

CENTRAL UNION OUTLOOK

"Every one said to his brother, Be of good courage." Isa. XLI. 6.

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Central Union Conference Directory

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The Earlier and Later Types of Immigrants

O. A. Olsen

In the earlier period of our country, the immigration was almost entirely from northern Europe, while in later years 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 Immigration." 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 or peoples, or more properly subdivisions of race, 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 western Europe: Irish, Welsh, Scotch, French, and North Italian.

"Slavic division, from eastern Europe: Bohemian, Moravian, Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin, Croatian, Slovenian, Dalmation, Bosnian, Herzegovinian, Hebrew, Lithuanian, Polish, Roumanian, Russian, Ruthenian, and Slovak.

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

"Under "all others" have been included Magyar, Turkish, Armenian, African (black), and subdivisions native to the western hemisphere."

"This new immigration has been commonly regarded as either decid-

edly undesirable or at least distinctly less desirable than the Teutonic and 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 peoples come out of conditions of oppression and depression, illiteracy and poverty. Far more important than this, they have had no contact with Anglo-Saxon ideas or government. There 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 northern 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 here need 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 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
France	428,894
Switzerland	220,199
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	1,730,722
Italy	2,000,252
Japan	88,908
Germany	5,187,092
United Kingdom, Great, Britain and Ireland	7,286,434
Russia	1,452,629
Countries not specified ...	2,130,756
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 for the year 1903:—

"This table shows not only the nations which have added chiefly to our

Country	1821-1902		1903	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Austria-Hungary	1,316,914	6.5	206,011	24.0
England, Wales	2,730,037	13.4	26,219	3.1
Germany	5,098,005	25.0	40,089	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	70,489	8.2
Russia, Poland	1,106,362	6.4	136,093	15.9

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 with the earlier period as during the later, how different might our country and its institutions now be!'

"This brings up the question of type, of character, and of homogene-

ity. The new immigration introduces new problems. The older immigration, before 1870, was composed of races kindred in habits, institutions, and traditions, to the original colonist. To-day we face decidedly different conditions. At the same time, study of these comparatively unknown races will bring up 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 peoples 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, but our present space forbids it. We would recommend that all interested in these important questions 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 them the first help. But to help people we must understand them, that we may know how to minister to their needs.

Thank God every morning when you get up, that you have something to do that must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and being forced to do your best will breed in you temperance, self-control, diligence, strength of will, content, and a hundred other virtues which the idle never know.—*Chas. Kingsley.*

Our German Work

Theo. E. M. Valentiner

Among the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the International Publishing Association was the resolution that the *Arbeiter* (The German Worker) be enlarged to an eight and sixteen-page paper, alternating, so as to make room for the ever-increasing interesting missionary reports, the subscription price being increased, beginning Jan. 1, 1913, to seventy-five cents. The subscription price of *Zeichen der Zeit* from now on will be thirty-five instead of thirty cents. This will give a better revenue to the International Publishing Association, as will also the increased price of the *Arbeiter*.

The German department of the International receives, among the many letters which come to its office, some very interesting correspondence and letters of inquiry which show that there is a marked interest among outsiders. It seems that the people are ready for the message and are longing for something better than they have. As one instance, we would mention a letter recently received from Marshall, Wis. Some one sent to a certain citizen of that place some copies of the *Hausfreund*. The receiver studied them carefully, and became very much interested. Desirous of thanking the sender, whose name he did not know, he wrote to the editor asking for his name. In the same letter, he spoke of his love for truth, and also said that he had not attended church for two years, because he did not hear the truth in the churches, but rather papal doctrines. He and others holding the same views and desiring a true and clean church, founded on Bible principles, had asked the minister to found such a church, as there were a sufficient number interested in the town to form a good-sized body. The minister, however, declined. Having learned our address through the papers received, the man hoped that we might be able to help him. We have since received his subscription, and also some from his friends. Of course, we shall write to our German minister in Wisconsin, stating the facts. We trust he may be able to raise up a church in that place in a short time.

In Russia, the government has taken a census of all the orthodox members of the Greek Russian Church, and has also obtained the number of members belonging to the different "sects," as they are called. This is done in view of the fact that many of the members of the so-called

orthodox Christian church, which is the Greek Catholic, have become Seventh-day Adventists; and many of the so-called sects, especially Seventh-day Adventists, are very busy in preaching the gospel according to the best light they have received. This has aroused the government officials, who have taken many precautions to limit the rights of the sects. They are forbidden to hold meetings, and priests often intrude into the homes of the people. During the last Easter holidays, they went even so far as to take images to be worshiped into the homes of Seventh-day Adventists who were former members of the Greek Church, and threatened the lives of members of the family who refused to worship them. As a punishment for believing in the truth, many have been imprisoned and fined otherwise, but still the truth progresses and triumphs. It may be interesting to our believers to know that pro rata for every worker the number of converts to the Adventist faith is larger in Russian than almost any other foreign country, especially in Sweden, Norway, and Finland, where the believers have much more liberty in working.

International Publishing Association

F. F. Byington

The ninth annual meeting of this association was held in College View, October 1 and 2. Although the attendance was not large, we appreciated the counsel of Elders O. A. Olsen, G. F. Haffner, L. H. Christian, S. Mortenson, Chas. Thompson, A. R. Ogden, C. R. Kite, David Voth, W. A. McCutchen, F. Johnson, B. Petersen, and others.

The retail value of all publications sold during the past year was \$34,441, about \$3,889 less than the preceding year. Of this amount, \$8,047 was for foreign magazines, \$15,267 for other periodicals, the remaining \$11,127 being for books and tracts in various languages. We regret that the foreign literature circulated last year was less than the year before, although it was more than during any preceding year.

Nearly all of the foreign periodicals are now working on a self-supporting basis, the only one showing quite a large loss being *Tidens Tecken*, the Swedish weekly. It was decided in the future to issue only two magazines each year, instead of the four which have been sent out, with this periodical, thus reducing the expense.

Plans were laid to secure a general

foreign missionary agent to more thoroughly organize this work in the field, and with the cooperation of our foreign ministers and workers in the office, it is hoped that greater progress may be made.

Heretofore, the business year of the association has closed June 30. A change was made by which the business year, in the future, will conform to the calendar year, ending December 31 of each year.

The board of trustees, heretofore consisting of seven members, was at this meeting enlarged to twelve, adding the names of O. A. Olsen, J. H. Schilling, G. F. Haffner, L. H. Christian, and S. Mortenson, in order that the General Conference Foreign Department may be well represented. Elder E. T. Russell was re-elected president of the board, and he, with others, expressed the hope that the circulation of foreign literature may greatly increase during the coming year, resulting in a substantial gain to the institution.



The Union College Prayer Band

Frederick Griggs

In the OUTLOOK of September 24 was published an article by one of the patrons of the college, suggesting that a prayer band be organized. Since this article, we have received the following letter from two true friends of Union College:—

"We noticed in the OUTLOOK of September 24 a suggestion to the patrons of Union College, that they organize a prayer band. How many times we have felt that need. If parents all understood their relation to Union College as they should, what a reformation it would work among the students, and an encouragement to the faculty. We heartily join the prayer band, for more than human wisdom is certainly needed in the training of young minds and hearts for the special work our young people are being trained for."

Those in charge of the work of the college are thankful for the suggestion which has been made that this prayer band be organized. We have given us a responsibility far beyond human power properly to discharge. In our dealings with the young people who come to us, the spirit of our blessed Master should at all times be manifested, and the wisdom of heaven

shown, but this is impossible unless special grace is given. It is safe to say that all the patrons of Union College,—all who have young people here in school,—are believers in prayer. They believe that God will hear and answer their petitions in behalf of their loved ones and those who are ministering to their development of character. If at a daily hour there could be a united petition ascend from those who are deeply interested in the work of Union College, it would surely count for much in strengthening those upon whom the burdens of the college rest.

We shall be pleased to receive other letters from the many true friends of the college who will unite with us in earnest prayer. The early morning hour which has been suggested is a good one. Our chapel exercises are at half past nine each morning, and fifteen minutes before the exercises occur, student prayer bands are to be found in the various rooms of the college, and the faculty unites in prayer. We call this fifteen-minute period the Prayer Period. If our friends can remember the hour and unite with us in silent prayer, even as they are about their work, if they do not have the time to retire for prayer, it will certainly be of help to us. Above all things, the faculty and managers of Union College are desirous of lifting the spiritual standard of the school this year. Accordingly, we shall appreciate this union of prayer.

A Word to Parents

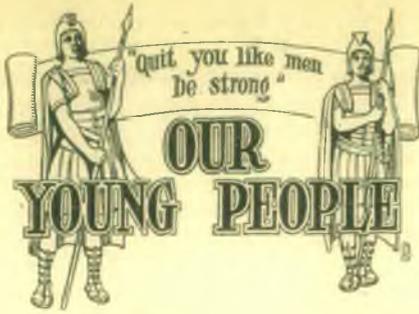
Mrs. L. Winston

I want to say a word to the fathers and mothers who have boys and girls away from home, and especially in our schools.

Some are urged to leave the parental roof and come to school for their own good, while to others it is not such a sacrifice. We know you are interested in them, and pray for them and the school. But this is not enough; they want to hear from home. You must write to them and encourage them in their work, and keep them from getting homesick. One girl came to me with tears in her eyes and said, "Mother, I wish you would write to my mama and tell her to write to me." She had been here about two weeks, and had not had a word from home. We know you are very busy this time of year, but do take some time in the week to write a letter.

Our school is starting out nicely. To the Lord we give all the praise.

Hastings, Nebr.



Should Christians Dance?

Mrs. Olive Manful

When David did his wonderful work slaying the Philistines, it is recorded in the Word of God that "the women came out of all the cities of Israel, singing and dancing, to meet King Saul, with tabrets, with joy, and with instruments of music." In that dance, they were singing, "Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands." In the original we find the word "dance" meaning a leaping for joy. Here were a crowd of women only leaping and singing for joy because of the success of their king.

Then we have the record of where a man all alone danced before the Lord. "And David danced before the Lord with all his might." He was happy; he leaped for joy because the ark of the Lord had been protected and saved.

Would that we all might live so near our blessed Saviour, and bring so many souls to the light of truth, that we might have occasion to leap for joy.

There was a time, we know, when Job looked upon the wicked and envied them, as it were, for a moment, because of their prosperity, even though they did wickedly. "They send forth their little ones like a flock, and their children dance," he says of them. Then another look and he sees that "they spend their days in wealth or mirth, and in a moment do down to the grave." We see that while they danced, it was not before the Lord, but a making merry in sin.

"Therefore they say unto God, Depart from us, for we desire not the knowledge of Thy ways." We remember that when Moses went up in the mount, the people demanded of Aaron a god to worship, and Moses, as he returned, saw the calf and the dancing. Aaron acknowledged that the people were set on the mischief, and Moses called out, "Who is on the Lord's side?" He knew the ones who were dancing around the idol were not on the Lord's side, so he gave

them an opportunity to choose one way or the other.

The daughter of Herodias, as she danced that day and demanded the head of John the Baptist, only shows what sinful mirth and excitement may lead to.

The subject of my paper to-day is a queer one, "Should Christians Dance?" In the subject, the real question is, "Should Christians Partake in the Modern Dance?" Now let me say, "Christians do *not* dance." Am I making that too strong? I say again, "Christians do not dance." Professors of religion may dance, but when a young man or woman steps on the dancing floor, he or she leaves religion behind.

"Whether ye eat or whether ye drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

The ball room has caused the wreck of many a life that might have been saved to a life of usefulness had she only understood and left the dance alone.

When once the love for dancing has entered the soul, and there is a dance, there is a feeling that one must go at any cost, through heat or cold, storm or rain, until he has become thoroughly converted.

Satan spends his time deceiving people, and when we hear it said that our boys and girls must take dancing lessons in order to be graceful—and that is advocated from home to home—Satan surely feels satisfied, for he knows the outcome.

To say nothing of the Bible or religion, only from a moral standpoint, dancing has caused more downfalls among the young than any other one kind of worldly amusement.

Doctor Leonard, missionary secretary to the Methodist Episcopal Church, says: "The dance is harmful to the moral and religious life of society. I do not hesitate to affirm that the modern dance is lasciviously immoral, and responsible for the destruction of the virtue of thousands of our youth."

The late "Gail Hamilton," a well-known Congregationalist lady and writer of note, said: "The thing in its very nature is unclean, and can not be washed. The very pose of the parties suggests impurity."

In conversation with one of our ministers, I asked, "Should Christians Dance?" He looked up suddenly and with great emphasis asked, "Should Christians steal?"

We talk and preach temperance,—away with the saloon. Just as surely as the saloon is causing the downfall of our young men of to-day, the dance is causing the downfall of both

young men and young women.

The chief of police of New York City says, "Seventy-five per cent of the fallen girls of the city trace their ruin to the evils of the modern dance."

A Roman Catholic bishop has said, "Nineteen out of twenty of the confessions made to me, by girls who have lost their purity, ascribe the fact to the evils of the modern dance."

I refer to these men and women because they have faced the world and have seen its evils and know whereof they speak.

The official organ of the W. C. T. U. once said: "Out of 500,000 fallen women in the United States, seventy-five per cent of them are where they are through the modern dance. Think of it, ye people, 375,000 women once virtuous and pure ruined through this thing in which you say there is no harm."

Methinks I hear some one say, "I would not think of going to a public dance. I go to the dance where the company is well chosen." Let me say here that sin is sin, whether found in public places or in some dark corner.

I have quoted to you the Bible, eminent men and women, and what I think of the matter. Now let me quote from the spirit of prophecy for this special time, which ought to forever settle the question in the minds of the boys and girls, men and women, of our ranks:—

"I was shown that Sabbath-keepers as a people labor too hard, without allowing themselves change or periods of rest. Recreation is needful to those who are engaged in physical labor, and is still more essential for those whose labor is principally mental. It is not essential to our salvation, nor for the glory of God, to keep the mind laboring constantly and excessively, even upon religious themes. There are amusements, such as dancing, card-playing, chess, checkers, etc., which we can not approve, because heaven condemns them. These amusements open the door for great evil. They are not beneficial in their tendency, but have an exciting influence, producing in some minds a passion for those plays which lead to gambling and dissipation. All such plays should be condemned by Christians."

Let us look at the other side for a moment,—what our young people might be if they would live up to their privileges. In Volume 1 of the Testimonies we have this: "I saw that many souls might be saved if the young were where they ought to be, devoted to God and truth."

"Young men and young women, I saw that God has a work for you to do."

"You can do a work that those who minister in word and doctrine can not do. You can reach a class whom the ministers can not affect." "The youth, if right, could sway a mighty influence."

When God speaks, dear young people, let us listen. In closing, I want to say to you, Do right because it is right. Get right with God. Go to work to save some poor, lost soul. Keep busy with some, good, honest labor. Study God's Word as though it were speaking directly to you, pray much, and you will be ready with the same decided answer that I gave to-day. "Should Christians dance?"—Decidedly, NO. Christians do not dance. "Fearful dangers are around us

Satan watches to destroy;
Lord, our foes would fain confound us;

Oh, for us Thy might employ."



Nebraska Conference

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A Reminder

J. W. Christian

Constantly we are confronted with the great needs of our faithful missionaries in distant fields. Our hearts have been stirred as we have noticed the marvelous ways in which the Lord goes out before us in opening up new stations. We have been compelled by these divine openings to enlarge our borders and lengthen our cords. This is all in keeping with the spirit of our message. This mighty movement began in poverty, has taken on astonishing proportions, and is reaching every land on the face of the earth. We should recognize that this work will never cease growing until it has gone to every people under heaven. Nor do we want it to stop.

At our camp-meeting, we received a large number of pledges for foreign

missions. These, we expect, will all be paid by December 1 or 15. Some have asked if these pledges could be paid at any time. Yes, the sooner the better, as the needs are great; and as soon as the money reaches our office, we send it on to foreign missions. We are not urging you to pay before the time is up, but we know sometimes a word, as a reminder, will bring much means that can be spared as well now as later.

Omaha

Fred Johnson

Another tent season of hard work, trials, and blessings is now only history. Time is swiftly flying. One after another the tent seasons come and go. During the past nineteen summers, the writer has been "dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob, the heirs with him of the same promise." Many and varied have been the experiences,—sometimes intolerable heat during the day and cold in the night, with rainstorms and tornadoes, which have cast down the tents and scattered the furnishings over the ground. Do you wonder if it makes one long for Zion, the peaceful city, concerning which it is said: "Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities: thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; not one of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken"?

May 31, 1912, Brother A. W. Erickson and the writer began meetings in the tent, which were continued until September 19. Sabbath, September 28, during the quarterly meeting, six persons were received into church fellowship. Of these, three were baptized, the others having been baptized in other churches. We thank God, who, through His Spirit, has given us these souls, and for the privilege of being coworkers with Him.

Through the liberality of the tract fund, we have been enabled to scatter much literature in the form of papers and tracts, which we know will do much good.

There exists among the Swedish people of this city a great deal of prejudice. Notwithstanding this, the truth has many secret friends, whom we hope some day to see take their stand with us.

Soon the burden and heat of the day will have been borne, and the workers will be called to be given their reward. May we all be faithful until then.

Edison

C. J. Paulson

I returned to Edison after camp-meeting, and have held some meetings. Two have taken their stand for the truth. The people of Edison have given us the old school building for Sabbath-school.

College View Sanitarium Notes

Miss Lulu Pease, the sanitarium bookkeeper, and Mrs. Ollie Manful, assistant matron, are taking a trip through Colorado and Utah. They are having a very interesting time.

Dr. Eva Shively is spending her vacation at her home in Oceola, Iowa.

Misses Anna Peterson and Edith Johnson, junior class girls, and Misses Hansine Hanson, Alta Alix, and Clara Nelson, freshmen, are all away on their vacations, and are having an enjoyable time with relatives and friends.

L. B. Schick, Floyd Bates, L. L. Rockwell, Wm. Hoff, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Gaberelson, and Misses Abbie Burdine and Hattie Abbott, are the Union College students working at the sanitarium for their board and room this year.

B. L. Jacobs, of Chicago, with his patient, F. B. Tobey, is spending the winter with the sanitarium. While here, Mr. Jacobs is taking advantage of Union College. Miss Elizabeth Kimelin, from the Graysville Sanitarium, is with them as relief nurse.

Samuel Blackfan has just returned from a trip in western Nebraska. He reports cold weather and snow in that part of the state.

Dr. J. H. Long, of Greeley, made the sanitarium a short visit a few days ago, and also brought a patient with him.

Miss Ola Abbott, of Hastings, is visiting her sister, Miss Hattie.

Misses May Parker, Bessie Wiswell, and Minnie Hooker, all of the Lafayette (Ind.) Sanitarium, have come to join the junior class. The Indiana Sanitarium has discontinued its training school, and will hereafter only take in trained nurses.

Quite a number of the new class have already arrived, and we are looking forward with pleasure to the arrival of the other members of the class. We feel very grateful in being able to secure a class of twenty-one good, earnest young people for this year's class.

The girls who have just graduated are all planning on going away about October 1, or soon after. We shall miss them very much after three years of faithful service.

G. J. Seltzer, of Boone, Iowa, has come to fill the vacancy of Elder H. R. Johnson as chaplain.

Two rooms have been fitted out with private bath recently.

Elder A. R. Ogden has entered the sanitarium as a patient, expecting to undergo a serious operation the first of next week.

South Missouri Conference

P.G. Stanley, Pres. Mrs. F.A. Washburn, S'y
F. L. Limerick, Field Agt.
520 West Lynn St., Springfield, Mo.

Resolutions Adopted at the South Missouri Conference

Held at Clinton., Mo., August 29 to September 8

Whereas, the blessings of the Lord have been richly manifested during the past year in the preservation of our lives and in an encouraging progress of the message in all parts of the world, therefore,

Resolved, That we render most earnest and sincere thanks to our heavenly Father for His abundant blessings, and renew our consecration to the Lord, placing ourselves and all that we have upon His altar for service.

Whereas, the great threefold message of Revelation is to be preached to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people in this generation; and,

Whereas, the spread of the message into the nations of the world calls for an increase of funds to carry forward the work; therefore,

Resolved, That this conference accept the responsibility of raising a sum equal to fifteen cents per member per week.

Whereas, the Harvest Ingathering campaign affords an excellent opportunity, not only to bring the work of the message before the people, but to gather in a large sum for the ad-

vancement of the work in the earth as well, therefore,

Resolved, That we urge our people to put forth vigorous and persistent efforts to carry forward this campaign successfully in every church.

Whereas, the Central Union Conference Committee has recommended that the St. Louis Mission Field become a part of the South Missouri Conference instead of a separate mission as heretofore, therefore,

Resolved, That we concur in this recommendation, and extend to the churches in that territory a hearty welcome into our midst.

Whereas, we have no conference paper at the present time, therefore,

Resolved, That we give the Union Conference OUTLOOK our hearty support, and urge all our people to subscribe for the same; and we further urge that our workers and others furnish frequent, short, pointed, interesting reports for its columns.

Resolved, That we accept our apportionment of what is known as the Central Conference Association debt, which has been assumed by the union conference.

Inasmuch as the canvassing work, properly conducted, is missionary work of the highest order, and is as good and successful a method as can be employed in getting before the people the important truths for this time, therefore,

Resolved, That we as conference laborers and laity cooperate with the field agent in securing and providing for suitable individuals to enter, permanently, this important branch of the third angel's message.

In harmony with the recommendation of the General Conference Publishing Department, and the action of the Central Union Conference held at College View, Nebr., January, 1912.

We recommend, That colporters' credentials be granted to

(a) Regular canvassers who have had one year's satisfactory field experience;

(b) Students having spent two vacations in satisfactory field experience;

The above two classes having declared their intentions of making this their life work.

We further recommend, That colporter's license be given to regular canvassers having had six months', or to students having had one vacation's, satisfactory field experience, and who may or may not have declared their intention of making this their life work.

The above papers are to be given in appreciation of the faithful and earnest efforts of the individual, and

do not carry with them any assurance of financial support from the conference.

Whereas, we recognize the need of a more thorough understanding of the art of teaching, therefore,

Resolved, That we advise and encourage the adoption of the Sabbath-school Teacher's Training Course, as outlined in the *Sabbath-school Worker*.

Whereas, the spirit of prophecy tells us that "unless the children and youth are brought to Christ, the Sabbath-school is a failure," therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend our Sabbath-schools to make greater efforts for the conversion of souls by holding consecration services at appropriate times and by more thorough personal work with individual members.

Whereas, we recognize the need of more thorough work in Sabbath-school lines, therefore,

Resolved, That we urge all our people, especially the officers and teachers, in our Sabbath-schools to subscribe for the *Sabbath-school Worker*.

In harmony with the resolution passed in January, 1912, at College View, Nebr., that the Central Union Conference assume \$20,000 of the Union College debt, to be apportioned to the local conferences, therefore,

Resolved, That South Missouri assume her pro rata share of this amount.

In harmony with the recommendation of the General Conference Publishing Department in regard to discounts to our own people,

Resolved, That our societies be allowed 40 per cent discount on all subscriptions books, and individuals 30 per cent.

Since the *Review and Herald* contains instruction and information that every Seventh-day Adventist ought to have, and there has been a decrease in the subscription list, therefore,

Resolved, That a special and united effort be put forth immediately to place this paper in every Adventist home.

Since there is a need of definite missionary effort in many churches, therefore,

Resolved, That missionary societies be organized in each church, using as a basis of meetings the monthly outline as given in the *Review and Herald*.

Resolved, That we extend a vote of thanks to the German brethren for the hearty reception we have had, and for the pleasure of holding this most excellent camp-meeting on the campus of the Clinton German Seminary.

Resolved, That we express out gratitude in a vote of thanks to the citizens of Clinton for the many favors that have been given us while in the city, particularly for light, water, use of lumber and sprinkling of the street, etc.

Wyoming Conference

D. U. Hale, Pres. Asa Smith, Sec'y
H. A. Fish, Field Agt.
CRAWFORD, NEBR.

Newcastle Camp-Meeting

Asa Smith

This meeting, which closed last evening (September 29), was a real uplift to the brethren who had the privilege of attending. Although the weather was very unfavorable, still there were about fifty people on the ground. Some of these had to drive a distance of from thirty to fifty miles. I think I never attended a meeting where there was as good a spirit as prevailed here. The fore part of the meeting was threatened with snowstorm, and on Tuesday morning, when I should have left Crawford, there was a real blizzard, and more than three inches of snow fell, so I decided not to go until the next day.

On arriving at the grounds, I was much pleased to find such a good number present. The laborers were Elders Hale, Berry, and Reeder, and Brother Fish and Sister Welsh. There were daily meetings for the young people and also for the children, as well as four general meetings each day for the people. The outside interest and attendance was not very large, but some were interested. Brother Fish will remain for a short time to follow up the interest, and will probably canvass the town for "Patriarchs and Prophets." It was especially interesting to see such a large number of fine young people present. There were seven baptisms, all of them young people. Five of these were new converts to the faith, while two were re-baptisms. The Sabbath-school attendance was fifty-one, and the donations were \$19.07. The tents were furnished free, and at the close of the meeting there was raised in cash and pledges about fifty dollars towards meeting the expenses of the meeting.

This was the first attempt at holding a local camp-meeting in the Wyoming Conference. The results were such as to cause the committee to grant the request of the Sheridan church for a general meeting to be

held in that part of the field some time in November. We believe that this meeting will mean a great deal toward the advancement of the cause in that part of the field.

The brethren all returned to their homes happy in the blessings which they received and full of courage and determination to be more faithful in living the truth. It was also an occasion both pleasant and profitable for the scattered ones in that part of the conference to have the privilege of meeting and becoming acquainted with the conference workers. Personally, I feel it was a great privilege to meet these people, and I feel sure that such meetings will abundantly repay all the effort put forth.

Office Notes

Asa Smith

Orders have been received for 1,930 copies of the Ingathering *Signs* up to the present date. We have taken the liberty to order direct from this office to our scattered brethren a few copies of this magazine, trusting that they may be able to make good use of them in securing donations for missions.

Miss Sylvia Barrett, of Newcastle, Wyo., left, September 29, for the Paradise Valley Sanitarium, where she will enter upon the nurses' course.

Elder Hale left, September 30, for College View to be in attendance at the board meeting of the International Publishing Association.

Elder G. W. Berry, who has been a laborer in this conference from the time of its organization, finds it necessary to act upon the advice and counsel given him by physicians to step out of active public speaking for a time. He expects to remain at his ranch during the winter. He still retains his place on the conference committee, and we trust that he may be able to take up work in the field again in the spring.

It has been decided to hold a general meeting at Sheridan, Wyo., some time in the early part of the month of November, for the accommodation of the brethren in that part of the field. This decision was based upon the good results seen from the local meeting which has just closed at Newcastle.

H. A. Fish has been chosen by the committee to act as Missionary Volunteer secretary.

West Kansas Conference

N. T. Sutton, Pres. Edward Harris, Sec'y
L. R. Ackerman, Field Miss. Agt.
508 E. 5th Ave., Hutchinson, Kans.

Wichita

B. H. Shaw

At the close of camp-meeting, I went at once to Wichita to spend a few days at home. On Sabbath morning, September 21, I had the privilege of studying with the church, from the Bible and the spirit of prophecy, the necessity of each member of the church getting into active service. On Wednesday, by special invitation from outsiders, I spoke at the church on "The Second Advent and Signs."

Last Sabbath, I held quarterly meeting with the church at Verdi. Though some of them have been in the truth for years, it was the first time most of them had ever had an opportunity of engaging in the ordinances in a Scriptural manner, so the service was both instructive and edifying. The Lord came very near by His Spirit, and our hearts were more closely united.

One sister was received into the church before the service.

The church responded to the Harvest Ingathering by ordering 100 copies of the *Signs*.

I am leaving for Herndon, Kans., to respond to a call for labor. Two families of our people reside in that community.

As I go to my field, I ask the prayers of God's people.

Obituary

Johnson.—James F. Johnson died in Springfield, Mo., Sept. 12, 1912, as a result of a street car accident. Brother Johnson was born in the state of Indiana, and lived a number of years in Iowa, then in Kansas, and from there he moved to Arkansas, and later to Springfield, Mo., where he died in his seventieth year. He accepted this truth about thirty-five years ago, and lived a consistent life until his death. For several years he held the position of elder of the Springfield church, and was faithful and highly esteemed by the members and all who knew him. During his last hours his mind was dwelling on the city beyond, as he would quote from the twenty-first chapter of Revelation. He leaves a wife, four sons, and one daughter to grieve, but not as those who have no hope of the dead. We laid him to rest to await the coming of the Life-giver. Funeral services were conducted by the writer.

L. W. Terry.



Following a long siege of camp-meetings, Union College board meetings, General Conference Committee meetings, and International Publishing Association board meetings, Elder Russell left the office last Thursday evening for a much-needed rest at his home at Minatare, Nebr.

A letter just received from Elder Christian, who, with Elder Robinson and Professor Van Kirk, is attending the West Colorado camp-meeting, says they are having a very good meeting. He reports a rather small attendance, but an excellent spirit in the services.

Miss Lulu Pease, bookkeeper at the College View sanitarium, returned Friday from a trip to Salt Lake City. She spent three days at the camp-meeting at Delta, Colo.

Elder A. R. Ogden, who was operated upon Sunday morning for appendicitis, is getting along nicely.

W. J. Huffman, after auditing the books of the International Publishing Association and the College View Book Store, and entertaining his new little daughter, has left for an extended trip among the institutions and conference offices in our union. Hastings was his first stopping place.

Sunday evening, the old students of Union College gave a reception to the new students. A good program was prepared for the evening's entertainment, and a most enjoyable time was spent together.

Realizing the great benefits to be derived from a good lecture course to the student body, Union College is planning on giving a good, strong course of eight numbers this winter, representing especially the English, music, art, and oratory departments. About five hundred fifty can be comfortably accommodated, and it is expected that the proceeds from the sale of the tickets will more than cover the cost of the course. A large number of seats have already been reserved.

Any one wanting one or two good, Seventh-day Adventist corn-huskers, please address Lock Box 27, Seabrooke, Nebr.

Special Special!!

If you want something both wholesome and delicately delicious, try our Fruit Crackers—made from the most carefully selected materials on the market, and manufactured by careful and skilled workmen. We are offering these in bulk, not less than twenty-five pound lots, to Adventists at the remarkably special net price of thirteen cents per pound.

Why not try a twenty-five pound box of these, together with a half case each of our Tri-Grano and Cereal Blend, also a five gallon can of Cooking Oil?

This makes a nice trial order, which we will furnish f. o. b. Boulder for \$9.25. After Dec. 1, 1912, orders can not be filled at this price.

Remember we are pleased to answer inquiries at any time.

Colorado Sanitarium Food Co.,
Boulder, Colo.

The following program of the Pacific Press dedicatory service, to be held at Kansas City, Mo., church and new office building, October 9, has been received:—

Music; Address of Welcome, S. N. Curtiss; Brief History of Pacific Press, C. H. Jones; Importance of Our Publishing Work, E. T. Russell; Work in the Central Union Conference, C. G. Bellah; Work in the Northern Conference, F. E. Painter; Sales K. C. Branch, Cost of Building, etc., Jas. Cochran; Dedicatory Prayer, W. A. Hennig; Doxology; Benediction.

For Sale.—A seven-room house, nearly new, in good repair. Will take small payment down and balance on monthly payments. Located in College View, two and one-half blocks from college campus. Any one interested, call at Sanitary Grocery, or address A. L. Wightman, College View, Nebr.

Canvassers' Report for Week Ending September 27, 1912

	Book	Hrs.	Ords.	Value	Helps	Total	Del'
Nebraska							
Fannie Adams	G. C.	34	19	69 00		69 00	
*John T. Eden	B. R.	60	8	25 00	13 20	38 20	
J. L. McCurdy	P. G.	36	10	42 00		42 00	
L. W. Taner	P. G.	39	20	77 00		77 00	
Agents, 4		169	57	213 00	13 20	226 20	
South Missouri							
Robert S. McLain	G. C.	40	8	19 00	4 85	23 85	6 25
John Crisp	G. C.	65	13	29 75	3 25	33 00	
Winnie Walters	D. & R.	42	10	33 00	9 50	42 50	5 75
James F. Rye	P. P.		4	12 00		12 00	
Agents, 4		147	35	93 75	17 60	111 35	12 00
West Kansas							
L. R. Akerman	B. R.	48	25	98 00		98 00	
*F. C. Clark	D. & R.	86	17	60 00	75	60 75	
*Jesse Miller	D. & R.	95	4	12 50	2 50	15 00	2 55
†A. W. Cole	P. P.	88	17	99 25	75	100 00	40 50
C. R. Miller	P. P.	25	4	7 00	50	7 50	10 50
†J. T. North	C. K.	116	111	30 00	1 40	31 40	12 50
Agents, 6		503	178	306 75	5 90	312 65	66 05
Wyoming							
E. H. Meyers						202 50	
Valentine Chapman						124 75	
§H. Gompert	G. C.	28	5	15 00	6 00	21 00	
§Orval Kirkle	G. C.	64	7	27 50	3 50	31 00	
§J. M. Fletcher	B. R.	46	18	65 00	75	65 75	
§Vernon Chapman	D. & R.	72	24	74 00	3 00	77 00	
§F. H. Pierce	P. P.	21	9	35 00	8 00	43 00	
Agents, 5		231	63	216 50	21 25	237 75	327 25
Grand Total: 19		1050	333	830 00	57 95	887 95	405 30
*Two weeks	†Four weeks	‡Five weeks	§Week ending Sept. 13				

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