. Howell and other leading educational men have visited the farm, which is two miles out from the cities of Auburn and Lewiston, and have expressed their hearty approval of our choice. This school will be known as the Pine Tree Academy, and as soon as possible we shall welcome the children of our people to attend it.

Elders S. N. Haskell, E. W. Farnsworth, J. S. James, E. K. Slade, Prof. C. A. Russell, and other visiting brethren assisted in the meeting. At the close, twenty-two candidates were baptized.

Conference officers were elected with but little change, and all renewed their determination to finish the work.

H. W. GARR.



THE HONDURAS CAMP-MEETING

THE Honduras camp-meeting was conducted in La Ceiba, May 28 to June 6. Besides local help, Elder E. W. Thurper of Guatemala, and Brother Carl Staben of El Salvador, were present and rendered efficient help throughout the meeting.

A four weeks' tent-meeting had preceded the camp-meeting, and prepared the way for it. We had planned to conduct two tent-meetings, one English and one Spanish, before the camp-meeting, but owing to the fact that serious illness compelled both Elder W. G. Kneeland and Brother V. P. Hulse to return to the States just at the time we planned to begin, we were compelled to unite the English and Spanish meetings, and hold them alternately. While it was impossible to have as good interest with alternating meetings as we

would have had with continuous meetings, it was the best that we could do, and God blessed the effort.

We eliminated as much of the business routine as we could, so as to give as much of the time as possible to devotional work. And the general verdict was that it was a very spiritual meeting.

The English delegation was small, outside of the La Ceiba church, but we had a fairly good Spanish delegation. To the best of my knowledge it was the first time that delegates from the interior have attended any of the camp-meetings. The combined delegation numbered about one hundred.

One night was given to the Spanish and the next to the English. There was a good attendance at all night meetings. The English attended the Spanish meetings almost as much as they did the English. The Spanish greatly enjoyed the help rendered in the music by the English. Elder Thurber did most of the speaking in Spanish. The writer conducted most of the English meetings at night. Brother Staben gave most of his time to the devotional meetings, which were greatly enjoyed by all. We truly hope that these brethren can be with us next year.

On the last day of the meeting, eight were baptized. Six others were baptized two weeks later, making fourteen in all, and there are several others preparing for baptism. I hope that the total number may reach twenty. More than half of these are Spanish.

On the last Sabbath of the meeting, our Sabbath school offering was more than \$50 gold, or an average of about fifty cents a member. The preceding Sabbath it was nearly \$25. This was quite a good offering for a mission camp-meeting. I am sure that if we can properly finance this mission for a few years, it will become a strong, and an almost or quite self-supporting, mission.

W. E. LANIER.

* * *

PROGRESS IN THE WORK FOR THE FRENCH

ON my return journey from Michigan, I visited several French families in different parts of the New England States. I rejoiced that I could speak again to the brethren and sisters of Northern New England at their camp-meeting. Here I held a meeting with several French Sabbath keepers, who are doing what they can for their neighbors and are finding an interest among them.

At the Maine camp-meeting I met Brother and Sister Arthur Jean, who have been greatly blessed of God in their home missionary work. A number have been converted as the result of their efforts. We hope that Brother Jean and his wife will soon be able to arrange their affairs so that they can give all their time to service in behalf of the French-speaking people.

In our visits through the different States and in Canada, we have found some isolated members who very seldom see a preacher. One sister in particular, who was very happy to see us, told us she had not heard a sermon for ten years; but she had received great joy and comfort in the study of the French Sabbath School Quarterly. She showed us her offering box and tithe box, and

said it was a real joy to her to be able to have a part in this great work.

Others whom we visited said it seemed good to have some one explain the truth in their own tongue. Let us not forget that all foreigners, whether French or of other nationalities, are pleased to receive something to read in their own language. Thus a great door of opportunity, and an effectual one, is open, whereby we can give them the truth by giving, lending, or selling them tracts, papers, or books.

We sincerely appreciate the hearty co-operation we have enjoyed from the local and union conference presidents, on our trip in search of workers and students for the French Department at Oshawa Missionary College.

I desire to appeal especially to our English-speaking brethren and sisters to remember the French strangers who may be within their gates. Do not hesitate to call on them with French literature and with the French Harvest Ingathering paper, for they will be pleased to give you an offering.

L. F. PASSEBOIS.

* * *

"AFTER MANY DAYS"

How grateful to God we should be that all the Lord's promises in Christ "are yea, and in Him Amen, unto the glory of God by us." 2 Cor. 1:20. The things which seem so difficult for us are easy with God.

The prophet Hosea, in speaking of the captivity of the children of Israel, said:

"The children of Israel shall abide many days without a king, and without a prince, and without a sacrifice, and without an image, and without an ephod, and without teraphim: afterward shall the children of Israel return, and seek the Lord their God, and David their king; and shall fear the Lord and his goodness in the latter days." Hosea 3:4, 5.

To many it has seemed impossible that the bitter and violent prejudice of the Jews toward Christianity could ever be broken; but God sees not as man sees. The apostle Paul says:

"They also, if they abide not still in unbelief, shall be grafted in: for God is able to graft them in again. For if thou wert cut out of the olive tree which is wild by nature, and wert grafted contrary to nature into a good olive tree: how much more shall these, which be the natural branches, be grafted into their own olive tree?" Rom. 11:23, 24.

Then the reason they have not been grafted into their own olive tree is because they have remained in unbelief. From their viewpoint, they have felt there were strong reasons why they should disbelieve the gospel. When we consider the terrible persecution, bigotry, and fanaticism that have in centuries past been manifested against the Jews by the so-called Christian world, it is not to be wondered at that these children of Abraham refused to accept anything that was styled Christian. With the professed Christian church discarding the Old Testament, and the Jew having little faith in or knowledge of the New Testament, there was no common ground on which Jew and Gentile could stand.

We are glad that this condition is changing. As the Jews come in contact

with the real gospel, the kind of Christianity that was originally proclaimed, based on Moses and the prophets, the hearts of some are influenced to read the message of truth, to hear its appeal, and to follow its instructions.

"When this gospel shall be presented in its fulness to the Jews, many will accept Christ as the Messiah. . . .

"As the Old Testament Scriptures are blended with the New in an explanation of Jehovah's eternal purpose, this will be to many of the Jews as the dawn of a new creation, the resurrection of the soul. As they see the Christ of the gospel dispensation portrayed in the pages of the Old Testament Scriptures, and perceive how clearly the New Testament explains the Old, their slumbering faculties will be aroused, and they will recognize Christ as the Saviour of the world. . . .

"Among the Jews are some who, like Saul of Tarsus, are mighty in the Scriptures, and these will proclaim with wonderful power the immutability of the law of God. The God of Israel will bring this to pass in our day. His arm is not shortened that it cannot save. As His servants labor in faith for those who have long been neglected and despised, His salvation will be revealed." — *"The Acts of the Apostles,"* pp. 380, 381.

During the last few months we have seen several earnest Jewish men and women join our ranks, and give themselves to Christ and to His truth. A few months ago I had the privilege of spending a little time at Los Angeles, and while there, met several Jews who had recently taken their stand for the truth. One woman, the mother of three children, was just finding the light; and as we knelt one Sabbath afternoon in the White Memorial Church and led that soul to the feet of the Messiah, great peace and joy came into the hearts of all present. We are sure that God heard this sister's earnest prayers for her own deliverance from the bondage of Judaism, and for help for her husband and family. This sister came from a family in which there have been several rabbis. We have learned since that amid terrible persecution and suffering she is still rejoicing in the Messiah and in the glorious light of the third angel's message.

While on that same trip west, I met several young people attending our schools, and have since met others at camp-meetings. When the glorious light comes to these Jews, they feel indeed thankful to the Lord for having delivered them from darkness, and having brought them into the true light.

Recently there came into this country a Jewish brother who had found the light in Spain. He formerly lived in New York, but went to Europe to complete his work as an artist, and there came in contact with the truth. Through reading our literature and having studies with our people, he accepted the message. He is now attending Emmanuel Missionary College.

Not long ago, word came to us that the South African Union Conference has started work among the Jews in Johannesburg. There are many thousands of Jews in that country, and we hope that Brother Tickton, who has been in the truth a number of years, will be greatly

blessed of God as he labors for the Jewish brethren in that field.

We recently learned of a sister, the daughter of a wealthy Jewish family in the Orient, who has come to this country, and at the present time is in one of our schools preparing to enter the work of the Lord.

We rejoice in the good words we hear from our Brother Adolf Gasul in Port Allegra, Brazil, whom God brought into the light in a marvelous manner. This brother is selling our publications in Brazil, and rejoices in the Lord for the truth of this message.

A few weeks ago I had the privilege of spending the Sabbath in Temple Israel, the recently purchased church in New York where Church No. 1, of the Greater New York Conference, worships. We were glad to meet several Jews who have recently started for the kingdom, and there were others present who are seeking for light. It was interesting to observe a number of men in different parts of the building with their hats on. The pious Jew always wears his hat in church or synagogue.

We have much to thank God for, as we see omens of a brighter day ahead of us in the prosecution of this work for the lost sheep of the house of Israel. They are beginning to come "after many days." Let us do all in our power to show these people that the gospel of the Messiah is the one great message which the Lord has for Israel as well as for the whole world. Let us use freely the literature which is being prepared for them, and may God bless the pages of truth as they are distributed.

We hope that all our people everywhere will use the Yiddish Harvest Ingathering paper this year. This magazine gives a splendid idea of what is being done everywhere in bringing the light of this truth to Jews and Gentiles the world over. Pray for the salvation of Israel.

F. C. GILBERT.

Missionary Volunteer Department

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

HAVE YOU FIVE MINUTES TO SPARE?

HAVE you five minutes to spare? Then may I ask you to glance over the summary? It comes again with its message of cheer, telling us that surely the youth are having an active part in the finishing of the work. Like many a seemingly tasteless morsel, these figures in this summary grow wonderfully sweet when carefully masticated.

Let us think for a moment: If you wrote one letter a day, it would take you more than fifty years to write as many as the Missionary Volunteers wrote in one brief quarter. The number of subscriptions they took, stands more than a thousand higher than half the subscription list of our church officers' paper. Think what a library of books they sold! Yes, and look at their circulating library! It means much to have 14,000 good books visiting the homes of our friends! The Christian help column is also interesting. The Missionary Volunteers put in more than twenty-eight years (of eight-hour days) in Christian help work, in just three months. Yes, and all the figures are just as interesting as those to which we have just referred.

Numbers of workers cannot take the place of consecration; but is it not wonderful what an army of consecrated workers can do? And still there is room for improvement, for "higher than the highest human thought can reach is God's ideal for His children." As I

look at the first summary for this year, I wonder how the summary for the last quarter of 1920 will compare with it. Can we do anything to make it better? Are we doing our full share? Are we giving the Master our best, or are we just doling out to Him a stingy bit of our time, of our thoughts, of our hearts? Are there young people around us whom we can inspire to better service? These are questions the summary hangs up before me. How would you answer them? How will you answer them?

MATILDA E. ANDROSS.

* * *

ORDER your Morning Watch Calendar early. You will like the cover. So will your friends. And when you study the texts, I think you will say, as did a friend the other day after examining the topics, "I do like the 1921 Calendar so much, the verses are so good!"

* * *

THE Reading Courses! Is every young person in your church taking one of them? Remember the books this year are excellent, and seven out of nine of the books in all the courses are written by our own workers.

Educational Department

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

THE OPENING OF SCHOOL AT HUTCHINSON

THE school year 1920-21 has begun in a most delightful way, with a spirit of activity, dignity, and good will pervading the institution. It seems that

Summary of the Missionary Volunteer Work of the General Conference for Quarter Ending March 31, 1920

CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS	Societies	Membership	Members Reporting	Letters Written	Letters Received	Missionary Visits	Bible Readings and Cottage Meetings	Papers Sold	Papers Lent and Given	Books Sold	Books Lent and Given	Tracts Sold	Tracts Lent and Given	Hours of Chr. Help Work	Articles of Clothing Given	Value of Food Given	Treatments Given	Signers to Temperance Pledges	Offerings for Foreign Miss.	Offerings for Home Miss.	Conversions
North America	1155	20362	10436	17064	6913	29026	7237	61153	250825	24073	11883	8291	66038	60864	15119	\$2463.20	4829	810	\$13278.07	\$5246.00	495
Asia																					
Chosen Union Miss.	2	46	38	3	1	32	4	---	---	---	---	---	2387	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cen. China Un. M.*	1	45	45	44	7	---	40	---	---	---	42	---	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.79	---
South China Union M.	3	95	---	2	---	659	167	---	---	---	48	---	20348	---	2	---	27	---	---	13.04	15
South America																					
Austral Union	---	334	202	315	115	354	199	3197	2336	85	132	87	2242	567	133	155.84	162	29	965.59	---	5
S. Brazil Union	13	227	80	100	63	641	340	2410	126	105	29	52	573	30	6	4.50	121	---	14.90	---	2
E. Brazil Union	4	79	55	70	17	174	151	1318	71	184	29	37	534	101	2	2.50	8	8	8.92	---	---
Australasian Union	143	3756	1980	1640	812	7623	776	13400	32000	966	1373	707	24716	13724	289	---	377	---	1568.14	82.79	63
British Union	---	677	---	451	---	481	100	18904	2045	115	270	293	7127	2056	---	---	192	14	228.34	---	8
North Latin-American Group																					
Honduras Mission	---	---	---	18	9	20	3	---	179	---	5	---	7	38	22	3.00	10	---	---	5.53	---
Porto Rican Mission	8	181	114	607	588	3748	3060	190	1191	343	349	166	10418	2206	239	58.73	778	14	655.61	33.50	7
Venezuela Mission	1	17	17	64	42	433	156	2	817	65	19	20	330	125	87	3.90	1	---	8.10	.30	---
Unattached Organizations																					
Hawaiian Mission	2	50	24	212	171	263	59	114	528	183	104	---	302	173	5	1.43	189	17	25.85	18.03	2
Jamaica	27	581	357	245	120	602	168	691	552	212	222	252	2140	1137	111	46.25	380	16	36.75	11.28	---
South Caribbean	13	363	120	165	105	1188	62	636	225	1151	82	994	401	1299	---	8.81	26	2	16.85	1.54	12
West Caribbean	---	65	---	48	43	520	111	414	857	278	49	30	896	289	8	---	44	3	5.00	12.93	---

Totals for quarter ending March 31, 1919

1350 26136 14707 20988 8625 47277 15975 106203 273641 27603 15625 10321 146812 74385 10458 \$1569.34 8716 719 \$10988.76 \$6545.68 507

* Hankow Intermediate School.

the influence of Christian principles is felt on every hand.

Special attention has been given to the spiritual activities of the school. Our Missionary Volunteer Society has been carefully organized, with Miss Kathryn Jensen as leader, and we hope to carry into practice many of the valuable helps developed by the general department.

The prayer and missionary bands, weekly services, Harvest Ingathering campaign, and Week of Prayer have all been carefully planned for. The Spirit of the Lord has wonderfully graced the weekly prayer and praise meetings held in the chapel Friday evenings.

The seminary has also succeeded in securing efficient ministerial help to lead out in the Bible workers' and pastoral training course. Elder L. Munderspach will have charge of this important work. We predict for those of our students who expect to do public work in the Lord's cause, excellent training for this branch of service.

The health of the student body is being safeguarded by having each student undergo a physical examination. Two periods each week are spent out in the open air, performing healthful exercises under supervision. Teachers and students look forward to these occasions as a real treat, and we shall feel greatly the lack of a large floor space when unfavorable weather prevents us from using our playground.

The music department is now well organized and under the efficient direction of Brother S. Ledington and his collaborators, and our students and constituency may expect good results. Sister Ledington teaches voice, Miss Maud Kipp is our violin instructor, and Miss Inga Ulvick assists in the piano work. A male chorus, a mixed chorus, an orchestra, and a band are conducted. Sight-singing is required for certain courses and is taught a full hour four times a week. In this way we trust to be able to develop all the musical talent among us.

The work in the domestic science department, with Miss Hopkins as teacher, is carried on in a practical way, the class preparing special courses which are served in the dining-room.

With our new normal training building completed, we hope to have a normal department which will serve the cause of Christian education in a very definite way. Even under present handicaps, several noble teachers have completed their advanced normal course, and are rendering excellent service in needy fields.

A high standard is being reached in our intellectual subjects. Teachers of experience and efficiency are at the head of the departments.

The Lord has blessed us with an excellent crop on our school farm. The barn is full of alfalfa, and timothy and clover hay, and the three silos are filled with well-matured corn, ready to be fed to our herd of more than sixty Holsteins. Already 1,442 bushels of oats, wheat, and barley have been threshed, and 475 bushels of potatoes stored away; and our vegetable garden surpasses anything we have before raised. Besides these, we have sorghum, and a bountiful supply of fruit and other products.

If the parents could see the teachers working side by side with their children, it would make their hearts rejoice. Five teachers helped fill the silos, and several worked right through with the canning and in gathering the potatoes and vegetables. We are thoroughly convinced that the principle of teachers' sharing with the students in both outdoor and indoor labor, is a potent factor in character building.

H. M. JOHNSON.

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ADAPTABILITY AND SPREAD OF THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL IDEA

THE following extract from a correspondence lesson on "Evidences of Christianity," written by a missionary in a far-away heathen land, shows the adaptability of this method of study to all conditions and circumstances. He is writing about Christian experience as evidence of the present personal relation of Christ to His true followers, and the power He ever imparts to overcome sin. He says:

"The scientific world has come to recognize Christian experience as a fact to be investigated, like other phenomena.

"Paul declares that when it pleased God to reveal His Son in him, he was not disobedient to the heavenly vision. He saw Jesus, and became a changed man. Polycarp's experience was one of perfect assurance that he was accepted of God. John Bunyan's experience was that of complete surrender of self and of everything dear to him in order to serve God.

"The facts of Christian experience are spiritual, and being part of our inner selves, are more real than external facts. Christian experience is the state or condition produced in the mental, moral, and spiritual nature when the conditions are met which Christianity declares necessary to unity and fellowship with God. It embraces the entire life, not merely the act of conversion. Conversion is but the first stage.

"The essential elements of conversion are surrender of the will, realization of the presence of Christ in the heart through the Holy Spirit, and changes in the ethical, moral, and intellectual nature. Three moral results are a new ethical ideal and aim, moral regeneration, and love to God and man. The intellectual results are peace and satisfaction.

"These elements and results are clearly seen in the experiences already referred to. Reflection points them out in my own experience also, and the testimony of a young man I baptized the other day reveals the same elements and results. I am writing these lessons while waiting for a boat up the east coast. Last Sabbath two young men were baptized who are the first of their class to be converted from heathenism to Christianity. Their experience is typical in everything."

Is it not a wonderful fact that through the means of correspondence, successful study may be conducted thousands of miles away by students whose experience has taught them their need of instruction in subjects overlooked or neglected in their regular education? And this correspondence-study idea is

taking deep hold of the nations of the Far East. A recent letter from the educational secretary of the Asiatic field relative to the starting of a branch of the Fireside Correspondence School there, states that there are nearly fifty correspondence schools in the city of Shanghai, and that students as far away as the western part of Tibet are regularly sending lessons to some of these schools for correction. No wonder Theodore Roosevelt said, "I look upon instruction by mail as one of the most wonderful and phenomenal of the developments of this age." C. C. LEWIS.

Home Missionary Department

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

SPECIAL PRAYER

Sunset Vespers, Sabbath, November 20:
Work and Workers at the Lake
Titicaca Indian Mission

"Do not forget us here on top of the lofty Andes," writes Elder E. H. Wilcox, superintendent of the Lake Titicaca Indian Mission, whose letter reached us just in time to pass his message on to our world-wide prayer circle.

"The Lord is surely blessing in this field. We now have ten foreign families here at work, and we are directing forty schools. I have calls, and such urgent ones that I hardly know how to refuse them, for twenty more schools. We are just opening the work among the Quechuas, and this is a large field. We are building our first mission station among them. Last night a group came in with one hundred *soles* to buy equipment, and also with money to pay a teacher, and asked that we send a man. We do not know where to find more teachers at present. It will be necessary to start a training school as soon as possible.

"Elder Stahl and I baptized sixty-four at one station a short time ago. This occurred at what is known as the Broken Stone Mission. There will be a large baptismal service in Plateria on Sabbath. There are more than two hundred waiting, and indications are that about one half of them have been won through home missionary efforts."

This is another instance of the way in which the Lord uses the humble lay members of the church to help finish the work, and is an indication that the work will be "cut short in righteousness." This good report should encourage all to pray and work with renewed energy.

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ERRATUM

IN the REVIEW of March 11, 1920, there appeared in this department, under "Special Prayer," a brief account of the work in Malaysia, in which it was stated that the number of workers in the Malaysian Union was "226 English-speaking, and 294 native." A worker in that union calls attention to these figures as an error, and adds: "I wish it were true that we had so many workers, and then there would be a chance of getting some more here." According to latest statistical records re-

ceived at the General Conference office, there are at present 36 English-speaking workers, and 33 native workers distributed throughout British Malaysia, Dutch East Indies, and Siam. There are eight organized churches, with a membership of 445, eight mission stations, and nine outstations. We regret that the former report as to the number of workers was so far above the actual fact, but may we not hope that this report will prove to be a prediction of speedy fulfillment?

Publishing Department

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

A PART OF A BOOK

THE phrase so familiar to us, "Scatter them like leaves of autumn," is quoted as words of the angel to be passed on to the people of God for their encouragement in scattering the printed page that bears to the world the message of truth for this last generation.

None but the heavenly intelligences could know who would be reached by this means, but evidently it is the divine plan to attract, if possible, the attention of all who will respond to the message of warning and invitation. It is interesting to see from the letters that are coming to our publishing houses from all over the world, that this is actually being done. Sometimes it is a book or a magazine sold by a colporteur, or possibly a paper or tract handed out by some missionary worker. Again it may be a torn leaf or portion of a book that has attracted the eye and aroused the interest of some one whose mind is in a receptive condition.

The following letter was recently received by one of our publishing houses, and will show the effectiveness of our literature even though it may have been torn to pieces and thrown away.

"GENTLEMEN: I have a part of a book that was found on a railroad track with your address on the back leaf. The title of the book is 'The Other Side of Death,' and I am writing you for other literature and for prices, so I can order more books on this and other subjects."

Surely and swiftly is the message being carried to every creature.

W. W. EASTMAN.

SOUTH CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 2)

The business of the conference was conducted harmoniously in every way. Elder Holbrook has the confidence of all, and was unanimously re-elected president. But few changes were made in those chosen to fill places of responsibility. As Brother and Sister Fred Hutchinson are returning home after seven years of service, some one must be sent to act as secretary and treasurer of the conference.

The delegates returned to their homes with renewed courage to press the battle, in expectation of the soon coming of the Master.

G. B. THOMPSON.



THE FATHER FEEDS

WE TURN OUR EYES TO THE EAST

In the December Watchman Magazine, the prevailing study is the East.

"The Turkish Tangle and Bible Prophecy," by Taylor G. Bunch, reaffirms the historic position of Seventh-day Adventists upon the prophecy of Daniel 11 and its significance with reference to the coming of Christ.

"Has God a Message for the World Today?"—and the message itself, is by John Lewis Shuler.

"When the Earth Is Forsaken," is a strong presentation of the millennium, by Stemple White.

"Are Sabbath Laws Right?" treats the question of Sabbath observance and liberty, by J. A. L. Derby.

"An Evening Symphony," in colors on the center pages, is by Eugene C. Rowell.

"Transforming Lives on the Kongo," is a Central African missionary report, by S. M. Konigsmacher.

"Her Blesseds," a characteristic Martha Warner story.

"Stand Up for Your Rights," contains Christian advice by Robert B. Thurber.

"Water and Health," is second in a valuable health series, by George H. Heald, M. D.

"The Partnership of the Heart and the Lips," by Uthai Vincent Wilcox.

The short editorials are:

"On Letting Your Shadow Shine," "Incumbent or Incumbrance?" "The Impregnable Sabbath," "Goliath Is Not Invincible," "Service," "When the Lord Will Come."

The "News Interpreted" and "Trumpet Blasts" are full of current interest this month.

Please order through your tract society.



THE DECEMBER SIGNS MAGAZINE

The Signs Magazine presents in its December issue, the last number of 1920, the following contributions:

"World Conditions Reviewed as 1920 Closes," Carlyle B. Haynes. The prophetic developments of the year 1920 are considered under ten heads: The Labor World, Class Hatred and International Ill Will, Socialism and Bolshevism Rampant, The Orgy of Extravagance, The Financial Status of the Nations, The Pleasure Craze, Moral Standards Lowered, The Crime Wave, Decadence of Religion, and The Progress of the Gospel.

"A Call for a New Protestantism," George McCready Price. "In reality the situation before the church of America is much the same as that before the world in the time of Luther. The problem confronting Luther and the other Reformers was to vindicate the Bible as against the traditions of the church and the domineering power of the ancient system controlling all human thought. The problem for the new Protestants of the twentieth century is to vindicate a despised and discarded Bible against a system of 'science falsely so called,' which already controls most of the educational systems of our day, and which has grown arrogant and dogmatic through the numbers of its adherents and the hypnotic power of illustrious names."

"The TNT of the Eastern Question," William G. Wirth. "The Eastern Question has been for more than a century the greatest menace to the peace of the world." "The war is not over, nor will it be until the Eastern Question has been disposed of."

"When Religion Declines, Immorality Increases," Lucas A. Reed. "The source of all the disorders of today,—the wars, the Bolshevism, the strife between capital and labor, the riots and bloodshed, the vice and crime—all of these things have come about because men have lost faith in God and His truth."

Other striking and appealing articles by Elders Evans, Adams, Lee, Franks, Rine, Thurber, Rowell, Sparing, and Grandy, appear in this December issue.

The Signs Magazine appeals to the man and woman of the world because it is a fascinating commentary upon the conditions all around them that they see and cannot explain. It appeals to the Seventh-day Adventist because it tells in a new and refreshing way the same old message that is so dear to his heart.

Appointments and Notices

REQUESTS FOR PRAYER

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

A sister in Ontario desires prayer for the conversion of her husband.

A sister in New York City asks prayer for her brother who is addicted to the drug habit.

A sister in the East asks prayer for the conversion of her sister-in-law and two daughters.

"Please pray for the conversion of my husband, who is drifting away," writes a California sister.

A reader in Texas desires our prayers that she may have the courage to do what she knows to be right.

A friend who gives no address requests prayer that he may be healed if that be God's will, or if not, that he may be relieved from intense suffering.

ADDRESS WANTED

Information concerning the whereabouts of Oliver Passebois is desired by Elder L. F. Passebois, 1331 Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

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LOMA LINDA SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL

The Loma Linda Nurses' Training School will receive applications for the course beginning Jan. 1, 1921. Nurses in training spend a portion of the time in the White Memorial Hospital, in Los Angeles. Write for information to Superintendent of Training School, Loma Linda, Calif.

OBITUARIES

WHEN THE LIFE-GIVER COMES

ALICE M. AVERY-HARPER

When Eden wakes in glory, and joy shall crown that day,
Then death shall fold its garments, and sadness flee away;
For God shall wipe the teardrops from off all faces then,
And every hill and valley echo with praise from men.

There Sharon's roses blossom in beautiful array,
And Lebanon shall flourish, and naught shall know decay;
And through those fragrant bowers that deck the fair new earth,
Shall wake the feathered songsters, rejoicing at her birth.

In those unfading pastures the lambs and lions graze,
And radiance ever sparkles from countless orbs ablaze;
There strains of richest music so beautiful and clear,
From hosts of heavenly angels are wafted to the ear.

There harmony will enter, and reign from sea to sea,
Immortal glory given to that blest company;
For sin shall then be banished, discord and anger cease;
There saints shall find a welcome, and there a sweet release.

When Christ, our precious Saviour, shall all these joys unfold,
Then paradise shall open her gates of pearl and gold;
Triumphant shouts of victory shall echo through the air,
When righteous nations enter the glorious city fair.

'Tis then the richest harvest shall crown the fair new home,
'Mid summer's ripening vintage no winters ever come;
Then all my pulsing heart-throbs shall beat a glad refrain,
When Christ, the King of nations, in majesty shall reign.

Harper.—Alice M. Avery was born in the township of Locke, Ingham County, Michigan, August 17, 1846, and died at the Paradise Valley Sanitarium, California, August 22, 1920. My beloved sister possessed a sweet, loving disposition, and made many dear friends wherever she went. Jesus Christ was her only hope, and the Bible her greatest comfort; she perused its sacred pages daily, having read it by course at least thirty-five times, or until she ceased to count the number. Our honored parents received the truths of the message when my sister was but a little child, and it was precious to her until the last. She said to her sister just before the end, that she was fully ready and willing to go. She was married to George Harper, who died many years ago; and she leaves two sons—Guy, the eldest, and Albro K.—besides two sisters, two brothers, and seven grandchildren. Her life was beautiful, and her death peaceful and victorious. She awaits the resurrection of the just.

L. D. Avery-Stuttie.

Shomo.—Martha Ellen Woods, was born March 3, 1860, and died Oct. 13, 1920. She is survived by her husband and two children. She was a faithful member of the New Market church for many years, her father being one of the first to accept the truth in Virginia.

R. D. Hottel.

Otis.—Ella Rebecca Otis was born in 1849 and died July 12, 1920. She was united in marriage to F. J. Otis in 1871. Brother and Sister Otis were among the first to embrace the message in California under the labors of Elders Loughborough and Bourdeau. Sister Otis was an active worker in the church. She is survived by her aged husband, three sons, and three daughters. She loved her Saviour, and sleeps awaiting His call to life at the resurrection of the just.

H. H. Dexter.

Anderson.—Amanda Van Scoy was born in Ashton, Nebr., May 5, 1884. After being graduated from the Loup City High School, she entered the Lincoln (Nebr.) City Mission, where she worked for one year. When Elders Luther Warren and S. N. Haskell opened the New York Bible Training School, she went to New York City and did Bible work for a year or more, and also taught the Brooklyn, N. Y., church school. At the General Conference of 1905, she was invited to go to China. She accepted this call, and lived for some time in Canton and learned the Cantonese dialect. Here she opened a school for Cantonese girls. In 1910 she was married to Elder J. P. Anderson, and went with him into the Hakka field, and learned that language. They went to America on furlough in 1912, and returned to China in 1913. After a brief residence in Wai Chow, she and her husband were transferred to the Swatow Mission. There she learned the Swatow dialect, and taught in the Swatow Girls' School. After an illness of two years, she went to her rest on Sept. 20, 1920, eight days before her tenth wedding anniversary. The funeral services were held September 21 in the chapel in the Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai. The writer officiated, assisted by Pastors Weeks, Froom, and Harlow. Her husband, two children, her aged mother, and one sister are left to mourn.

Meade MacGuire.

"HERALDS of the KING"

WE have issued many numbers of the paper-bound World's Crisis Series, and some of them have reached near the million mark in sales, but we have never issued a more important book than "Heralds of the King." The second coming of Christ, with the signs foretelling His appearing, is the great question before the world today; and people's minds are open to study this question as never before, in the light of the experiences of the last five years.

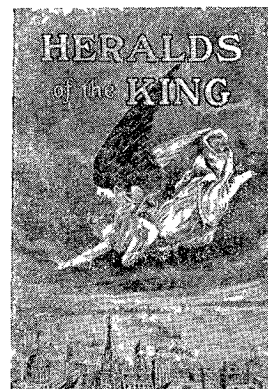
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A Prophecy of the Kingdom
A Twofold Question
The Gospel to All the World
The Abomination of Desolation
The Great Tribulation
Warning Against Deception
Signs of Christ's Coming

The Dark Day
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Signs in the Earth
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THE following persons were scheduled to leave New York on the S. S. "Olympic," November 6:

Prof. and Mrs. L. L. Caviness and their three children, to Europe, where Professor Caviness will enter upon his work as educational and young people's secretary for the Latin Union Conference. In answering this call Brother Caviness disconnects with the REVIEW AND HERALD as associate editor. With his family, he will settle, for the present, in Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Davy, and their two children, of Saskatchewan, Western Canadian Union, who leave on this boat for South Africa, going by way of England to visit friends and relatives there. On reaching South Africa Brother and Sister Davy will be appointed to one of the needy stations.

H. H. Hall, of Washington, and S. N. Curtiss, of Brookfield, Ill., who have been requested to visit Europe for the purpose of devoting some time to the study of the needs of the publishing work. They will visit the houses already established and obtain facts that will aid in the establishment of small printing plants in other localities. Brother Hall expects to go from Europe to India, Malaysia, and China in the interests of the publishing work in these fields.

* *

AFTER an earnest contest for several weeks, involving the discussion of important principles, particularly of the one relating to the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations, the election of Tuesday, November 2, resulted, by an overwhelming majority, in the choice of Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio, as the next President of the United States. Mr. Harding has been before the country for many years as one of its leading statesmen. He is a man of unblemished character and of sterling integrity, and we believe, according to his own statement, will bring to his high office an earnest purpose to serve the best interests of his country. His personal campaign was conducted on a dignified plane, befitting the character of a Christian gentleman, and his honorable public career of years will command the respect of the entire nation as he enters upon his presidential term, March 4, 1921.

MR. AND MRS. ARNOLD CHRISTIANSEN, of the Iowa Conference, Northern Union, were booked to leave New Orleans for Cuba November 3. Brother Christiansen goes in answer to the call for office assistant and stenographer.

* *

OF the prosperity attending the medical school and sanitarium in Loma Linda, Brother L. M. Bowen, the business manager, in a recent letter, speaks as follows:

"We are just now making up a statement for the year 1919-20 ending June 30 last, and it looks as if we were making the best showing the institution has ever made. The farm and other auxiliary departments have done especially well. The sanitarium had the largest patronage in its history, and made a very good gain, amounting to something like \$8,000. Altogether our operating gain for the year, as shown by the statement, is more than \$28,000. This, however, is after deducting losses on sales of real estate taken on annuity agreements, which, strictly speaking, are not a part of our operating loss, and if not considered, would increase our net operating gain to \$33,000.

"The school is making a good showing so far as numbers are concerned. Seventy-one have matriculated in the first-year Medical Course, eleven in the Medical Missionary Course, and thirty-seven in the Nurses' Course, or a total of 119. This does not include the junior and senior classes from the University of Southern California medical department, numbering about thirty-five, who are taught separately in Los Angeles."

* *

THE AUTUMN COUNCIL

AT the annual Fall Council the leaders of this movement face, as at no other time in the whole year, the needs of the world field. It is then that the budget calls for men and means from mission fields near and far are spread before them. To this important occasion our fellow comrades at the ends of the earth are looking, and with anxious hearts are waiting for the first word telling them how far the ropes can be lengthened in the year to come. Such circumstances served to make the recent Council at Indianapolis one of fervent prayer and earnest work.

There were present the members of the General Conference Committee, the presidents of local conferences, who bear especially heavy burdens in supplying the needs of the work in foreign fields, and the following representatives from outside fields: From Europe, L. R. Conradi, L. H. Christian, M. N. Campbell, Guy Dail, P. Drinhaus, A. V. Olson, Jens Olsen, J. C. Raft, G. W. Schubert, H. F. Schuberth, W. E. Read; from India, A. H. Williams; from Japan, B. P. Hoffman; from Mexico, G. W. Caviness; from Haiti, Andrew G. Roth; from Cuba, S. E. Kellman.

It was a pleasure, after the long separation, to have in counsel the leaders from Europe, and to listen as they recited in a telling way the mighty providences of God in pressing on, amid war, pestilence, famine, and ruin, the comforting message of hope. The steady and substantial growth of the work in Europe since the beginning of the war

is a more than ordinary evidence of the vitality of this movement. The purposeful hand of God has been over the work, and we rejoice in His doings.

The brethren from that field came with large requests. They need money and workers. The present seems the auspicious moment to help that great mission base which has suffered so much from the late war. Previous to the war, Europe was not only caring for her own work, but was reaching out into Africa and the Near East, and becoming a growing base of supplies. Help now in a crisis, we may confidently hope, will bring large future returns.

As we consider the continents of Africa and Asia, their multiplied millions, and the unfinished work before us in these neglected lands, we must concede that the Council surely acted wisely in giving an attentive ear to Europe's call and in planning relief.

The Latin-American fields were placed briefly before the conference through their representatives. The delegation who visited South America the past year were able to tell of the encouraging growth of the work in that field and its present needs. Brethren B. P. Hoffman and A. H. Williams spoke of the needs of Japan and India.

The combined budgets from the fields, as given by the Treasurer, called for the startling sum of \$5,150,056. To meet this, there was only the prospective income of \$3,366,496, leaving the sum of \$1,764,560 unprovided for. To provide if possible, in part, for this large amount, the Council seriously addressed itself. The plans laid with this end in view, with the minutes of the Council, will be fully set forth in the next number of the Review.

There seemed to be a disposition to make available every possible means for the extension of the work in other lands. Our publishing houses pledged themselves to large plans for the development of sister publishing houses in mission fields. Never have we seen union and local conference presidents so seriously and fully appreciative of the needs of the work in other lands. As men believing the world to be their parish and the end near, they planned still larger things for the rapid finishing of the work. One conference after another pledged of its surplus tithe until over \$100,000 was given at the Council; then individual offerings pressed in, "the leaders taking the lead," and a long list of offerings to foreign missions followed.

It is good to be associated with men of such vision and spirit, so fully committed to the finishing of this work. The Council closed with the assurance of the Lord's presence and guiding hand in the work. J. L. SHAW.

* *

MORNING WATCH CALENDAR
FOR 1921

THE Morning Watch Calendar for 1921 is now ready. A beautiful design of the cover, "Rock of Ages," is shown on the front page of this paper. Be sure to secure a copy and use it in your devotions during the coming year. It makes a dainty little gift for friends and neighbors. Your tract society has a supply, and the price is the same as usual--5 cents.