


SOUTHERN UNION WORKER



"My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me, and to finish His work."

VOL. XII

COLTEWAH, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 22, 1918

No. 34

GOAL DOLLAR DAY

Sabbath, August 24, is the time set by the Young People's Missionary Volunteer Department as Goal Dollar Day. It is so named from the fact that every Missionary Volunteer is urged to contribute at least one dollar to the Missionary goal at this time.

At the beginning of the year a financial goal was set for each Union Conference by the General Conference by the General Department. This goal has been divided into conference goals, and these in turn to society goals, varying in amount according to the membership of the society. Next Sabbath simply marks the high point in our efforts to accomplish what we have set out to. The amount gathered in on this day applies on the yearly goal and should be a great help in reaching it.

Now these conference goals in which the local society has a part go for definite purposes. As a Union our Missionary Volunteer funds this year are sent to aid in the work in the Inca Union of South America. One State has taken for its special aim the supporting of a native missionary in that field. Another will build comfortable living quarters for some of our workers

there. Every dollar that is contributed will be sent directly to apply on whatever work has been undertaken.

The object of this special number of the WORKER is to stimulate interest in the field to which our money is being sent, and thus help in the reaching of our goal. The material contained in this paper can be used in carrying out a program, if desired, by the reader. They are all up-to-date articles dealing with the Inca Union or Lake Titicaca Mission. Some are taken from recent publications, others were written purposely for this use. Material of similar nature can be found on pages 136, 66 and 67 of the General Conference Bulletin. In this Union the Junior Missionary Volunteer goal is not given separate from the Senior goal. However, if some material especially adapted to younger minds is wanted, splendid material can be found in the "Land of the Golden Man," one of our Junior reading course books.

If the Volunteer does not have a dollar at this time, take a pledge and give more time in which it can be raised. While we are anxious to secure as large a contribution as possible, we should ever keep before us the higher purpose of imparting to the youth the missionary spirit, and of awakening a sympathy for

the millions who sit in heathen darkness.

Let us study and pray that much interest shall be aroused and a goodly sum of money raised by means of the Goal Dollar Day program.

JOHN C. THOMPSON.

The Land of the Inca

By modern means of travel it is said that distance has been annihilated. In the land of the Inca, however, except at a few points, the methods of travel remain the same as it has always been,—that is, by saddle or on foot.

The Inca Union Mission embraces the territory once comprising the Inca Empire, and today is divided into the three republics of Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. The distance from north to south is over a thousand miles, and from the Pacific on the west to six hundred miles inland.

Topographically the territory is divided into three distinct sections. The first is the lowland lying between the Pacific Ocean and the great Andes. This is a total desert, except for small areas which are irrigated from mountain streams. This desert is a long narrow strip about fifty miles wide and extending over a thousand miles. On this land it never rains, as the moisture is all condensed from the trade winds as they rise to the cold heights to

pass over the mountains. All houses of the cities of the coast towns are flat-roofed, as they need no protection from rain. They are usually made of flooring or split bamboo and then covered with two or three inches of dirt to break the heat of the sun.

The second division is the mountainous section of the Andes. This is a vast area reaching from the desert foothills to the jungles of the Amazon, from the equator to Chile on the south, from sea level to twenty thousand feet among the snow-capped Andean peaks. Consequently any climate in the world may be found somewhere in this section. It is in this vast, almost inaccessible region that the great Indian population exists. Footpaths and trails are about the only roads here. Many days of dangerous, laborious travel are necessary in covering comparatively short distances. Comfort to laborers here is a thing of memory. One railroad, however, crosses the Andes from Callao to Aroya, and another from Mollendo to Puno. On the former one rises 15,665 ft. in seven hours, going in that time from tropical heat to snow-capped peaks. This change in climate and atmospheric pressure is often accompanied with serious consequences to the traveler. It produces a disease or disturbance known as "serroche." The symptoms are that of suffocation and are often accompanied with severe hemorrhages.

The third section is the wild jungle region reaching from the mountains away into the forests of the Amazon valley. This region is almost unknown except for its general features and partial reports brought out by traders, rubber-hunters and explorers. Many savage tribes abound and make traveling dangerous.

Despite the absence of modern means of travel, great distances,

burning deserts, tropical diseases, and high mountains and jungles, our faithful, self-sacrificing workers are pressing the triumphs of the cross into many remote sections. Probably no laborers are called to sacrifice more or undergo greater physical discomfort than those laboring among the Children of the Sun, as the inhabitants of the highlands of the Andes are called. But their labors will be well repaid. Literally hundreds are forsaking their idols and vices each year and coming to Christ to prepare for His coming kingdom. If you would end sin and sorrow and hasten the glad day of Jesus' coming, give of your means, or better still, go and help finish the work in the land of the Inca.

A. N. ALLEN.

Needs of the Inca Union Field

The Inca Union is a great field covering a territory as large as all of the United States east of the Mississippi river and filled with millions of human beings who look with longing eyes toward us for the light.

Besides the Spanish, which is the official language of the coun-

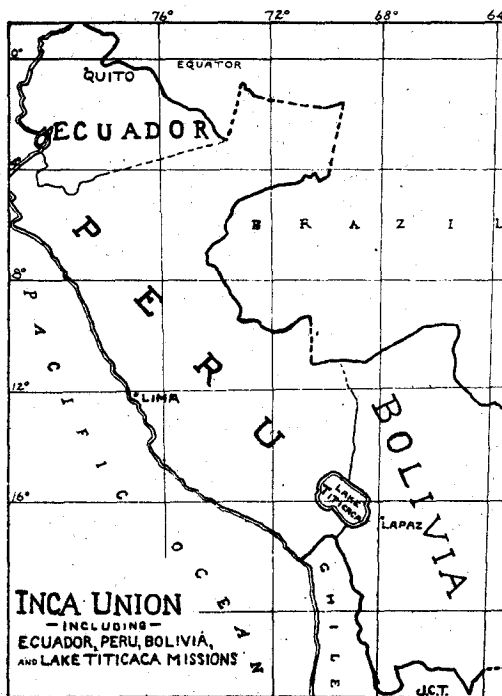
try, three great Indian languages are spoken. The Quechua, the ancient language of the Incas, the Aymara, of the Lake Titicaca and La Paz territory, and the Guarani of the southeastern part of Bolivia.

We have made a beginning. About one-eighth of the territory has been visited by our colporteurs and workers and has yielded rich fruits. The splendid work done around Lake Titicaca is a sample of what can be done in the great untouched Quechua field.

Colporteurs are needed who can carry the truth to the thousands who can read in the thirty departments of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia that we have not entered as yet. Teachers are to be trained to give the Message to their own fellow-countrymen. Preachers are to be developed who may care for the interests that are springing up in all parts of the rapidly extending sphere of influence. Medical workers must be prepared to alleviate the bodily sufferings of the people, thus creating an interest in the saving truth of the Gospel.

Many will have to be called from the United States to work in these various lines, and much means will be necessary to support them. But most of all now is needed a school adequately equipped in which to train the large amount of native talent that we already have and which can be put to work as rapidly as trained without having the handicap of acquiring a foreign tongue before being able to do anything.

There is so much need of a good school. One mother came to me



about a year ago and with tears in her eyes said, "Oh, how I wish we might send our children to a school of our own. We have to send them to the public schools which are dominated by the priests, and unless they go to confession they are denied their standing. Also the schools all run on the Sabbath and if our children remain away they are expelled from school. Why can you not do something to get the brethren in the United States to provide a suitable school where our boys and girls can have a real Christian education so they may be a help to the finishing of the work?"

Up and around Lake Titicaca over 2,000 children are receiving the rudiments of Christian education in our mission schools, but they are only a beginning. And from them must be developed the future leaders of the work among the Aymara people. But they must be educated further in all lines. Both consecrated teachers and money are needed to perfect the work that we have been forced to begin.

Today is our opportunity. Let us not delay to improve it.

E. L. MAXWELL.

A Glimpse at the Lake Titicaca Mission

The country where this mission is located is 12,500 feet above sea level, and our work takes us still farther up, to an altitude of 18,000 feet. Naturally, very little grows in this region, and to one who sees it for the first time it appears dreary enough.

The region embraced in our field, which includes Lake Titicaca, is a table-land, broken by high mountains throughout. The main table-land is about 350 miles long by 50 miles wide. No work has yet been opened up there.

In this apparently deserted country, however, there is a large population.

All through our field, too, we see the ruins of the great and once powerful Inca Empire, the foundations of great buildings, and the remnants of wonderful industries.

About the middle of the sixteenth century the Spaniards introduced the Catholic religion among these Indians and this was their chief religion up to the time the Lord gave us the privilege of entering that country.

We began our work by ministering to the people physically. We visited the Indians, looked after their needs, treated their diseases, and taught them the simple laws of hygiene. They did not believe in using pure water, but when it was colored red, blue, or brown, they would faithfully follow our instructions. They came to us for medicines for many ailments. Often the school children would ask us to give them something that would help them study.

These Indians are very simple in their ways, and love the surgical part of the treatment. They come to us with a pain here or there; if it is in their lungs, they want us to cut out their lungs. They have great confidence in cutting, and if we will only do that, they are satisfied. When a patient comes to us, and we have no anesthetic to give him, we explain that we know it is going to hurt, but that we will be careful. Then putting something in his mouth for him to bite on while enduring the pain, we proceed; and when we have finished, he thanks us for what we have done.

When we entered this field, education was entirely unknown to the Indians, and they have been very grateful to us for establishing schools. Last year

we had twenty-six schools in different parts of this Lake Titicaca region, with an average attendance of thirty-five. At one school one hundred thirty-five attended regularly.

The main mission is at Plateria, on the shores of Lake Titicaca, which is on the main road to Puna. At this place the Indians at one time murdered two men, cut out their hearts, and roasted and ate them. We were told we were making a mistake by building on the main road, where we should suffer the greatest persecution; but at that time it seemed the only place, and it has since proved that the Lord led in establishing the mission there.

By and by the priests saw their churches vacated, and they began persecuting us. One day while Mrs. Stahl and I were at Puna, they went through our house, destroyed our pictures, carried some things away, and put our brethren in prison. When we returned and spoke to the judge, we found there was sympathy in our favor, and as a result, our brethren were released, and these enemies were made to leave the country.

One time I was speaking to about three hundred Indians on the Sabbath question. A priest and some companions came along, dismounted from their horses, and speaking the Indian language, called out to the Indians: "You are being deceived; these white men have come in here to deceive you. The Sabbath was done away with long ago, and it has no value at the present time. It is out of fashion."

While he was still speaking, one of the Indians in the audience said to the priest, "I should like to ask you a question: Are not the sun and the moon, which have served us so many years,

able to serve us now? Then why not the Sabbath." The priest could not answer.

The Indians are loyal and kind-hearted. One time I was out on the mountains, on my way to visit some sick people. Night overtook me, and I stopped with Indians whom I did not know. They took care of my horses, and gave me a place to sleep. As I lay down I coughed, and the Indian woman came into the house where I was, and placed another blanket over me. In a few minutes I had to cough again, and in she came and placed another blanket over me. This happened again and again, until she had nine blankets over me.

Another time when I went up in the mountains I had two young Indian men with me. We were not prepared to sleep out; but night overtook us, and in these dangerous passes and chasms we had to cease traveling until daylight. We staked out the horses, and all we had for a covering was our ponchos. At the suggestion of my companions, I lay down on the ground between them, so they could help keep me warm. After an hour or so I heard them whispering, and noticed that they were pulling off their ponchos and placing them over me.

The missionaries have a wonderful influence over these people and soon win their confidence. They come to us to settle their disputes and for advice in all their affairs. Very often they bring their babies to us to name. We give them good, substantial names like David and John. Some we name after our relatives, and when these run out, we start on our friends. The young men ask our advice

about getting married, and if we agree to their choice, they urge us to ask the girl if she will accept, and then to make arrangements with the parents.

During the past two years we have started three outside mission stations. In one of these we have Brother and Sister Ellis P. Howard. (Brother Howard attended the S. T. S. at Graysville for a number of years.) They had the same persecutions to meet that we had at the main station when the work opened. Now their buildings are up, and they are doing well. Recently 73 persons were baptized; before this they had baptized 21.

In the Peninsula region, are Bro. and Sister C. V. Achenbach. Great dangers were experienced by these workers. About three years ago 300 Indians came from that region, headed toward the main mission. When they were within six miles of the mission, they were met by some of our brethren, who explained to them what we were doing for them, how we were educating their children and healing their sick. As a result, half of the crowd went back to the Peninsula, but the other half went on. Shortly they were met by other of our brethren, who explained our work to them, and these also turned back. So an entrance into the hearts of these people has now

been gained, and a good work is being accomplished.

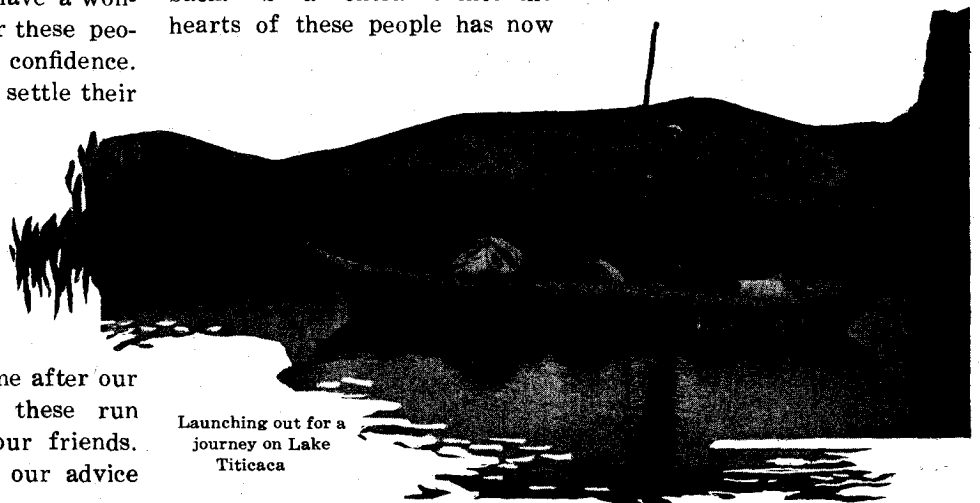
Bro. and Sister R. A. Nelson have the third station, and they have undergone the same kinds of persecution as the others.

Altogether, we now have 1000 baptized members, and several thousand believers, who are not baptized, but are studying the truth and preparing for baptism. Seven families of loyal workers are with us. Still the opportunities come. The people want schools and other help, and to answer the calls that come is one of the great perplexities of the work.

F. A. STAHL.

A Plea From Among the High Andes Mountains

It is certainly marvelous how God is working with the efforts of our brethren in the dark Roman Catholic republic in north-west South America. Seventh-day Adventists are pioneering with Protestantism in this section, and while other mission boards admit but little, yet it is very evident to all the people down in those regions that God is accomplishing much for the despised and long-neglected Indians, as well as the Spanish people themselves, in the shedding into those Andes fastnesses the gospel sun-



Launching out for a journey on Lake Titicaca

light of His love. This love is melting its way into hearts hitherto hardened by sin.

We are glad today to listen to Brother and Sister E. L. Maxwell as they tell us how lives are being changed, and of hands outstretched to us for help. Brother Maxwell will speak first:

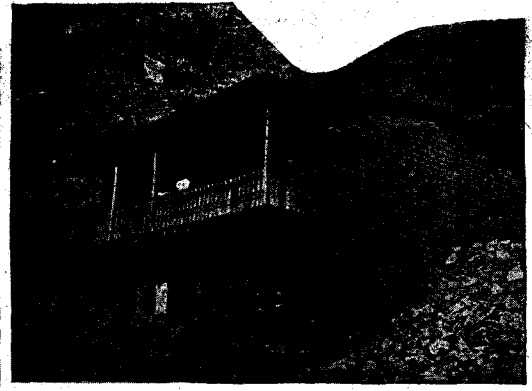
"Away up on the barren side of the western slope of the Andes lies the little village of Contumaza. In company with some other workers I visited the place in 1915 and baptized seven persons. The opposition ran so high that the house where we lodged was stoned every night and the police officers gave us a guard all the time we were there. I have been unable to visit them since, but they write me as follows:

"Dear Brother Mine: We are anxious to see you. We have worked much since your departure. Twenty-five stand ready for baptism when you may come. Now makes two years that you are here and we have worked hard. We have prayed, studied, and worked and now God us has blessed. So then come soon and baptize these waiting ones. Salutations to all the brothers and sisters in the name of the Lord."

"What these seven have done other hundreds are doing. We want ministers to baptize the believers who are evangelized by the lay members.

"And then it has taken years of effort to break down the wall of exclusiveness that has surrounded the mountain stronghold known to the world as the Republic of Bolivia. But at last the day is breaking. Elder Pohle tells of believers at five different points, and in two places we are offered schoolhouses free if we will only furnish the teach-

An Inca Indian Maiden



First church built by native Protestants in Peru

ers for the scores of children who wish to attend. One man, a leading citizen of his home town, wrote for literature to start the work among his fellow townsmen. The letter was thirty-five days on the way to La Paz, the capital of Bolivia. The reply was as many days more in reaching him. Now he is calling for a worker. We need five teachers and two ministers for this field."

In this connection Sister Maxwell makes a plea in behalf of the Peruvian children. She says:

"Our hearts are daily made sad by the distress and neglect seen among the children here. The children of the poorer class are practically reared in the streets and almost without food and clothes. It is no unusual sight to see a poor mother with one or more little children sitting down on the sidewalk or in some sheltering doorway to pass the night. How our hearts ache as the sorrowful faces look up into ours as we pass.

"At one time I saw a poor mother sitting in the street door of the home of a wealthy family, partaking of her evening meal

from an old rusty can. The food seemed to be thin soup and a little bread. I can never forget the look of eagerness on the face of the starved little babe as it watched for the food that was taken from the mother's hand without fork or spoon.

"At another time I saw a totally blind mother sitting in the door of the city market with twin babies. In fact similar sights are so common that they may be seen whenever one steps into the street. Many children come into homes so-called, where there is nothing to keep them. These are many times only cared for by their mothers so long as they can secure food for them and then carried out into the street to be picked up by the police. One mother took her babe, too small to walk, out near the sea and placed it where it would be carried out by the waves when the tide would come in.

"There is still another class deserving of pity. These are the poor little Indian children brought down from the mountains for servants or practical slaves. When I first came to Peru I lived across the street from a family which kept one of these little servant boys. Every day I could hear his screams and cries. When I would see him run errands there would be such a look of

sadness on his face. One day while sitting at the desk writing I heard him screaming and pleading bitterly. This continued for such a long time that I became very nervous and finally went to see what was going on. I found the poor little fellow with three toes cut off, the little foot covered with blood, without bandage or dressing, while his mistress stood over him with a heavy whip in her hand. Though I could only speak a few words of Spanish I tried with those few, and patting the little head and wiping the tearstained face, to show the lady how we should not despise God's little ones though so unfortunate [no doubt the foot at the same time received the needed attention, although Sister Maxwell omitted to say this].

"Once while my husband was traveling among the Indians in the interior he asked an Indian mother how much she wanted for the baby she was carrying on her back. She was very anxious to sell it for five dollars.

"How we long to show more of these people the love of God, and to let them know there is a home in Heaven for them and their little ones! But what are such a few bearers of the message among so many?"

God Stops a Hailstorm

E. L. Maxwell.

Among the many difficulties with which the Titicaca farmer has to contend are the terrific hailstorms that very often sweep over the high tablelands around the lake. These usually make farming a very serious matter.

About a year ago Brother Luciano Chambi, our most experienced native Aymara worker, was placed in charge of our school and mission at Muellepata, near Moho, at the extreme north end of the lake. An interest already exist-

ed, and he soon had large congregations.

But the heavy hailstorms were already beginning seriously to threaten the crops, and the Indians came to him in distress, asking why they should not call on the Adventist God to stop them. So a day was set, and the believers all joined in earnest, fervent prayer that the hail might cease. That was more than eight months ago, and there has been no damage caused by hail since. So great has been the interest created by this and other evidences of God's great care for His children that 43 were found ready for baptism at the time of my recent visit there, and more than 60 others expect to take this step soon. At Ocapampa, where Bro. E. P. Howard is established, I also baptized 50, making 93 baptized on the north side of the lake in January, 1918. These, with the 27 previously baptized there, make 120 persons gathered in about one year.

At the end of 1917 there were 853 in the Indian mission, one died, and one was dismissed; 72 were baptized at Plateria in January; thus, with these of Moho there are now 1,016 members. Truly the Adventist God, who restrains the hail, is pouring His Spirit on His people here.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE

Seventh-day Adventist Conference Association of Kentucky

The Seventh-day Adventist Conference Association of Kentucky will hold its first biennial session in connection with the Campmeeting on the campground, Louisville, Kentucky. The first meeting will be called at 10 a.m. Friday, Aug. 30, 1918. At this meeting officers for the coming two years will be elected and such other business transacted as may properly come before the association.

R. I. KEATE, Pres.
BURTON CASTLE, Sec.

Kentucky Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

The first biennial session of the Kentucky Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the Campmeeting at Louisville, Ky., August 29 to Sept. 8, 1918. The first session will be held Friday at 11 a.m. August 30, 1918. Officers will be elected and such other business transacted as may properly come before the Conference. Each church is entitled to one delegate for the organization and an additional delegate for each ten members or fraction thereof.

R. I. KEATE, Pres.
BURTON CASTLE, Sec.

Campmeeting

Campmeeting will be held on the same spot it was held last year. This is a beautiful grove in the suburb of Louisville. To get there from either of the stations in the city take car going east, transfer at Fourth St. to the car with a large "3" on the front. Get off at Southern Heights and walk two blocks east to the grounds. It can be seen from where you get off the car.

Besides all the local and Union Conference workers, Elder F. C. Gilbert, a converted Jew, will be present from the General Conference and will preach at the night services.

Tents \$3, board floors \$1.50, single cots 50c, with mattress 75c. Tables, chairs, dressers, etc., will be made as reasonable as we can. Send in your order for tents, etc., as soon as possible.

All indications are that we will have a well-attended meeting. Do plan to attend. Come praying for and expecting great blessings of God. R. I. KEATE.

Office Mail Bag

Members of the Lecta church have just sent in a rush order for 50 "World in Perplexity" to sell for Ooltawah.

Most of the colporteurs are working hard with their deliver-

ies in order to get to campmeeting on time.

Sister Martha Jones at Polleyton is having excellent success in selling "World War."

As the result of the work of our laborers throughout the Conference we are receiving orders quite frequently for our books from persons whose names are new to us.

Sister Morgan arrived a few days ago to connect with the Louisville tent effort. Sister Morgan has had considerable experience as a Bible worker, having been connected with this work in Australia and other places.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE

Mississippi Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists

The Mississippi Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists, a legal body, will hold its first session in connection with the Campmeeting, on the camp-ground at Jackson, Miss., Sept. 19-29, 1918. The first meeting will be held at 10 o'clock a.m. Tuesday, Sept. 24. At this meeting officers for the coming two years will be elected, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting.

C. J. BUHALTS, President.
N. L. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Mississippi Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

The first biennial session of the Mississippi Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will convene on the camp-ground in Jackson, Miss., Sept. 19-29, 1918, for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Conference. The first session will be held Friday, Sept. 20, at 9 a.m. Each church is entitled to one delegate, without regard to numbers, and to one delegate for each 10 of its members. We hope there will be a full representation of the duly accredited delegates from all of the churches of the Conference at this first meeting.

C. J. BUHALTS, President.
N. L. TAYLOR, Secretary.

COLPORTEURS' REPORT

SOUTHERN UNION CONFERENCE, FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE

Name	Book	Hrs.	Orders	Value	Helps	Total	Deliv'd
A L Perkins	BR	28	81	\$446.00	\$35.10	\$481.10	\$
W Nathan (2 wk)	BR	93	152	810.00	17.95	827.95	24.80
Alex Cox	BR	51	83	413.00		413.00	3.10
Fannie Cox	BR	50	78	369.00		369.00	
F W Schmehl	BR	34	52	260.00		260.00	14.00
C R Cannada	DR	60	49	229.00	33.40	262.40	3.85
Susie Beasley	PG	27	54	196.80	2.00	198.80	6.30
Fred Kalar	BR	20	29	160.00	1.50	161.50	
M Hasting	DR	49	36	137.00	6.00	143.00	15.10
P Hampton	HM	54	20	71.00	17.25	88.25	
Lou J McElroy	BR	46	23	86.00	1.25	87.25	6.30
Emily Billips	PG	46	22	84.00	1.25	85.25	6.30
Clarence Stewart	BR	31	15	69.00	3.00	72.00	
H D Brooks	BR	43	15	61.00	2.50	63.50	11.85
H Balsbaugh	OD	28	22	48.00	2.55	50.55	4.00
Fannie West	PPF	13	18	48.00	2.50	50.50	
Percy Stewart	BR	27	9	37.00	3.00	40.00	
A A Johnson	BR	11	2	12.00	1.70	13.70	
Ernest Covington		11			10.00	10.00	
Alice McSwain	BR	2	1	4.00	2.25	6.25	
Bibles				95.60		95.60	
Total		724	761	3636.40	143.20	3779.60	95.60

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE

Beulah Daniel	OD	31					30.00
Inez Dickman	OD	14	15	33.00	.30	33.30	31.30
S C Groff (2wk)	OD	79	103	245.00	10.75	255.75	10.75
R W Harris	OD	42	40	81.00		81.00	4.00
M L Howard	BR	45	1	4.00		4.00	151.20
R Y Howard	BR	40	20	85.00	3.50	88.50	81.00
R J Hyatt	BF			6.50	1.15	7.65	31.00
Lee Page	BR	20	15	60.00	2.90	62.00	
Warren Judson	BR	30					100.00
H W Perrin	BR	33	18	77.00	6.00	83.00	
Alex Perry	BR	55	37	161.00		161.00	
Fred Rahn	BR	43	35	154.00	11.90	165.90	
C B Sherer (2wk)	BR	47	21	89.00	1.50	90.50	64.50
J W Wilhelm	BR	30	11	50.00	6.00	56.00	5.75
Ed Whittier	BR	21	2	10.00	5.85	15.85	133.10
Total		530	318	1055.50	48.95	1104.45	642.60

ALABAMA CONFERENCE

G W Brown	BR	51	6	23.00	6.00	29.00	
E D Coleman	CC	52	6	31.00	15.00	46.00	40.00
R J Cook	OD, BR	44	32	93.00	14.25	107.25	6.00
B D Crawford	BR	51	2	8.00	28.50	36.50	8.00
Clarence Giles	BR	44	32	147.00	4.00	151.00	4.00
J C Holland	BR	38	25	110.00	10.50	120.50	
C A Powers	BR	17	2	12.00	2.50	14.50	
G W Powers	BR, CK	40	37	121.00	10.25	131.25	17.50
R Thomson	BR	4	6	28.00	1.50	29.50	2.00
Total		341	148	573.00	92.50	665.50	77.50

Grand total 1595 1227 5064.90 284.65 5549.55 815.70

Southern Union Worker

Published weekly, 50 numbers, by the Southern Junior College, formerly Southern Training School, for the Southern Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

J. P. McGee, editor.

Ooltewah, Tenn. Price 50 cents a year

Entered as second-class matter, March 7, 1918, at the post-office at Ooltewah, Tenn., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Pertaining to the Union

Union Conference Directory

S. E. Wight, President.
G. H. Curtis, Sec'y-Treasurer and Auditor.
John Thompson, Ed. and Y. P. M. V. Sec'y
V. O. Cole, Union Missionary Sec'y.
A. N. Allen, Army Service Secretary
O. R. Staines, Home Missionary Sec'y.
Office Address, 2006 24th Avenue North,
Nashville, Tenn.

Southern Union Conference Campmeetings

Tennessee (colored)
Nashville, Aug. 15 to 25.
Kentucky (white)
..... Aug. 29 to Sept. 8.
Kentucky (colored)
..... Aug. 29 to Sept. 8.
Tennessee (white)
Hazel, Ky., Sept. 5 to 15.
Alabama (white)
Birmingham, Sept. 12 to 22
Alabama (colored)
Anniston, Sept. 12 to 22.
Mississippi (white) Sept. 19 to 29.
Mississippi (colored)
..... September 19 to 29.

Southern Junior College,
Opens September 24, 1918.

Notes from the Union Office

Elder S. E. Wight returned to Nashville August 14, after an absence of three weeks in Louisiana, where he attended the white campmeeting at Lake Charles and the colored campmeeting at New Orleans.

Elder F. C. Gilbert arrived in Nashville Tuesday morning to attend the colored campmeeting now being held in Nashville.

The past week the Union Conference office began again to take

on the air of activity, Brethren Cole, Staines, Allen and Thompson having all returned from the Louisiana campmeetings at Lake Charles and New Orleans.

Important Notice

September 7 is to be an important day with all the colporteurs in the Southern Union Conference. Between October 1 and December 1 the deliveries of books in the Southern Union alone may amount to something like \$150,000, if a close delivery is made. It is felt that so much depends upon the success of these deliveries that it would be well to spend the day in prayer, asking God to signally manifest Himself in helping the colporteurs place these precious pages of truth in the hands of the people.

The appeal comes from all the colporteurs for all to engage in special prayer that day, for the removal of every obstacle that Satan may place in their way, that God will send angels and His Spirit with them as they go to the people. This call should attract the attention and sympathy of every believer in the Third Angel's Message, and as the people of old called on God in a crisis for help, so this people at this time should call on God for the success of these missionaries.

In these days when sadness and sorrow is found in almost every home, the living missionary is needed, and these people as they go out with their Gospel books will indeed be God-sent messengers with a message that is the greatest ever given to any people.

Kindly remember the date, September 7, and may it be that every individual in the Southern Union will observe this day and call on God for special help. Our united prayers will certainly avail; for the prayers of the righteous avail much.

S. E. WIGHT.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE

Alabama Conference Association

The first biennial session of the Alabama Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the Campmeeting and Conference at Birmingham, Ala., September 12 to 22, 1918, for the election of a board of trustees and the transaction of any other necessary business. The first meeting will be held at 10 a.m. Monday, Sept. 16th. The delegates to the association are the regularly accredited delegates to the Alabama Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

A. L. MILLER, President.
BEN C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Alabama Campmeeting

The time is here for all churches that have not sent in the list of their delegates to do so. As previously announced, each church is entitled to one delegate for the organization and an additional delegate for every ten members or fractional part thereof. The first meeting of the Conference will be called at 10 a.m. Friday, September 13th. We hope all delegates will be present for the first meeting.

A. L. MILLER.

Alabama News Notes

Miss Jennie Washam, of Sylacauga, called at the office last week on her way from Memphis. She gave us a check for tithe and missions.

Bro. O. P. Ivie called at the office Wednesday afternoon on his way home from Sheffield. Brother Ivie is to have charge of the dining tent at campmeeting this year.

Bro. Ernest Waters was called into the service of Uncle Sam and passed through Birmingham last Thursday night on his way to Camp Shelby.

Bro. Niles Jobst, who has been working at the Publishing House, came home Friday, August 2, and has been quite ill ever since. However, the latest word states that he is getting along very nicely now.