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THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

VOL. IV.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., FIRST QUARTER, APRIL 12, 1901.

EXTRA No. 9.

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BATTLE CREEK, MICH., FIRST QUARTER, 1901.

GENERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

Eleventh Meeting April 11, 5:30 A. M.

The delegates of the General Conference met in the Review and Herald chapel at the early morning hour. After an earnest season of prayer, Elders J. N. Loughborough and S. N. Haskell made some remarks giving a brief review of the work of organization, and the various independent organizations in the denominations.

Before the meeting closed, the chairman introduced the matter of appointing a nominating committee, when it was voted that the delegates of the several General Conference districts, and the representatives of the Foreign Mission field, meet and nominate men who would represent those districts respectively, as a nominating committee.

Meeting adjourned.

G. A. IRWIN, *Chairman.*

L. A. HOOPES, *Secretary.*

Twelfth Meeting, April 11, 10:30 A. M.

Elder A. G. DANIELLS in the chair.

Elder O. A. OLSEN led in prayer.

The Chair: The printed leaflets containing the further report of the Committee on Organization were circulated yesterday just before the close of that meeting. The recommendations are the order of business for this morning. What is the will of the delegates regarding these? The motion before the house is on the adoption of the report.

The reading of Recommendation No. 5 was called for.

The Secretary (reading Recommendation 5): "That the General Conference Committee be composed of representative men connected with the various lines of work in different parts of the world."

Tacit consent was given to this.

The Chair: The Secretary will read Recommendation No. 6.

The Secretary (reading Recommendation 6): "That the General Conference Committee as thus constituted should take the place of all the present boards and committees, except in the case of essential legal corporations."

W. W. Prescott: One word was left out of the printed slip which was in the original draft. The phrase, "take the place of all the present 'general' boards and committees," was in the original draft.

W. C. White: I would say in behalf of the committee that this should be included in the recommendation.

The Chair: It stands as it was read yesterday.

E. E. Miles: There is also a word inserted on the printed slip—the word "should."

The Chair: You move that the word "should" be stricken out?

E. E. Miles: I move that the word "should" be stricken out.

The Chair: The committee assent to this, so the word "should" may be stricken out.

The reading of the next recommendation was called for.

The Secretary (reading Recommendation 7): I read from the original draft: "That the General Conference Committee consist of twenty-five members, six of whom are to be chosen by the Medical Missionary Association, and nineteen by the General Conference; That five of these members be chosen with special reference to their ability to foster and develop the true evangelical spirit in all departments of the work, to build up the ministry of the word, and to act as teachers of the gospel message in all parts of the world; and that they be relieved from any special business cares, that they may be free to devote themselves to this work."

A. L. Miller: I would like to ask how nineteen members can be chosen by the General Conference when Section 8 provides that the presidents of Union Conferences are to be members of that committee.

W. W. Prescott: That is a point which has been raised to me in private, and is perhaps in the minds of quite a number of the delegates. I would like to call attention to the difference between making a man an *ex-officio* member of a board, and electing him on the board. I understand that when the Nominating Committee brings in its report, it will nominate nineteen members, but eight of those nominations will be by office and not by name.

R. F. Andrews: I would like to know why these six are to be chosen by the Medical Missionary Association. I would favor the dropping out of that line, and inserting in its stead, "That the General Conference Committee consist of twenty-five members, all of whom shall be selected by the General Conference delegates." I will state that the reason for making this request is simply from the fact that was stated to us yesterday. Is it not true that we shall have fully twenty-five men interested in the medical missionary work? and if so, why

put these six in the committee? and instead of getting out of the rut, keep in the rut?

W. W. Prescott: If this Conference were properly constituted, so that the various lines of work could be proportionately represented in this body, this recommendation would not be made, as it would be unnecessary. Until the Conference is properly constituted this will be a temporary provision to bridge over a present difficulty.

In order to have a proper representation, we have two bodies,—the General Conference and the Medical Missionary Association, in order to get one Conference.

W. C. White: I think the position is obvious. We have had presented before us for years the duty of our entering unselfishly into this work, and we have been slow to do it. Now the question is, Can we not, by some resolution, do away with all our prejudices and lack of information regarding this line of work, which we ought to have gained through several years of co-operation. I do not think the resolution will do it. I think you will all agree with me in the opinion that the only thing which will do it is that mentioned in one of the Testimonies regarding this conflict of interests, which says that the controversy would never end until our brethren in the field unite in the work, and carry forward these two lines of work together. Until then there will be no hope of the controversy at headquarters being settled. Now, brethren, let the two years before us mark that union in the field which will make it possible for a perfect union at headquarters. Meanwhile let us give the medical men the opportunity which this provides for, to enter into our councils, and so help us to understand that line of work which we have neglected.

R. F. Andrews: I wish to say just a word further, lest some might get the idea that I do not stand rightly related to this work. In my heart I feel the closest sympathy with the medical missionary work. I love it, and I believe God is in it. It has been a blessing to me and to my family, and I feel as if I would be an unthankful man were I not to express my love for it. So the reason I have asked this question is not because I am hostile to the Medical Missionary Association or its work; but it seems to me we are not living up to the principles that we have acknowledged to be right, and that were stated before us

yesterday. If this is only a temporary arrangement, made to bridge over a difficulty, there is nobody in this world who would be more willing to accept it than I.

H. W. Cottrell: There is another thought included in this recommendation that is not clear to my mind. It is the one suggesting that five of these members be chosen with special reference to their ability to foster and develop the true evangelical spirit in all departments of the work. I fail to see why this special reference to five is necessary. I think twenty-five members should be selected for the General Conference Committee, each one being possessed of that qualification.

Watson Ziegler: I believe that the recommendation will not add to any of us a single qualification; but I do believe that a thorough consecration, and a study of these principles, will make us what we should be, and that alone will do it.

F. M. Wilcox: The medical missionary work is not upon a different basis than other lines of work? It is scientific in its character. The delegates in this Conference are not all acquainted with the general lines of work represented. All are more or less acquainted with the canvassing work. All are more or less acquainted with the religious liberty work. When we go out into the field, we have to represent those principles. But when it comes to the medical missionary work, that is on a different basis. It represents principles that we are not so fully acquainted with, principles on which we have stood in opposition,—I myself included. So it seems to me that the medical missionary work is upon a different basis from other lines of work.

I can readily see, when it comes to the choice of the six men to represent the medical missionary work, that the Medical Missionary Association, which is acquainted with all its men, could much more easily select men for that place on the Conference Committee than could this Conference, who are not acquainted with the men, and who, to a large extent, are not acquainted with the principles.

S. H. Lane: In the selection of so large a committee, representing so many varied interests, it is somewhat difficult to arrange everything as perhaps we would like to have it arranged. In regard to those who would specially look after the spiritual welfare, I am

sure we would all be glad to see it arranged a little differently. It is a fact that there are men of long experience among us,—men whose godliness no one for a moment would think of challenging. But these men are not so much interested in business affairs. We can not for a moment think they should be left off the committee; neither should all business men be put on the committee; because it is very dangerous simply to deal with business and business alone, disconnected from religion. Indeed, I believe we all should be deeply religious before we are financial, and I trust the time will come when all our business will be spiritual in every sense of the term.

W. T. Knox: In the explanation of Section I, as it was introduced incidentally, it was stated that the Committee on Nominations would bring before the General Conference the names, or rather, the offices, of the presidents of the Union Conferences; and that this body would have the privilege of expressing themselves upon these eight, the same as upon all the other members who compose the committee. I raise the question, Will that same rule, or privilege, obtain regarding the six members who are proposed to be chosen by the Medical Missionary Association?

W. W. Prescott: If we could keep in mind the thought that if this Conference was properly constituted, it would pass upon all of them. The presidents of the Union Conferences are chosen by delegates, who are here. They constitute this Conference. The Medical Missionary Association is not properly represented here. That is what makes the difference.

Mrs. E. G. White: I have been given light all along the way in regard to the workings of the cause, and last night some things in regard to the medical missionary work were brought more especially before me.

When health reform was first brought to our notice, about thirty-five years ago, the light presented to me was contained in this scripture, "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn; to appoint unto them that mourn in

Zion, to give them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garments of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified. And they shall build the old wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, and they shall repair the waste cities, the desolations of many generations."

In the light given me so long ago, I was shown that our own people, those who claimed to believe the present truth, should do this work. How were they to do it? In accordance with the directions Christ gave his twelve disciples, when he called them together, and sent them forth to preach the gospel. "When he had called unto him his twelve disciples, he gave them power against unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness, and all manner of disease. . . . These twelve Jesus sent forth, and commanded them, saying, Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not; but go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. And as ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand, Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils; freely ye have received, freely give."

In the light given me so long ago, I was shown that intemperance would prevail in the world to an alarming extent, and that everyone of the people of God must take an elevated stand in regard to reformation in habits and practices. At that time I was eating meat two or three times a day, and I was fainting away two or three times a day. The Lord presented a general plan before me. I was shown that God would give to his commandment-keeping people a reform diet, and that as they received this, their disease and suffering would be greatly lessened. I was shown that this work would progress.

Then, in after years, the light was given that we should have a sanitarium, a health institution, which was to be established right among us. This was the means God was to use in bringing his people to a right understanding in regard to health reform. It was also to be the means by which we were to gain access to those not of our faith. We were to have an institution where the sick could be relieved of suffering, and that without drug medication. God declared that he himself would go before his people in this work.

Well, the work has been steadily increasing. The way was opened for our churches to take hold of it. I proclaimed health reform everywhere I went. At our camp meetings I spoke on Sunday afternoons, and I proclaimed the message of temperance in eating, drinking, and dressing. This was the message I bore for years before I left for Australia.

But there were those who did not come up to the light God had given. There were those in attendance at our camp meetings who ate and drank improperly. Their diet was not in harmony with the light God had given, and it was impossible for them to appreciate the truth in its sacred, holy bearing.

So the light has been gradually coming in. Over and over again instruction was given that our health institutions were to reach all classes of people. The gospel of Jesus Christ includes the work of helping the sick. When I heard that Dr. Kellogg had taken up the medical missionary work, I encouraged him with heart and soul, because I knew that only by this work can the prejudice which exists in the world against our faith be broken down.

In Australia we have tried to do all we could in this line. We located in Coooranbong, and there, where the people have to send twenty-five miles for a doctor, and pay him twenty-five dollars a visit, we helped the sick and suffering all we could. Seeing that we understood something of disease, the people brought their sick to us, and we cared for them. Thus we entirely broke down the prejudice in that place.

Here is Battle Creek, with a large church, the members of which are called upon, in the name of the Lord, to go out into the field and help their fellow beings, to bring joy to those in sorrow, to heal the sick, to show men and women that they are destroying themselves.

Medical missionary work is the pioneer work. It is to be connected with the gospel ministry. It is the gospel in practice, the gospel practically carried out. I have been made so sorry to see that our people have not taken hold of this work as they should. They have not gone out into the places round about to see what they could do to help the suffering. Dr. Kellogg has been carrying too heavy a load, and our own people have been standing by, warring against him. His work has been made heavier and harder because of the lack of sympathy shown by those who ought to have

seen the importance of the work he was doing.

Cautions were given Dr. Kellogg, showing him that his work was to reach the higher classes by maintaining the very highest standard in the Sanitarium. This is the only way in which the higher classes can be reached; and I felt that our people ought to feel highly honored because God had placed among us an instrumentality that could reach the higher classes. I saw that these would come to the Sanitarium, and would receive help from the treatment. They would see and be charmed by the spirit pervading the institution. They would feel full of peace and rest as prayer was offered at their bedside.

This is the work which is to interest the world, which is to break down prejudice, and force itself upon the attention of the world.

I encouraged Dr. Kellogg all I could, and cautioned him when I saw that he was bearing too heavy a load; for what would the work do were he to drop out? As he labored with all his skill in the most difficult cases in the institution, the responsibility upon him was heavy enough. He did not need any of your discouragement. The responsibility of the lives in his hands was enough. As he prayed about his work, and then took up the most difficult cases, where if the knife had slipped one hair's breadth, it would have cost a life, God stood by his side, and an angel's hand was upon his hand, guiding it through the operation.

All human beings are of value in the sight of God, because they were purchased by the blood of his only begotten Son. He wants everyone to stand in close connection with him. The medical missionary work is doing this, and it should have the support of everyone of you.

When the Sanitarium Hospital was to be built, there was so much opposition to this move that in duty bound I had to stand before the people, and say, "From the light that has been given me, this building should be erected." Soon after the building was finished, I came to Battle Creek, and Dr. Kellogg said, "You shall be the first to occupy it." He gave us rooms there, and we thought we should occupy them for the winter. But the sick came till room after room was occupied. I saw the situation, and I said, "I can not stay here any longer; for those who wish to be relieved of their suffering are crowd-

ing in, and the rooms I have will be needed. The doctor begged me to stay, but I told him that I could not. I hired a house. And it was not long before the hospital was full of patients.

Thus the work has moved on. And I have seen that all heaven is interested in the work of relieving suffering humanity. Satan is exerting all his powers to obtain control over the souls and bodies of men. He is trying to bind them to the wheels of his chariot. My heart is made sad as I look at our churches, which ought to be connected in heart and soul and practice with the medical missionary work.

In Australia we have been wrestling to get a sanitarium established, and a building is now in process of erection, though not yet completed. The sanitarium work was started in a private dwelling-house, and the one in charge of it devoted part of his time to Conference work and part of his time to medical work. He was afraid that it would not be possible to pay the rent of the house which had been hired; so in order to help, I rented one room, and Brother Baker rented two. But these rooms were soon needed for patients, and the work has grown so that at the present time several houses are rented for the sanitarium patients and nurses.

Through this work many souls have accepted the truth. A minister from Tasmania, a wealthy and educated man, came to the Sanitarium for treatment, and while there, became interested in the truth. He soon began keeping the Sabbath, and he at once began to help the work with his means.

Whole families have commenced keeping the Sabbath through some of the members coming to the Sanitarium for treatment. But I need not say more about this; for you know it. You are not ignorant of it.

I wish to tell you that soon there will be no work done in ministerial lines but medical missionary work. The work of a minister is to minister. Our ministers are to work on the gospel plan of ministering. It has been presented to me that all through America there are barren fields. As I traveled through the South on my way to the Conference, I saw city after city that was unworked. What is the matter? The ministers are hovering over churches, which know the truth, while thousands are perishing out of Christ. If the proper instruction were given, if the proper methods were followed, every church member would

do his work as a member of the body. He would do Christian missionary work. But the churches are dying, and they want a minister to preach to them. They should be taught to bring a faithful tithe to God, that he may strengthen and bless them. They should be brought into working order, that the breath of God may come to them. They should be taught that unless they can stand alone, without a minister, they need to be converted anew, and baptized anew. They need to be born again.

The barren fields in America have been presented to me. In every city in Michigan there should be a monument erected for God. You have been long in the truth. Had you carried the work forward in the lines in which God intended you to, had you done medical missionary work, trying to heal soul and body, you would have seen hundreds and thousands coming into the truth. But this will not be seen while you crowd into Battle Creek, leaving unworked the places which should have the truth. The Lord has said to his people, "Get out of Battle Creek. Work for souls ready to perish," and they should get out of Battle Creek. Go to places where the people have not heard the truth, and live before them the gospel of Jesus Christ. Do among them practical missionary work. Thus many souls will be brought to a knowledge of the truth.

You will never be ministers after the gospel order till you show a decided interest in medical missionary work, the gospel of healing and blessing and strengthening. Come up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty powers of darkness, that it be not said of you, "Curse ye Meroz, curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not to the help of the Lord."

I was troubled before leaving California. I did not want to come to Battle Creek. I was afraid the burdens I would have to bear would cost my life. I knew that every church in Michigan needs the sanctification of the Spirit of God. I knew that the ministers laboring with those who know the truth, tending them like sick sheep, should be out in the field, planting the standard of truth in new places, bringing the sick to their houses, and clothing the naked. Christ says that his righteousness will go before those who do this work, and that the glory of God will be their reward. But this work is not done by our

churches, and the ministers are preaching to those who know the truth, when there are thousands who know nothing of the third angel's message.

I said that I could not go to Battle Creek. The weather was too severe for me to make the journey. The Conference was appointed to be held in Oakland. But night after night I was speaking to a congregation like the one now before me. Then I would wake up and pray, saying, "Lord, what does this mean?" I thought that I could not go to Battle Creek; but when I found that my mind was there, and that in the night season I was working there, I said, "I think I will have to go to Battle Creek, notwithstanding the fact that the Conference has been appointed to be held in Oakland."

Then came the difficulty of where I would stay while in Battle Creek. No matter with whom I should stay, it would be said, "Some one has been talking with Sister White, telling her about the state of the church. This is why she talks as she does."

Dr. Kellogg has kindly invited me to make his house my home, but I had decided that I could not do this. One Friday night at our season of prayer, while I was asking the Lord to guide me and show me what to do, the Spirit of God came in, and a holy, solemn awe fell upon us. A voice said to me, "Respect the courtesy of Dr. Kellogg. I have appointed him as my physician, and I will be his helper if he will trust wholly in me. You can encourage him." With the voice there came a fragrance as of beautiful flowers: and though none of the family saw what I saw, or heard what I heard, yet they felt the influence of the Spirit, and were weeping and praising God.

Then, of course, I accepted Dr. Kellogg's invitation. It is because of the direction of the Lord that I am staying there. There I can find retirement. I thank the Lord that I am there.

It is because of the directions I have received from the Lord that I have the courage to stand among you and speak as I do, notwithstanding the way in which you may look at the medical missionary work. I wish to say that the medical missionary work is God's work. The Lord wants every one of his ministers to come into line. Take hold of the medical missionary work, and it will give you access to the people. Their hearts will be touched as you minister to their necessities. As you relieve

their sufferings, you will find opportunity to speak to them of the love of Jesus.

I am ready to say to you to-day that I am in harmony with the resolution. Many who have been more or less out of line since the Minneapolis meeting will be brought into line. God will help those who love the truth, who give themselves, heart and mind and strength, to him. God will work mightily with his ministers when their hearts are filled with love for the poor lost sheep of the house of Israel. Hunt up the backsliders, those who once knew what religion was, and give them the message of mercy. The story of Christ's love will touch a chord in their hearts. Christ draws human beings to himself with the chord which God has let down from heaven to save the race. The love of Christ can be measured only when this cord is measured.

God wants every soul to be imbued with the Holy Spirit. He wants those who have felt it their duty to circulate disparaging reports about Dr. Kellogg and the medical missionary work to be converted. Take hold of the gospel ministry as it really is.

I am fully in favor of this resolution, because I know that medical missionary work is the gospel, in practice, and, as the Lord has declared, is never, never to be separated from the gospel ministry. If the workers in California and Michigan, the two great centers of our work, would become converted and stand before the Lord as little children, the salvation of God would be revealed. What we need is to seek earnestly for kindness and humility. Our hearts need to be cleansed from all that has led to separation, to the speaking of words which would not have been spoken if men had sincerely tried to see what the medical missionary work is really doing.

Medical missionary work, ministering to the sick and suffering, can not be separated from the gospel. God help those whose attention has been aroused on this subject to have the mind of Christ, the sympathy of Christ. God help you to remember that Christ was a worker, that he went from place to place healing the sick. If we were as closely connected with Christ as were his disciples, God could work through us to heal many who are suffering.

The Lord bless his people, and enable them to come to a right understanding of his will.

The Chair: Are there any further remarks or questions?

The question was called.

The Chair: It is now time to close. Do you wish to pass this recommendation?

R. F. Andrews: We wish to pass from this and take the next number up if we do not adjourn.

The Chair: The Secretary will read the next number unless you wish to adjourn.

Before adjournment the Chair stated that in the early morning meeting the delegates formulated a plan whereby a nominating committee would be appointed. That was for each district and the representatives of the foreign fields to name one man to represent their respective fields. The several districts were requested to hand the names in to the Secretary. The names of the members of the nominating committee are as follows: District 1, G. B. Thompson; 2, N. W. Allee; 3, Wm. Covert; 4, J. H. Morrison; 5, J. M. Rees; 6, G. W. Reaser; 7, W. D. Salisbury; 8, E. J. Waggoner; foreign mission field, W. A. Spicer.

S. H. Lane: I move that we adjourn until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A. J. Breed: I second the motion.

The benediction was pronounced by Elder S. N. Haskell.

A. G. DANIELLS, *President*.

L. A. HOOPES, *Secretary*.

Thirteenth Meeting, Thursday, April 11, 3 P. M.

ELDER A. G. DANIELLS in the chair.
Prayer by Elder M. C. Wilcox.

The Chair: This morning we finished the consideration of Recommendation No. 7. What is your pleasure?

G. B. Thompson: There was a question asked on Recommendation 7 that I would like to hear answered, in reference to why there were five members appointed on evangelistic work. Why is that not a part of the work of all the twenty-five members? There may be some reason in the mind of the committee why this is put in; I would like to hear what it is.

W. C. White: For many years we have endeavored to choose men to be members of the General Conference Committee who should do apostolic work, the work represented by the elder; and then after choosing them for this work, we have placed upon them the business, and kept them doing the deacon's work. I understand the

principle involved in suggesting that these men give themselves especially to this work as the same principle that is recognized in the local church in selecting certain men to be elders, and others to be deacons. You may think the proportion is not sufficient. It is better for us, in our efforts at reform, to take a step, and then next year take another step, than to make a big jump this year, only to move backward. It seems to me that the reason for this move appears very evident. It appears to the promoters that it will greatly strengthen the cause by setting apart five of the older and more experienced teachers, who have gained an experience in all branches of the work, who will be valuable counselors on the committee, and who will help the younger men to do their work in an evangelistic spirit, and on evangelistic lines. It would be understood that these men would be relieved from the everyday grind of business, finances, planning, and other lines of business, which must, under our present system, come before the committee.

The Chair: Are there any further remarks?

The question was called.

The Chair: The question is called. The Secretary will read Recommendation No. 8.

The Secretary (reading recommendation 8): "That, in choosing this General Conference Committee, the presidents of the Union Conferences be elected as members."

The question was called for.

The Chair: The question is called for. We will pass to No. 9.

The Secretary (Reading Recommendation 9): "That the Medical Missionary Board be authorized to fill any vacancy which may occur in the representation from the Medical Missionary Association."

The question was called.

The Chair: The question is called.

The Secretary (Reading Recommendation 10): "That the General Conference Committee be empowered to organize itself, and to appoint all necessary agents and committees for the conduct of its work."

C. P. Bollman: I would like to ask, Does that take the election of the president of the General Conference out of the hands of the Conference, and lodge it with the committee? and if so, why?

W. C. White: It seems to be the mind of this Conference that responsi-

bility shall not be centralized and fixed upon a few individuals for a long period. Times change; the necessities of the cause call for men to change the character of their work, and their place of operation. It seems to be for the advantage of the work to allow this committee, which will be a thoroughly representative one, to choose its chairman, its secretaries, its treasurers, its committees, and agents; then if the necessities of the cause demand that any of these officers shall change their work they are in a position to resign, when their comrades on the committee may fill their places. It is quite possible that a sentiment will be created, or a sentiment that already exists may manifest itself, that no one should be chairman of this committee for a period of more than twelve months at a time.

C. N. Sanders: I would like to ask a question in regard to Resolutions 6 and 10. We were talking yesterday regarding the Foreign Mission Board. Recommendation 6 suggests that the General Conference Committee, as thus constituted, will take the place of all the present general boards and committees, except in the case of the essential legal corporations. In Section 10 it says that the General Conference Committee will be empowered to organize itself, and to appoint all necessary agents and committees for the conduct of its work. This being passed, does it then rest with this committee of twenty-five to state whether or no the Foreign Mission Board is essential?

The Chair: I think not.

W. C. White: It is understood that all existing agencies created by this Conference, which are not definitely removed by these resolutions, will continue to be regarded; as, the General Conference Association, the Foreign Mission Board, and the Medical Missionary Association; unless, for some good reason, presented by this assembly, and adopted by this assembly, changes are to be made. If there are changes to be made, they will be brought forward in a definite, clear form, for your consideration.

The Chair: I may be permitted to make a remark on this. It seems to me that before passing upon it, every mind ought to be satisfied and clear about it. There seems to be a good deal of apprehension as to what is going to be done. As far as the Committee on Organization is concerned, as I have stated be-

fore, the matter has only been referred to, just briefly mentioned. The committee expects to give the question thorough consideration. The president of the Foreign Mission Board is a member of the Committee on Reorganization, and he will undoubtedly be asked to make a statement, and full information will be called for by the committee; and giving the question thorough consideration and study, the committee will report to the delegates their decision; that is, provided they think best to have the Foreign Mission Board merged into the General Conference Committee. All the facts that they have will be laid before the delegates here, and it will be for you to say whether the Foreign Mission Board shall cease to exist as a separate board, and whether this general board shall be the Foreign Mission Board.

J. W. Westphal: Elder White says that the committee would appoint secretary, treasurer, etc. It is not usually the case for a committee like that to have a treasurer. I want to know what is meant by the statement that the committee appoint a treasurer. Does it mean that the committee appoint the General Conference Treasurer?

W. C. White: The question was whether the treasurer referred to was to be the Treasurer of the General Conference. I will illustrate this rather than explain it. We have several associations connected with our work. Those associations have officers, and those officers are, in most cases, selected by the board. The membership chooses a board of management, and the board organizes itself. That method has been found to work well with reference to these associations. There is no perplexity over the question of responsibility of the treasurer elected by the board of trustees of an association. He is the treasurer of the association, although chosen by the board of directors. This treasurer would stand in a similar position.

E. E. Miles: This is a recommendation of the General Conference Committee to itself. How far are such recommendations binding?

W. C. White: This recommendation comes from your Committee on Organization. It is a recommendation from the committee to the Conference. If the Conference adopts it, it stands like any other recommendation adopted. It will be our guide until the next session. If the Con-

ference adopts these recommendations regarding organization, and proceeds at once to forward other lines of business, so that we may have an early election, before we close, we shall be able to formulate, from this plan, and from our experience, the matter into a constitution, or rules of government for you to act upon before the Conference closes.

E. E. Miles: I would like to see some qualifying expression inserted, in which we may read that "In choosing this General Conference Committee, the presidents of Union Conferences, so far as consistent, be elected as members." That would give some discretion in the matter; but as it stands now, we would either have to set aside the recommendation, or they would go in anyhow, by virtue of their offices.

C. W. Flaiz: I note that there is no recommendation for filling vacancies occurring on the General Conference Committee aside from Section 9, and I would like to insert this: "That the General Conference Committee be empowered to fill all vacancies occurring on the committee."

O. A. Olsen: That provision is already on the constitution, and has been acted upon.

C. W. Flaiz: It appears to me that if we are abandoning the constitution we have been working under, we shall be obliged to have something else to take its place.

G. A. Irwin: I do not understand this is abandoning the constitution. If this is adopted, the Committee on Organization will bring in a recommendation to change the constitution in harmony with what we adopt; and as the brother stated, the constitution itself, at the present time, provides for filling vacancies that may occur on the committee; so it would not be necessary to change that part of the constitution to conform to this.

W. W. Prescott: There is evidently something in the matter that was raised by Brother Miles with reference to this matter of *ex-officio* members, and it is a principle to which I feel opposed. I do not see that it would do any harm, and if there is any feeling in the mind of the delegation that it would rather be left free without that being adopted as a sort of iron-clad rule, I would say, Drop it out. It is not essential.

R. A. Underwood: I can vote for this as a temporary means to rectify some evil; but I would like to see it tried a

while before we make it constitutional.

S. H. Lane: The point of electing presidents of Union Conferences, on the General Conference Committee, because of their offices, was under consideration in the committee. I think it is not right to elect a man to one office because he holds another. I believe that when a man is elected to an office, it should be because he has some merit which will help the office. I am very much in favor of the amendment, i. e., placing after the words "Union Conference," "as far as consistent."

W. C. White: The committee does not object.

The Chair: Please state the exact wording suggested.

E. E. Miles: That after the words "Union Conferences." there be inserted the words, "as far as consistent." Perhaps a better wording might be suggested.

M. C. Wilcox: Will not these presidents of Union Conferences be chosen with direct reference to this?

The Chair: It seems to me that the recommendation is now in such a shape as to please everybody. The Secretary will please read the recommendation.

The Secretary (reading recommendation 8): "That in choosing this General Conference Committee, the presidents of the Union Conferences, as far as consistent, be elected as members."

R. A. Underwood: In case of a Union Conference president dropping out before some general election of General Conference officers, who would act on his case?

W. C. White: No one would act on his case. The delegates have voted that the person who stands as president of the Union Conference is a member of the general committee.

The Chair: The question is called. All in favor of this recommendation raise the right hand. It is carried.

G. A. Irwin: I would like to call up Recommendation 5, with reference to the Committee on Finance (page 170 of the BULLETIN), which was referred at the request of one member for further consideration.

The Secretary (reading): "We recommend that all who especially labor in word and doctrine in our colleges and academies in training workers for the field be supported from the tithe."

W. W. Prescott: Would it not be a matter of interest to know how far this is already being done? I think the

plan has already been carried out, at least to some extent.

J. W. Watt: Would they be supported by the district tithe, or the donation of tithe from the various States, as is now done?

The Chair: We will ask Professor Magan to explain with reference to the recommendation.

P. T. Magan: The intent of the recommendation was this: In some of our Conferences and in some of our schools, this plan has been carried out. In other places it has not been carried out. There are some States in different districts that take no part in this movement or work whatsoever, and the whole burden is left on the other States. Besides that, there are a number of our schools which are doing quite an amount of general work. For instance, in some of our schools, people have spent the most of their time looking after the church-school work in their districts. Yet the salaries of these workers, and even their traveling expenses, have been paid out of the regular school funds. As I understand it, in most places there has been a willingness to pay a Bible teacher in the school; that is, to pay the one who actually taught in Bible schools.

C. McReynolds: I would like to have an explanation of the words, "those who labor in word and doctrine." Are we to understand that this includes all who engage in Bible teaching in our schools?

P. T. Magan: There was no disposition upon the part of the committee to legislate in an arbitrary manner upon this matter, or to bring in through this resolution the idea that every teacher in a school should be supported from the tithe, even though every teacher might be doing some Bible work in connection with other work.

G. A. Irwin: Would not the word "especially" in this recommendation answer Brother McReynold's question? It reads: "Those who especially labor in word and doctrine." Would not this word indicate the ones who were to be paid?

W. C. White: If we consider the spirit of this recommendation, we shall find that it is consistent, and the spirit of it goes beyond our schools. It enters our sanitariums and printing houses. The Review and Herald established here calls workers from all parts of the field, and brings in a large tithe into this church. The fact is recognized, and a

large part of the tithes of this church goes directly to the General Conference.

W. J. Stone: Do we understand that these teachers are to be paid from the Union Conference treasuries? or that the different State Conferences are to contribute to this tithe?

The Chair: Are you prepared to vote on this recommendation?

The question was called, and the recommendation was carried.

The Chair: What is the next business? Is the Committee on Education ready to report?

The Committee on Education submitted a partial report, which was considered for a short time, but action was deferred until it might be placed before the delegates in printed form.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION—CONCERNING CHURCH SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Education would respectfully submit to the General Conference the following suggestions concerning church schools.

1. That we urge upon our people the importance of establishing church schools.

2. That we recommend our Conference laborers not to consider their work for churches complete until church schools are organized wherever consistent.

3. That we recommend the appointment of church-school superintendents in Union or State Conferences, who shall co-operate with their respective Conference Committees and training schools in the establishment of church schools, such superintendents to be appointed by Conference Committees in consultation with the ones in charge of said training schools.

4. That we recommend that in the appointment of school boards persons be chosen who can efficiently represent the various lines of work taught in those schools.

5. We recommend that our schools show their appreciation of the gift of the book, "Christ's Object Lessons," by encouraging their teachers and students to devote their summer vacations to the sale of the book.

C. C. LEWIS, *Chairman.*

C. W. IRWIN, *Secretary.*

A. O. Wilson: We have been exhorted a great deal about taking our children from the public schools, and that they ought to be taught under Christian influences; but there has been no provision in the past for our children to be

taken from the public schools. Now, when we say *our* children, it means *all* of them, but there is no provision yet for those who can not see to study the text-books already provided. Can we not arrange in some way so that those who can not see, and who are obliged at present to attend the State schools for the blind, can get a Christian education?

W. C. White: I would like to say that we have several subcommittees with such a large amount of business on hand that they have not more than been able to begin their work. I think it would be of great value to these committees to have the balance of the afternoon, and I therefore move that we do now adjourn.

The motion prevailed.

Elder G. A. Irwin pronounced the benediction.

A. G. DANIELLS, *Chairman*.
L. A. HOOPES, *Secretary*.

THE SCANDINAVIAN WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.

As far as we are able to obtain statistics, there are in the United States about 2,500,000 Scandinavians. The Swedes number about 1,100,000, the Norwegians about 1,000,000, and the Danes 400,000. Minnesota has more Scandinavians than any other State, and Chicago more than any other city.

Our membership of Scandinavian brethren is about 2,600. Minnesota and Iowa have the largest number,—between 500 and 600 each.

The writer came to this country in August, 1899, to labor for the Scandinavians according to the recommendation made by the General Conference at South Lancaster, and the Lord has blessed my efforts. I have labored in eleven different States, attended fifteen Conference meetings, and have visited sixty-five churches and organized three.

We have much territory that has not been worked. There are many cities where there are thousands of Scandinavians who have never heard the truth. Also in the country there are many large settlements where the truth should be proclaimed. The Scandinavians are generally more slow to receive new ideas than some other nations, and therefore we do not always see the fruit we desire as soon as we expect to; but experience has taught us that by patient, well-directed efforts, much can be accomplished. In the Eastern States we have a large Swedish

population that should be worked, and the same is the case on the Pacific Coast in Washington and California.

We have twenty-six ordained ministers and about fifteen licentiates, but some of the experienced laborers have used much of their time in the English work. They are all needed in the Scandinavian work. Those who have years of experience are needed not only for what they can do themselves, but they are also needed to help the younger laborers to gain an experience in the work of saving souls. We hope plans can be formed by which new fields can be entered.

The canvassing work among the above-mentioned nationalities should receive more attention, and new books should be published. We hope that at this Conference some plans will be formed by which it can be revived. The Scandinavians love to read, and our literature has done much to enlighten souls among them in regard to present truth. May the good work go forward with renewed power.

L. JOHNSON.

HE that wrongs his friend, wrongs himself more, and ever bears about a silent court of justice in his breast. Himself the judge and jury, and himself the prisoner at the bar, ever condemned, and that drags down his life; then comes what comes hereafter.—*Tennyson*.

“Give the mind sea-room; keep it wide of earth—

That rock which strands the soul; let loose thy cord;

Weigh anchor: spread thy sails: call every wind;

Eye the great pole-star; make the land of life.”

Know the true value of time; snatch, seize, and enjoy every moment of it. No idleness, no laziness, no procrastination; never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.—*Earl of Chesterfield*.

NEVER so fathomless a sea,
But through its depths there reacheth me

His still supporting hand:
Never so drear can desert be,
But there his love grows green for me
Amid the scorching sand.

—*From the Swedish*.

GOD'S LOVE AND CARE.

“I KNOW not where God's islands lift their fringed palms in air;
I only know we can not drift beyond his love and care.”

“THE followers of Christ have one leading object in view, one great work,—the salvation of their fellow men.”

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF GENERAL CONFERENCE TREASURER.

THE following supplementary report of the General Conference Treasurer is respectfully submitted, showing the labor expended in the various districts, and by the general laborers, giving the amount allowed by the Auditing Committee for expenses and salaries during the year 1900:—

	TIME.	EXPENSE.	TOTAL.
General laborers	\$13,413 48	\$ 4,038 36	\$17,451 84
I. R. L. A. laborers.....	5,738 78	976 34	6,715 12
I. S. S. A. laborers.....	891 64	891 64
International Tract Society.....	727 07	31 05	758 12
District No. 1.....	8,269 93	1,450 40	9,720 33
District No. 2.....	22,021 19	3,626 23	25,647 42
District No. 3.....	2,228 21	169 80	2,398 01
District No. 4.....	4,217 50	642 32	4,859 82
District No. 5.....	2,897 71	525 82	3,423 53
District No. 6.....	2,832 85	662 27	3,495 12
International M. M. & B. Association.....	4,906 22	4,906 22
Grand total.....	\$68,144 58	\$12,122 59	\$80,267 17

There was due depositors, Jan. 1, 1901..... \$ 3,600 00
There was net overdraft on R. & H. & G. C. A., Jan. 1, 1901..... 13,445 25
There was due laborers on audit for 1900..... 24,543 86

Showing the liabilities of the General Conference, Jan. 1, 1901..... \$41,589 11