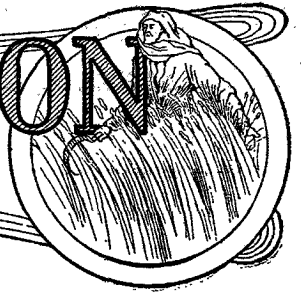


# SOUTHERN UNION WORKER



"The Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." *Joshua 1:9*

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No. 40

## HOW GOES THE BATTLE?

How goes the battle, brother,  
The fight 'twixt right and wrong?  
Are you any progress making?  
Can you join the victor's song?

Are you daily overcoming  
Varied foes, without, within?  
Or are you weakly yielding  
To temptation and to sin?

There 's victory, my brother,  
In Jesus Christ our Lord;  
The power 's not in human flesh  
But in his living Word.

'Tis faith that makes us children;  
'Tis faith that sets us free.  
By faith we must be transformed,  
If we like Him would be.

The just by faith shall live, brother,  
And living we must grow;  
For we shall reap eternally  
As day by day we sow.

'Tis faith that gives the victory  
Over sin and strife and woe;  
'Tis faith that makes us joyful  
As heavenward we go.

## A WORD OF CAUTION

Is there not danger sometimes of being over anxious concerning the work in the great harvest field and thus be led to labor beyond one's strength?

Because workers have passed through exposure, or over-labored once, is not proof that they can be kept by the power of the Almighty should they attempt it again, for their vitality may be so lowered that should sickness overtake them, while in that condition they might not be able to rally from sickness, and death soon follow as the result.

The Lord does not work a miracle because of recklessness even for those engaged in his work.

From the Testimonies I glean a few items on this point.

"God has a work, a purpose in the life of each of us, if we pursue any course—disable the wonderful structure of our bodies, we deprive God of our service."

"We should seek to preserve the full vigor of all our powers for the accomplishment of the work before us."

"It is a religious duty to take care of one's health which God has given them. The Lord does not require them just now to become martyrs to his cause. They can serve the cause of truth far better by their lives than by their death."

"Do not crowd two day's work into one. God's work is world-wide; it calls for every jot and tittle of the ability and power that we have, but there is danger that God's workers will abuse their powers as they see the field is ripe for the harvest. But God does not require it."

"Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place, and rest a while," are the words from the lips of the Redeemer: assuring the disciples of the importance of preserving health and strength in the best manner possible.

These admonitions are not for the idlers, the do-nothings, but for those who are in danger of neglecting to preserve health and strength (hoping to accomplish a desired end), thereby cutting off their usefulness.

Having lost my father and only sister because of exposure bringing on diseases that cut off their lives, and a beloved brother who started the Chicago Mission, who felt anxious to do all he could for the advancement of God's work—overlabor ended his life of usefulness; and as there are many others also who do the same, I feel constrained to drop a few words of caution for the benefit of our faithful workers.

H. E. SAWYER-HOPKINS.

*Loma Linda, Calif.*

## A PRESSING NEED

PERHAPS there is no more pressing need for workers than is felt at the present time for consecrated, trained, teachers. Much has been said through the *Review* and other periodicals about the need of ministers and Bible workers, and occasionally calls have been made for young people to prepare themselves to enter our schools as teachers through the summer season. Educational secretaries and responsible conference workers are now calling earnestly upon the heads of our schools for trained teachers to engage in church school work, as well as work in our higher schools.

Probably when the reports are sent in from the various colleges and academies among us for the opening of schools for the present year, there will be an increased attendance in some departments, but it is evident that their growth in the normal department has not been commensurate with the growth of the Conferences. There ought to be four times as many training in the normal course in the Southern Training School as are now enrolled in that department.

When shall we be ready to supply the demand if year after year goes by and we have but few in training for service? The standard for teachers in the public schools has been coming up gradually in the past two decades, and it necessarily must be so in our denominational schools. Something can be done in a few week's summer school, but for a thorough training, there ought to be some earnest work done during the entire year.

The Southern Training School offers work in Education, Psychology, Pedagogy, General Methods, Special Methods, Observation, Practise Teaching, and other lines of study that

fit the teacher for the special work to which he has given his life. No one should feel that he is fit to enter upon the responsibilities that come to teachers without a thorough training for his work.

It is evident that some one should encourage the young people in our churches to prepare for this line of work. It is certainly painful when the educational secretary of a conference writes for three to five teachers to have to reply that it will take one or two years to get them ready.

Now if these five had been in school the past year, and ready to answer the call, how different would be the situation. It is to be hoped that every church member in our union will do his best to encourage, in every way within his power, those who feel a calling in this important work. It might be that some might lend or give means to those who are worthy, and who have a real call to teach.

The management of this school will be very glad to cooperate in any way possible that the demand for the field may be supplied in this, the Training School for teachers in the South.

C. L. STONE.

### THE TRAINING OF YOUNG PLANTS.

THERE are many kinds of plants, but we shall class them under two heads, the vegetable and the human. First, let us take a vegetable plant, the corn, something with which every one is familiar. The farmer prepares the soil and plants his corn. As soon as it gets up a little the work of cultivating and training is commenced. Why does he commence his work so soon?—Because he can see the weeds coming up. So he hastens to stir up the soil, and at the same time is very careful not to disturb the corn roots. This he does for a time until the corn is well rooted and strong. What about the weeds? Are they all dead? O no! the foul seed is still trying to come up, but the corn has a good start. It stands above the weeds, gets the sun, and shades the weeds so they are choked out. A great harvest is the result.

Now, let us consider the second class, the child plant, that is nearly always the last; and what a mistake, for he should always be first. Brethren, are we sowing the good seed, and do we keep the soil continually stirred, so keeping back the weeds of sin from their hearts? Are we teaching them by precept upon precept, example upon example, cultivating the soil at family worship and Sabbath-school? Are they also attending church school that they may be thoroughly trained to be able to choke out the weeds of sin that surround them daily?

Dear brethren and sisters, if we are not doing this our children will be like corn that has had but little cultivating, growing up with the weeds. By and by we see the bad effect the weeds have on the corn. Then we commence to cultivate and pull the weeds out. The corn not being strong, being kept from the sunlight by the weeds, is not well rooted, but is weak and breaks down by the first little wind or storm. So with our children, if they are not trained as the Lord has commanded: when the trials and storms of the last days come upon them, their faith being weak, they will not stand.

At one time Jesus said to Peter, "Lovest thou me?" Three times he spoke these words. The third time Peter was grieved, and said, "Thou knowest that I love thee." Christ said, "Feed my lambs." We certainly can not show our love for Christ any better than by feeding the lambs; not only in the home and Sabbath-school, but in the church school, which has been ordained of God that his lambs may be fed. They must be trained while their hearts are tender, and the weeds of sin kept down, so the love of God can shine in their hearts. Then, when the trials and storms of the last days come upon

them, they will stand the test.—*A. D. Ladean, in Atlantic Union Gleaner.*

### OUR FOREIGN POPULATION. NO. 2

#### THE EARLIER AND LATER TYPES OF IMMIGRANTS

IN the earlier period of our country the immigration was almost entirely from Northern Europe, while now the majority come from Southern Europe where conditions are quite different from Northern Europe; therefore in studying the question of dealing with the immigrant it is of the utmost importance that we know something about from whence he came; also the surroundings and conditions under which he has lived as well as his present condition in his new country. This will aid us in obtaining an acquaintance by which we may the better be able to reach out a helping hand.

In presenting this phase of the subject I take pleasure in quoting freely from "Aliens or Americans," by Howard B. Grose, D. D., under the heading "The New Immigrant." The writer treats the subject in a very comprehensive manner. We ask the reader to give the matter the careful study its importance deserves.

"So great has been the change in the racial character of immigration within the last ten years that the term 'New Immigration' has been used to distinguish the present prevailing type from that of former years. By new immigration we mean broadly all the aliens from Southeastern Europe—the Italians, Hungarians, Slavs, Hebrews, Greeks, and Syrians—as distinguished from the Northwestern Europeans—the English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, French, Germans, and Scandinavians. The ethnic authorities at Washington make the following racial division, which is used in the official reports:—

"Ninety-five per cent of the immigration to this country comes from Europe. Most of these different races of people, or more properly, subdivisions of races, coming from Europe have been grouped into four grand divisions, as follows:—

"Teutonic division, from Northern Europe: German, Scandinavian, English, Dutch, Flemish, and Finnish.

"Iberic division, from Southern Europe: South Italian, Greek, Portuguese, and Spanish: Also Syrian from Turkey in Asia.

"Celtic division, from Western Europe: Irish, Welsh, Scotch, French and North Italian.

"Slavic division, from Eastern Europe: Bohemian, Moravian, Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin, Croatian, Slovenians, Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian, Hebrew, Lithuanian, Polish, Rumanian, Russian, Ruthenian, and Slovak.

"The Mongolic division has also been added, to include Chinese, Japanese, Korean, East Indian, Pacific Islander, and Filipino.

"Under "all other" have been included Magyar, Turkish, Armenian, African (black), and subdivisions native to the Western Hemisphere.

"This new immigration has been commonly regarded as either decidedly undesirable or at least distinctly less desirable than the Teutonic or Celtic, which for so many years practically had the field of America to itself. It has not been uncommon to group the Italians and Slavs, and denominate them as the 'Offscouring and refuse of Europe,' now dumped into America, which is described as a sort of world 'garbage bin.' Extremists have drawn in gloomy colors the effects of this inrush of the worst and most illiterate and unassimilable elements of the Old World. A distinct prejudice has undoubtedly been created against these later comers.

"There is unquestionably some ground for the feeling that the new immigration is in many respects less desirable than the older type. These people come out of conditions of op-

pression and depression, illiteracy and poverty. Far more important than this, they have had no contact with Anglo-Saxon ideas of government. They are consequently almost wholly ignorant of American ideals and standards. There is a vast difference between the common ideas of these immigrants and those from the more enlightened and progressive nations. So there is in the type of character and the customs and manners.

"We are sufficiently familiar with the older type and do not need here to dwell upon it. We know how large a part has been played in the development of our national material enterprises by the Germans, the English and Irish, the Scotch and Welsh, the Swedes and the Norwegians. Millions of them are among the loyal Americans of to-day.

"But what can be said about this new immigration? First let us see how great the change in racial character has been, and then differentiate these new races. It will not do to brand any race as a whole. Discrimination is absolutely necessary if we are to deal with this subject practically and justly. There are Italians and Italians, Slavs and Slavs, just as there are all sorts of Irish, Germans, and Americans. No race has a monopoly of either virtue or vice. This table will help us to differentiate the millions of immigrants since 1820 as to race:—

Netherlands .....	146,168	Germany .....	5,187,092
France .....	428,894	United Kingdom, Great	
Switzerland .....	220,199	Britain and Ireland.	7,286,434
Denmark, Norway,		Russia .....	1,452,629
and Sweden .....	1,730,722	Countries not speci-	
Italy .....	2,000,252	fied .....	2,130,756
Japan .....	80,908	China .....	288,398

"The point of importance to be considered is that as the immigration from Southeastern Europe has increased, that from Northwestern Europe has decreased. In 1869 not one per cent of the total immigration came from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Russia, while in 1902 the percentage was over seventy. In 1869 nearly three-quarters of the total immigration came from the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Scandinavia; in 1902 only one-fifth was from those countries. The proportion has held nearly the same since.

"The change is indicated most plainly in this table, which compares the total immigration of certain nationalities for the period 1821 to 1902 with that of the year 1903:—

Country	1821 to 1902		1903	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Austria-Hungary .....	1,316,914	6.5	206,111	24.
England, Wales .....	2,730,037	13.4	26,219	3.1
Germany .....	5,068,005	25.	40,986	4.7
Ireland .....	3,944,269	19.3	35,300	4.1
Italy .....	1,358,507	6.7	230,622	26.9
Norway, Sweden .....	1,334,931	6.5	60,489	8.2
Russia, Poland .....	1,106,362	5.4	136,039	15.9

"This table shows not only the nations which have added chiefly to our population in the past, and which are adding to-day, but how the percentage of each has varied in the period before 1903 compared with 1903. Mr. Hall says: 'If the same proportions had obtained in the earlier period as during the latter how different might our country and its institutions now be.

"This brings up the question of type, of character, and of homogeneity. The new immigration introduces new problems. The older immigration, before 1870 was composed of races kindred in habits, institutions, and traditions. At the same time study of these comparatively unknown races will

bring us many surprises, and knowledge of the facts is the only remedy for prejudice and the only basis for constructive Christian work. We must know something, moreover, of the Old World environment before we can judge of the probable development of these people in America; or learn the way of readiest access to them. For they will not become Americanized unless they are in some way reached by Americans; and they will never be reached until they are understood."—*Aliens or Americans,* pp. 123-130.

The above quotation will give the reader some idea of the difference between the earlier and later immigrants. Much more would be presented if our present space would permit, but we would recommend all interested in these important questions to secure such books as "Aliens or Americans," and others that have been prepared with much care and contain much valuable information on questions relative to the immigrant.

But these immigrants whether from Northern Europe or Southern Europe are equally needy of the gospel, and those that come from the less favorable conditions are the most needy of all. The Master never passed by unfortunate people. No, no, but rather extended to them the first help. But to help people we must understand them, that we may know how to minister to their needs.

O. A. OLSEN.

## Kentucky Conference

### CALL FOR SERVICE

"And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Matt. 24:14.

Every person who has heard the above words, and believes them, has placed upon them the responsibility of helping to give the message to warn the world of Christ's second coming. I am sure that we have reached the time in our work when the zeal that fired the early church should be manifested. Please take a glimpse of the work that was done by the men of God after Christ had given them of the Holy Spirit. In the Apostolic Church the word of God was sounded forth to every believer. And we read that after the death of Stephen these believers "were all scattered abroad," "except the apostles." Then we read that they "went everywhere preaching the Word." The rank and file of the Christian army were to be missionaries. Each one was to say "Here am I, send me." This same thing should be true to-day. Each one should make an honest attempt to obey the divine command.

The Christian religion is a personal religion, and under the power of the Holy Spirit it is to be communicated from heart to heart by personal testimony and influence. God's commands are enablings; and what is impossible with men is possible with God. The task of warning the world in this generation seems, from a human standpoint, to be an impossibility. Yet the secret of success is found in the fact that because we are unable to solve the problem, the church seeks God by prayerful consecration and is driven to the source of all power for strength to do the work.

We are living in the time when God's power should be seen. The cause of God needs more at the present time than the well-wishes of the people. It needs their determined efforts and whole-hearted purpose, and that will bring each one to the place where he will be in God's service. The opportunities for service were never so numerous as to-day—on every hand we hear the people asking to know of this truth. "A thousand doors of usefulness are open before us.

We lament the scanty resources at present available, while various and urgent demands are pressing us for means and men. Were we thoroughly in earnest, even now we could multiply the resources a hundred fold. Selfishness and self-indulgence bar the way."—*Testimonies*, Vol. 9, page 38.

Now as a people will we multiply the resources in giving this message? A definite work should be done by each church member. There is work for all. Those who can should go out during the day with some of our good literature and others can spend the evening with neighbors talking of the truth and leaving reading matter with them. Let all do something during the autumn months. Thus we will accept the call for service, and in the new earth will be found many souls who have accepted the message through our feeble efforts. The harvest is ripe, move fast to gather the golden grain.

B. W. BROWN.

## Louisiana Conference

### RESULTS OF THE DERIDDER TENT-MEETING

ON the 11th of August I arrived in DeRidder, to hold a tent-meeting. The first meeting held in this place by our people was about five years ago by Brethren Straw and Roberts. Ever since there have been a few believers there holding up the light of the present truth, and for some time they have been earnestly calling for a series of tent-meetings.

Brethren Bush and Hirst met me at the depot and they immediately took me to the place where they thought it would be well to hold the meetings. We soon had the privilege of holding meetings on almost the same spot on which they were held five years ago.

Brother Bush willingly did our hauling for us and purchased our lumber. Sister Ezell gladly loaned us her organ, which we appreciated very much. The seats were in a very bad condition, so we took time to make new bottoms for all of them; and on the cloth for this we got a very liberal donation from one of the merchants in town. We were also favored in many other ways.

Brethren Hirst and Wilson were with me during the entire meeting and they rendered very valuable service, acting as tent-masters and advertisers. We lived in a tent together and our association was very pleasant. They canvassed DeRidder and adjoining towns, and though they helped me a great deal still they had a fair success in the canvassing work.

The meetings began on the 14th of August and continued until the 22nd of September. Preaching service was held every night for this time excepting one night when it was very stormy. Of course our subjects were the prominent points of this message. For a time, as usual, the crowds were good, I mean by that, they were large, and the interest on the part of those who attended as well as many others was strong from first to last.

Some of the results of this meeting may be stated as follows: forty sermons were preached, eighty visits were made besides the visits by Brethren Hirst and Wilson, twelve promised to keep the Sabbath, who up to this time had not been keeping the seventh day as the Sabbath. We had Sabbath-school every Sabbath and on the 14th of September we organized a company of thirteen (which has since grown to eighteen), and celebrated the ordinance of humility and the Lord's supper; on the fifteenth we buried ten precious souls with their Lord in baptism. We sold many of our message-filled books, obtained three subscriptions for the *Review and Herald* and gave away about 3,320 pages of our tracts. Of course the actual good that has been done the Lord alone

knows, but it is my earnest prayer and hope that the seed-sowing that has been done at this place during these meetings may result in souls being saved in the kingdom. Some of the older believers have been encouraged to make a new start, and my own soul has been greatly encouraged.

We expect to start another meeting in Leesville the first of October. Brethren, we must have your prayers for its success. Let us all know assuredly that the great cause for which we work is the Lord's, and let us work as though it all depended upon us. We can all be faithful. We all have a work to do. And brethren let us always remember that if we are Christ's we are the seed of Abraham to whom all the promises were made, and that none others have any; and if we are Abraham's children we will do the works of Abraham, a part of which is to pay a tithe of our gross earnings, and give as liberally of what is left as a heart full of love and wisdom would advise. Let us now live as faithfully as in the day of judgment we shall wish we had lived, then we shall hear the "well done."

OSCAR F. FRANK.

### ATTENTION, NORTHERN LOUISIANA!

I WANT to get in touch with every Seventh-day Adventist in Northern Louisiana, for the purpose of learning how I can help you, what opportunities there are for meetings, etc.

Please to let me hear from you. My address is Simsboro, La. W. S. Lowry.

### NEWS ITEMS

As the time is nearly at hand for the final payment to be made on the New Orleans Church we desire all the church treasurers to send in at once whatever amounts they may have for this purpose.

The donations specified for the New Orleans Purchase Fund that have been received by church treasurers should be sent to O. R. Godsmark, Treasurer, Louisiana Conference Association of S. D. A.

The Louisiana Tract Society has received from Mrs. C. A. Neal a post-office money-order on the Good Pine, La., office. As the order is not entirely clear we wish this sister to send her correct address to the office, as our letters addressed to Good Pine are returned "unclaimed."

We have just received a few orders for the fourth quarter Memory Verse Cards, but it is time for all orders to be in if the schools are to have the cards on hand for the beginning of the quarter.

It seems that most of our Sabbath-school secretaries do not think of the cards until the first Sabbath in the quarter when it suddenly dawns upon them and the teachers that they have no cards for the children on that day.

To save our Sabbath-school secretaries this disappointment we ask that all send in their orders at once to 810 Jackson Ave., New Orleans.

Let not unworthiness scare the children of God. Parents love their children and do them good, not because they see that they are more worthy than others, but because they are their own.—*Leighton*.

"Of troubles others make us  
We've little to fear,  
For we know we can surely defeat it;  
Few people get in hot water 'tis clear,  
But they furnish the fuel to heat it."

—*Nixon Waterman*.

## Tennessee River Conference

### WORK IN NASHVILLE

WE have now advanced to the place where we have begun Sunday night meetings. September 29th was our first service. The brethren of both the Nashville churches showed their interest in the work by being present, also in rendering efficient aid in the song service and ushering. Our first lecture was on the Advent, and a number of people expressed their appreciation. Some said they had never heard of that truth before.

Our Bible worker is busy going from house to house, assisted by lay members who steal away for a few moments now and then to give a reading or make a missionary visit.

An increased interest is manifested in the Bible lessons for workers given at the North Side Church last Sabbath. Every seat was full at the beginning of the hour. Let us hope that God will in a marked way make bare his arm and help us in our task that we believe Heaven has sent us to do.

C. A. HANSEN.

### THE PRAYER MEETING IN NORTH NASHVILLE

THE prayer meeting in North Nashville Wednesday evening was well attended, and was led by Elder Maxwell. The Scripture lesson was 2 Kings, 17th chapter. The thought made prominent was that formal service of the Lord is not enough, for the Lord's view of such service is given in verses 34, 35:—

"Unto this day they do after the former manners: they fear not the Lord, neither do they after their statutes, or after their ordinances, or after the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob, whom he named Israel: with whom the Lord had made a covenant, and charged them, saying, Ye shall not fear other gods, nor bow yourselves to them, nor serve them, nor sacrifice to them."

It is evident from a reading of the whole chapter that in the hope of escaping the plague of the lions, the people had simply added the outward forms of the worship of Jehovah to their idolatrous worship. "They feared the Lord" in the sense of being afraid of him, just as they were afraid of their false gods; and being thus afraid of Jehovah they sought to propitiate him by sacrifices, just as they had been in the habit of propitiating their false gods by gifts and offerings. But in all this Inspiration said: "They fear not the Lord."

Real fear of God is "respectful reverence." It is awe mingled with love. But such fear has no place in any heathen, or false system of worship.

The leader emphasized the thought that to fear the Lord and to serve him, we must cease to live after our "former manners." Our lives must be different from the lives of those about us. We must come out from the world and be a separate people, because we are living different lives, cherishing a different hope, having a different purpose in life.

Almost every one took part in the social meeting, expressing in various ways an earnest desire to be right with God, and to do something for the advancement of his cause.

A lively interest was manifested in the Sunday night meetings at the Memorial Church, and a number of invitation cards were taken for distribution throughout the city, but especially in the vicinity of the church.

TO BELIEVE a business impossible is the way to make it so.

—Wade.

## General

### FROM THE SOUTHERN TRAINING SCHOOL

It will be gratifying to the readers of the SOUTHERN UNION WORKER to hear of the good class of earnest young people who have entered the Southern Training School. Thus far the enrolment in the intermediate department and the academy department is eighty-two. (This includes grades seven to fourteen). The enrolment in the primary department is much larger than usual this year because of the public school's not opening in Graysville.

It is very gratifying to note that there are a number of students from the Southern Union, showing that there is an appreciation by those from the distant parts of the South for our own Training School.

This school has been brought to its present condition by years of work and sacrifice, and it is the studied plan of the board and faculty, to strengthen every department, thus having a strong school.

In the opening days, the work necessarily is not as systematic as it can be after all the text books are received, and the students are permanently classified, but now after ten days are passed, students are settled down to good work, and almost without exception, are very happy in the progress they are making.

A few have come from long distances to attend the school. One young lady is here from New York State, another from Chicago, Ill., still others are from Indiana, and we have two from Louisiana.

Every teacher takes hold of the work with courage, and highest hopes are entertained for the success of the school. Any student who is planning to come, ought to enter at the earliest possible moment that discouragement because of starting behind the class may be avoided.

If any one desires information that is not in the calendar, please address the undersigned.

C. L. STONE.

Graysville, Tenn.

### SOME EXPERIENCES

THIS is my first letter to the WORKER. As some of my experiences may be of benefit to others who are thinking of taking up the work, I will relate a few of them.

This is a great work and the Lord certainly is blessing us. My wife and two little boys are with me. We travel in a house on wheels.

Some weeks ago I went to a man in a field where he was plowing. We had had rain just a little while before. I walked up to him, introduced myself, and told him that I had a nice book that I would like to show him. He remarked that he did not have any time to give me as he was "in the grass." I could not show him the book but I could pray for him, so I rode away with my heart lifted to God that this man might want the book. The next morning I met him in the road and he told me to go by his house, that his wife wanted one of my books, so I went by and she paid me cash for it.

We stopped at one place two weeks, and the people that we stopped with were very much interested. They had my wife and me come up and show them why we were Seventh-day Adventists. I was very glad that I could give a reason for the hope that was in me. When I got through, the lady's son turned to his mother and said, "Now you show him why you are a Methodist." But she made no reply.

A few days ago I went up to a man who was working on his barn, and gave him a canvass for "Bible Footlights," and when I got through he said, "I don't believe that I'll take

one now." I handed him the tract, "Without Excuse," and told him that when we stood before God we would not have any excuse. He read a few lines and then told me that I could bring him the book, and he paid me for it.

How the Lord does help us. Paul may plant and Apollos may water, but God gives the increase. This is a work to be proud of and if we live right we will be honored by the people.

There is a young man in the wagon with me now who is reading some of our papers. He is real nice to us. He insists on having a preacher come here.

My earnest prayer is that the Lord will send more workers into the field, for the harvest is great but the laborers are few.

Pray for me that I may be an humble and obedient servant in his vineyard, and that I may be a blessing to those whom I meet.

CHAS. R. CANADA.

### IN THE MOUNTAINS

SINCE coming back from Baldwin Co., Alabama I attended the Kentucky camp-meeting which has been a blessing to all and especially to myself. I expect now to follow the instruction of the Lord. Matt. 10:27: "What I tell you in darkness that speak ye in light: and what ye hear in the ear, that preach ye upon the housetops."

The blessed Lord has led his faithful workers out in all directions to hunt souls in the Kentucky mountains for the soon-coming kingdom of God. I praise the Lord that some had stirred up many good and honest in heart and opened the way for meetings, through our publications and the printed page. Some have to stay at our home city of Louisville, myself a German being one. The city is full of Germans, and the work must not be neglected here. Many of the German people are glad to see me back again. Some have turned against the truth, but others are getting interested; so the work is onward.

For ten days I went out on the surrounding hills of Jefferson and Hardin Counties. The Latter Day Saints came in and held meetings, and now the people want our message proclaimed and explained, and if our conference president will not take it up, through the help of the Lord, as I live and it's the Lord's will, I will go out in November to preach in the schoolhouse. The next trip I went into the hills of Bullitt County.

I visited a family of five young people. They left home against the wishes of their parents who died in their absence and willed them out of the old homestead. Finally they came back, and one of their uncles gave them about eighty acres hillside land. They cleared some of it and built up a nice little home. One of our books was sold there last year and that family got hold of a "Bible Footlights," and through this book and my missionary work a desire has been created to know the truth, but their relatives do not even want to talk about it.

I visited another family, and while we were talking the children came home from school, four of them almost teachers themselves. I asked them which is the first day of the week. They said, "Our grandfather was a good man and he did not say to us that Saturday is the seventh day, so we pay no attention to that." Then I said, "The Spirit of the Lord impressed me with that feeling, for that reason I am here. One of your grandfather's best friends said to me two weeks ago:—

"You know Brother Hornung, that our friend Henry Samuel fell asleep in the Lord on last February, and before he died he told me about your coming now and then presenting the holy Sabbath for God's holy people; and he said, 'I know

that the Lord saved me from my sins, but as I am old I was afraid to take that step not knowing what effect it might have on my children and grandchildren. If I had been younger in years I might have given it deeper study.'"

"So I said to his grandchildren, 'I write to you young men, because ye are strong.' Investigate the matter and put your trust in God." 1 John 2:14.

So I thank the Lord for this blessed experience with the people while the Lord is delaying his coming, that we may improve our time under hardships that we may receive the reward at the resurrection of the just.

In the same time I sold fifty copies of the *Signs* in German and seventy-five of the *Watchman*.

CHRISTIAN L. HORNUNG.

### SCIENTIFIC PREDICTIONS OF THE FATE OF THE WORLD

THE declaration of our Saviour to the effect that in the time of the end men's hearts would be failing them for fear and looking after those things that are coming upon the world, finds a partial fulfilment, at least in the predictions of some eminent scientists. We quote from the *Detroit News Tribune*:—

Many and varied are the fates which have been forecasted for the world by those who have achieved fame in the realm of science and discovery.

Lord Kelvin believes that in three hundred and thirty-four years all human beings remaining in the world will be suffocated by the lack of oxygen to breathe. The great scientist bases his assertion on the grounds that, as every ton of fuel burned consumes three tons of oxygen, the world's supply of the latter must give out in the years mentioned.

A far worse fate is that augured by the famous American scientist, Nikola Tesla. It is, of course, a well-known fact that the earth is surrounded with vast currents of electricity, and the experiments made by balloonists above the clouds prove that these currents are of a density impossible for human beings to fathom. Mr. Tesla therefore believes that at some future age this electricity will suddenly burst into flame, and so terrific will be the heat that in the space of a few seconds the earth and those who inhabit it will crumble away in dust.

M. Flammarion, the great French astronomer, has calculated that in the twenty-fifth century the earth will be wiped out by a collision with the comet Beila, the proximity of which to the earth a few years ago caused so much uneasiness. The size of the comet in question is such that it could in collision destroy a world several times the size of ours without much damage to itself.

An even more fearful fate is that prophesied by the Spanish scientist, Senor Rigletto. Fifty-six years from the present time he believes that the world will meet with a tragic fate by collision with two combined heavenly bodies, such a combination, in fact, as was noticed early in March of this year. The effect of these planets being so close to the earth would be to destroy the gases which sustain human life, and, although millions would be killed in the space of a few hours, he argues that the remainder will live for a short time longer in a state of madness caused by the rupture of the earth from its orbit.

The food scare has been more or less a topic of universal comment for some years past, and Sir William Crookes believes that it will be responsible for the end of the human race within thirty years from the present time. During the past thirty-one years the number of the world's bread eaters has exactly doubled, and if a proportionate increase may be expected during ensuing years, some clever people believe

that Sir William Crookes' augury may come true. In thirty years he calculates that the amount of bread required will be greater than the world can supply, even supposing that it is almost entirely under cultivation. The moral of this would seem to be that we must find a new food—and that quickly.

Two famous novelists who have become well known for their scientific works, have foretold gruesome fates for the world. One of these, the late Mr. Grant Allen, believed that within four centuries the weight upon the earth's crust would become so great that the world would be no longer able to support it. The result would be that the molten lava, of which the interior of the globe is composed, would break through where the crust is weakest, and, forming in enormous lakes, slowly spread over the earth, destroying all life.

H. G. Wells' prediction of the world's end is no less terrifying, for in his opinion not many centuries will pass before the earth becomes a solid sheet of ice. The reason for this opinion he finds in the fact that, whereas millions of tons of water freeze every year, a lesser quantity thaws with the advent of summer. At both ends of the world this process of freezing is going on, and every year the regions of ice become greater.

The Word of God has plainly foretold the instrument of the earth's destruction, and the other wonderful events that will take place at that time. While these events are certain, they present no hopeless and terrible prospect to the child of God. The hearts that are fainting for those things that are coming upon this world are the hearts that have not learned to believe and trust in the Word of God. "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."—*Selected.*

**IS THERE A ROMAN PERIL ?**

"WHEN I was in America nine years ago," says the Rev. R. J. Campbell, pastor of the City Temple, London, "I noticed that Roman Catholicism enjoyed a much greater amount of consideration than it was accustomed to in Great Britain, but in the intervening period it seems to have gained enormously in America, so much so that evidences of its power confront one on every hand. This is a thing that seems to need accounting for."

The evidences of Roman Catholic growth of which Mr. Campbell speaks, and of the apprehension aroused by it, have been emphasized during the past few weeks in many ways, and chiefly in the formation of a society called "The Guardians of Liberty." This new organization is supported by Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles, Rear-Admiral G. W. Baird, and former Congressman Charles D. Haines, of New York.

The organization of "The Guardians of Liberty" is clearly one of many efforts now being made in America to ward off what is regarded by some as the Roman Catholic "peril."

While, as a general thing, observes a writer in the Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, churches are not called on to interfere with each other's affairs, there are questions that affect all Christian bodies. Just now, he continues, the pressure and demands of Roman Catholicism concern all Protestants. He cites a dictum of Archbishop Ireland to the effect that the church can never come into its own until there are more Roman Catholics in Congress. He says: "With President after President distributing offices right and left to the Roman Catholic Church, with an ex-President proclaiming that there is no reason why we should not have a Roman Catholic President, with both, great political parties working on the same line for votes, we can not wonder that the Roman body

looks to the time when they will control both the secular and religious affairs of the nation." All their organizations, he tries to show, are combined to this end. "In several states they have succeeded in making a new holiday in honor of Columbus. They are now trying to make it (and, it is said, Saint Patrick's Day) national holidays." Of nine judges in the sturdy old Puritan State of Massachusetts, "eight are said to be Romanists."—*Current Literature.*

OUR character is our will; for what we will we are.—*Archbishop Manning.*

GIVE what you have. To some one it may be better than you dare to think.—*Longfellow.*

TO OBTAIN perfection it is not necessary to do singular things, but to do common things singularly well.—*Francis De Sales.*

THERE is no beautifier of complexion, or form, or behavior, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us.—*Emerson.*

THIS is the feeling that gives a man true courage—the feeling that he has a work to do at all costs; the sense of duty.—*Kingsley.*

**COLPORTEURS' REPORT FOR THE SOUTHERN UNION CONFERENCE**

For Week Ending Sept. 21, 1912

\*ALABAMA CONFERENCE

NAME	Book	Hrs.	Ords.	Value	Helps	Total	Delivered
Miss V McPhall .BF	107	116	\$129 50	\$ 4 00	\$133 50	\$ 4 00	
Miss K Jackson .BF	90	116	122 00	1 75	123 75		
Jas Montgomery .BF	65		3 50		3 50	16 50	
M L Ivory . . . . .BF	85	33	49 50	1 25	50 75	7 00	
Ernest Waters .BF	89	5	6 50	2 40	8 90	23 00	
A J Rice . . . . .BF	42	23	27 50	1 25	28 75	1 00	
R Roberts . . . . .BF	40	30	43 00		43 00	1 00	
I W Peevy . . . . .BF	36	18	27 00	75	27 75		
Miss B Cothren D&R	17	3	4 00	1 00	5 00	3 50	

\*Week ending August 31.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE

J V Lucas . . . . .BF	39	20	23 50	4 00	27 50		
D C Ray . . . . .BF	44	21	24 00	1 25	25 25		
Henry Jones . . . . .BF	29	20	21 50	50	22 00		
W Judson D&R & BF.	39	25	28 00	2 00	30 00	1 00	
C D Sloane . . . . .PP&F	22	10	15 00	1 00	16 00		
Reuben Staton PP&F	20	6	12 00	1 00	13 00		
S N Yates . . . . .PP&F	32	17	24 50	2 00	26 50		
Milton Jones . . . . .JUV			2 50		2 50	2 50	

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE

W J Hirst . . . . .BF	6	5	5 00		5 00	22 25	
*G Jorgenson .PP&F	93	20	37 00	1 75	38 75	46 25	
P C Sibley . . . . .BF	41	31	35 00	1 50	36 50	1 50	
MBWilson BF & H&H	4	10	12 50	1 25	14 00	23 50	

\*Three Weeks.

SUMMARY

Alabama Conf . . . . .	571	344	412 50	12 40	424 90	56 00	
Kentucky Conf . . . . .	225	119	151 00	11 75	162 75	3 50	
Louisiana Conf . . . . .	144	66	89 50	4 50	108 00	93 50	
Mississippi Conf . . . . .			No Report.				
Tenn River Conf . . . . .			No Report.				

Totals . . . . . 940 529 \$653 00 \$28 65 \$695 65 \$153 00

# SOUTHERN UNION WORKER

Published weekly by

## THE SOUTHERN UNION CONFERENCE

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### TO SUBSCRIBERS

ALL subscriptions should be sent to your local conference office and not to the editor.

BROTHER HOOK returned from the Washington council last Wednesday, September, 25. Elders Wight and Eastman reached Nashville the evening of the 27th. These brethren did not bring with them the General Conference for next May, but we are still privileged to labor for the spread of the truth in this field where we have been permitted to see such manifest tokens of the divine blessing. We felt that the holding of the Conference in the South would give a new impetus to the work here, but are thankful that the prosperity of the cause of God is not dependent upon the location of general gatherings of our people. The important thing is to have a living connection with God, and to be in the place where he can use us in advancing his cause. Let us go forward with unflinching courage.

### WATCHMAN

#### THE PRESENT TRUTH EVANGELIZER

We are thankful for the unique conception appearing on our Thanksgiving cover design. It illustrates the proper spirit that should enter into this occasion. Among the many articles that will appear are "The Blessings of Liberty," by the associate editor, in which will be set forth the God-given principles of self-government and freedom of thought, and "The Origin of Evil" in which will be clearly shown by the editor the true nature of the controversy going on in this world. Those who do not understand why wicked men prosper will see more clearly after reading this article.

The great struggle in this world is not between wicked and righteous men but between the source of good and the source of evil. "The Great World Controversy" will be an interesting editorial showing how aggressive opposing influences are seeking to overthrow the eternal influences of God's government.

"God's Eternal Purpose," by H. C. Hartwell. This article will endeavor to set forth the reason for all things, outlining the great fact that God's original purpose for man, while being temporarily thwarted by the Evil One, will ultimately be carried out, and this will include the extermination of sin and its author, preparing the way for His purpose to be realized in all its fullness.

"The Most Christian Powers and the Unholy Turk," by Prof. P. T. Magan. This article will be one of the most interesting of the Eastern Question Series and should be read by every one.

"The Pre-existence of Man," by A. L. Manous. This writer will show in his interesting way the fallacy of some of the many ideas so prevalent in the world to-day concerning the origin of man. So many people strive to annul the sim-

ple Bible record that man was created in the image of God.

"Taoism" by I. H. Evans, a missionary of wide experience in Oriental fields. In his article he will endeavor to show how this is one of the many delusions that have been fastened upon the Chinese mind during many centuries of religious darkness.

"Sunday Closing of Post-Offices," by C. E. Holmes. This article will show how the "image to the beast" is being slowly but surely formed in this country. The determined effort on the part of some to secure legislative recognition through some of their religious measures is one of the signs of the times and should be closely followed.

Altogether we believe in view of the growing Catholic aggression in this country that this number should be circulated far and wide. Can you not assist in this by ordering twenty-five to be circulated among your neighbors?

Rates in quantities: five to forty copies, five cents each; fifty or more copies, four cents each. Subscription price, \$1 per year.

Order through your local tract society.

SOUTHERN PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

2123 24th Ave. N., Nashville, Tenn.

BRO. W. D. WOODS of Memphis has accepted the position in the Nashville Sanitarium Food Factory made vacant by the resignation of Bro. P. E. Palmer.

### OBITUARY

CARR.—Ruby Olive Carr, only daughter of Brother and Sister T. L. Carr, died at Trezevant, Tenn., of inflammation of the bowels, Aug. 13, 1912, aged 2 years, 9 months, and 26 days. She was buried three days later by the side of her brother Guy, in Pleasant View Cemetery, Hancock County, Ohio. The funeral services were conducted by Elder Shannon of Dayton, Ohio, who spoke from the words of our Saviour, "Suffer little children to come unto me." Though her sufferings were at times intense little Ruby bore them with marked patience. She was a child whom to know was to love. In a recent letter her mother says of her, "She was the sunshine of our home. Oh, how much we shall miss her!" But while sorrowing, her parents, two brothers, her maternal grandparents, and other relatives are comforted by the Christian hope of a glad reunion when Jesus comes. These bereaved ones have in this their time of trial the heartfelt sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

Oh how sad these earthly partings,  
How they fill our hearts with grief!  
But we look beyond the shadows,  
And our hope brings sweet relief.

He will come, our loving Saviour,  
Come to take his children home,  
Come to crown with life eternal  
Those now sleeping in the tomb.

Oh how glad will be the morning  
Of the resurrection day,  
When before His shining glory  
Pain and death shall flee away.

Grant that we may all be ready,  
When our loving Lord shall come;  
That with those who now are sleeping  
We may triumph o'er the tomb.

C. P. BOLLMAN.