

Lake Union Herald

"In due season we shall reap, if we faint not"

VOL. I

BERRIEN SPRINGS, MICH., WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1909

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Lake Union Conference Directory

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JUDGE NOT

Judge not—the workings of his brain
And of his heart thou canst not see;
What seems in thy dim eyes a stain,
In God's pure sight may only be
A scar, brought from some well-fought field,
Where thou perchance would fail and yield.

The look, the air that frets thy sight,
May be the token that below
The soul's engaged in deadly fight
With some internal fiercer foe,
Whose look would scorch thy smiling grace,
And cast the shuddering on thy face.

The fall thou darest to despise,
May be the angel's slackened hand
Has suffered it, that he may rise
And take a firmer, bolder stand;
And trusting less to earthly things,
May henceforth learn to use his wings.

Then judge none lost, but wait and see
With hopeful pity, not disdain—
The depth of the abyss may be
The measure of the height of pain
And joy and glory, that shall raise
That soul to God in after days.

—Selected.



THE MINISTERS AND PHYSICAL WORK

MRS. E. G. WHITE

Useful physical labor is a part of the gospel. The great Teacher, when enshrouded in the pillar of cloud, gave directions that every youth should learn a trade. Thus the people would be enabled to earn their own bread. And knowing how hard it was to obtain money, they would not spend their means foolishly.

Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles, learned the trade of a tent-maker. There were higher and lower branches of tent-making. Paul had learned the higher branches, and he could also work at the common branches when circum-

stances demanded. Tent-making did not bring returns as quickly as some other lines of business, and at times it was only by the strictest economy that Paul could supply his necessities.

Why did Paul thus connect mechanical labor with the preaching of the gospel? Was not the laborer worthy of his hire? Why did he not spend all his time in preaching? Why waste time and strength in making tents? But Paul did not regard the time spent in making tents lost by any means. As he worked with Aquila, he kept in touch with the great Teacher. He gave Aquila needed instruction in spiritual things, and he also educated the believers in unity. While working at his trade he gave an example in diligence and thoroughness. He was diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. He and Aquila and Priscilla had more than one praise and prayer meeting with those associated with them in tent-making. This was a testimony to the value of the truth they were presenting.

Paul was an educator. He preached the gospel with his voice, and by intelligent labor he preached it with his hands. He educated others in the same way that he had been educated by one regarded as the wisest of human teachers. As Paul worked quickly and skillfully with his hands, he related to his fellow workers the specifications Christ had given Moses in regard to the building of the tabernacle, as found in the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh chapters of Exodus. He repeated chapter after chapter to them, for his own and their benefit. He taught that supreme honor is to be given to God. He told them that the skill, genius, and wisdom brought into the work of building the tabernacle, were given by God to be used for His glory. He repeated the communications from God to Moses found in Ex. 35: 20, 35, and 36: 1-7.

After leaving Philippi, Paul went to Thessalonica, on the sea-coast. The history of his work there is recorded in the first and second chapters of first Thessalonians. He labored in the gospel and worked also with his hands. "We were gentle among you," he writes, "even as a nurse cherisheth her children; so being affectionately desirous of you, we were willing to have imparted unto you, not the gospel of God only, but also our own souls, because ye were

dear unto us. For ye remember, brethren, our labor and travail: for laboring night and day, because we would not be chargeable unto any of you, we preached unto you the gospel of God." He declares that if a man will not work, neither shall he eat, and by his own example he illustrates his teaching. He says, "Neither did we eat any man's bread for naught; but wrought with labor and travail day and night, that we might not be chargeable to any of you."

"And it came to pass, that, while Apollos was at Corinth, Paul having passed through the upper coasts came to Ephesus." Here he remained three years and six months, "disputing and persuading the things concerning the kingdom of God." Here he toiled at his craft also. He writes to the Corinthians, "For I think that God hath set forth us the apostles last, as it were appointed to death: for we are made a spectacle unto the world, and to angels, and to men. We are fools for Christ's sake, but ye are wise in Christ; we are weak, but ye are strong; ye are honorable, but we are despised. Even unto this present hour we both hunger and thirst, and are naked, and are buffeted, and have no certain dwelling place; and labor, working with our own hands, being reviled, we bless; being persecuted, we suffer it; being defamed, we entreat: we are made as the filth of the world, and are the offscouring of all things unto this day. I write not these things to shame you, but as my beloved sons I warn you. For though ye have ten thousand instructors in Christ, yet have ye not many fathers, for in Christ Jesus I have begotten you through the gospel."

Lifting up his toil-worn hands, Paul makes his appeal, "Ye yourselves know that these hands have ministered unto my necessity, and to them that were with me." Those hands speak to us with remarkable impressiveness.

Why did Paul, an apostle of the highest rank, spend on mechanical labor time which to all appearances might have been put to better account? Why did he not devote his time and strength to preaching the word? By laboring with his hands Paul was preaching the word. Thus he set an example which spoke against the sentiment then gaining influence, that the preaching of the gospel excused the minister from mechanical and physical labor. Paul knew that there were many who loved ease and indulgence much better than useful labor. He knew that if ministers neglected physical work, they would become enfeebled. He desired to teach young ministers that by working with their hands, they would become sturdy; their muscles and sinews would be strengthened.

The gospel of Christ is an educator. It teaches us not to pamper and indulge self and waste the

means that should be employed to extend the triumphs of the cross of Christ. There are ministers now dead whose lives would have been prolonged had they not yielded to the temptation to indulge appetite. When they should have eaten abstemiously, they were tempted to eat largely of rich food, though they knew that what they were eating could not be assimilated by the system, but would only be an extra burden to be gotten rid of in some way. The unnecessary food taken into the system poisoned the blood, and produced evils that resulted in disease.

The apostle states plainly that if a man does not work, if he does not use his physical powers, neither should he eat. The healthful and equal exercise of all the powers of the being is required to keep the living machinery in the best condition. He who would have a system unclogged by feebleness and disease must use every part of the system harmoniously. The muscles are not to be allowed to become weak through inaction, while the brain carries too large a share of the work. Each part of the human structure is to bear its burden.

Paul recognized physical work as composing a part of the education he was to give. He realized that his teaching would lack vitality if he did not keep all parts of the human machinery equally exercised. His labor to support himself and others should have been commended, rather than regarded as belittling to his position as a minister of the gospel.

The Greeks on the sea-coast were sharp traders. They had educated themselves to sharp practices in deal, and had come to believe that gain was godliness, and that an ability to acquire gain, whether by fair means or foul, was a reason why they should be honored. Paul was acquainted with their practices, and he would not give them a chance to say that he and his fellow laborers preached in order to be supported by the gospel. Although it was perfectly right for him to be supported in this way, for the laborer is worthy of his hire, yet he saw that if he was, the influence upon his fellow laborers and those to whom he preached would not be the best. Paul feared that if he lived by preaching the gospel, he might be suspected of selfish motives in doing his work. He must show that he was willing to engage in any useful labor. He would not give an excuse to demerit the work of the gospel by imputing motives of selfishness to those who preached the word. He would not give the sharp Grecians any occasion to hurt the influence of God's servants.

Paul reasoned, how could He teach the commandments, which required him to love God with heart, and soul, and ~~strength~~, and mind, and his

neighbor as himself, if he gave any one reason to think that he loved himself more than his neighbor or his God; that he followed the practices of the Grecians, trading sharply upon his office for the sake of gain, instead of following the principles of the gospel. How could he lead the people to Christ if he took all he possibly could from them? Paul decided that he would not give these keen, critical, unscrupulous money-traders occasion to suppose that God's servants were working as sharply and following as dishonest methods as they were.

The apostles talked and prayed over the matter, and decided that they would preach the gospel as it should be preached, in disinterested love for the souls perishing for want of knowledge. Paul said that he would work at tent-making, and that he would teach his fellow laborers to work with their hands, so that in an emergency they could support themselves. But some of his ministering brethren presented the inconsistency of such a course, saying that by so doing they would cheapen their influence as teachers of the gospel. The tenth chapter of second Corinthians records the difficulties Paul had to contend with and his vindication of his course, "Now I Paul, myself, beseech you by the meekness and gentleness of Christ, who in presence am base among you"—because he humbled himself to do mechanical work—"but being absent am bold toward you." He was about to speak decidedly. "Do ye look on things after the outward appearances? If any man trust to himself that he is Christ's, let him of himself think this again; that as he is Christ's, even so are we Christ's. But though I shouldst boast somewhat more of our authority, which the Lord hath given us for edification, and not for your destruction, I should not be ashamed." God had placed special honor upon Paul, and had called him to do a special work. He had given him visions. He had given him his credentials, and had laid upon him the most weighty responsibilities.

"That I may not seem as if I would terrify you by letters. For his letters, they say, are weighty and powerful; but his bodily presence is weak, and his speech contemptible. Let such an one think this, that, such as we are in work by letters when we are absent, such will we be also in deed when we are present. For we dare not make ourselves of the number, or compare ourselves with some that commend themselves: but they measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise." Paul could see evils coming into the church, and he declared, "I am jealous over you with Godly jealousy; for I have espoused you to one husband, that I may present

you as a chaste virgin to Christ. But I fear, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtlety, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ."



THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

ALLEN MOON

A few observations from one in attendance at the Conference, may be of interest to those remaining at home. The gathering of the Adventist people is near Takoma Park, a suburb of the city of Washington. From a natural standpoint the place of the encampment is indeed beautiful. In addition to what nature has provided, we have the Sanitarium, the Seminary building, and four dormitories situated in a complete circle enclosing about five acres of ground on the banks of the picturesque Sligo. The camp is also formed around the circle in the interval between and in the rear of the buildings. About three hundred people are accommodated in buildings, and the remainder in tents and in rooms in Takoma Park and the city.

The meetings are held in a large tent with a seating capacity of twelve hundred. The attendance of our people tests the capacity of the tent to its utmost. About three hundred fifty of these are regular delegates; more than one hundred are foreign. The present conference is truly a world's conference. Every great country on the earth is represented, and for the first time in the history of this people we have several foreign delegates rendering their reports through interpreters. One delegate related in a foreign tongue the story of his visit to a company of Sabbath-keepers numbering more than sixty, at the foot of the mountain on which the ark is said to have rested. This company is reported to be in full accord with the Word of God, and in complete harmony with the Adventist people and doctrines, although guided by the Bible alone. The reports contain many interesting statements revealing the difficulties under which people accept the truth in other lands, which make the difficulties in our home land appear very small indeed.

The devotional meetings so far have been of a remarkable character. "Nearer my God to Thee" appears to be the sentiment of all. Sister White spoke on Sabbath, the 15th, and this was the theme of her discourse, and seemed to be the burden of her mind: That the Lord is about to manifest Himself to His people is the expressed expectation of many present.

Further reports will be given as the meeting progresses.



Buy the truth, and sell it not.

LAKE UNION CONFERENCE

Address Given by the President of the Lake Union at the General Conference

This Union occupies the central position from which the truth radiated to all the world. There are still open doors in this field; loyal hearts still respond to the message, and the work is onward. Many of the older adherents still remain, although some have fallen asleep since our last meeting. The loyalty of all has been severely tested during the last quadrennial period, but the result has been that truth was exalted, organization strengthened, and the bond of union more firmly cemented. Few individuals have been overthrown by questionings and sophistry, and these few confined to a small circle. Beyond this, there are no evidences of disintegration.

A fair degree of success has attended the preaching of the message in this field. For example, one conference reports twelve hundred forty-one additions to churches in the past four years, while seven hundred ninety were dismissed in the same time. The majority of these have gone to other fields; some have been removed by death, but very few by apostasy. The same conference furnished twenty-two laborers for fields outside of the Lake Union in four years. Other conferences furnish similar reports.

In addition to the transfer of Ohio from the Lake Union to the Columbia Union Conference, and the corresponding reduction of membership, reports show a loss in the membership of the Union. This loss is principally due to one cause, removal. The reported exodus from one church alone was more than twelve hundred in the past four years. The Lake Union has furnished many laborers to the South and the regions beyond in recent years, and no doubt will continue to be a recruiting ground for the armies at the front. It also has within its own borders extensive fields for missionary operations in its great cities, the population of which increases at the rate of two hundred thousand annually. The commercial interests of this district attract thousands annually from the Old World. These speak all the principal languages of Europe and the Levant, and must be taken into account in our plans for work. The present population of nearly twelve million is destined to be greatly augmented, which calls for extensive plans and affords vast opportunity for Christian endeavor.

Since our people in this territory constitute something more than one thousand members to the million population, and because of the dearth in other lands, they have not confined their efforts wholly to the home field. It may be of

interest to know that the contributions of the Lake Union to the work in fields outside of its territory amounted to \$264,126.52, including that to the one hundred and fifty thousand dollar fund, all mission funds, Sabbath school offerings, missionary volunteer offerings, etc. The offerings for home work, in all departments, amounted to \$104,072.35. This includes money raised for sanitariums, schools, churches and home mission work other than that supported from the tithe.

In the same period the sales of literature in the Union amounted to \$222,989.30, including periodicals. The sale of subscription books has steadily increased during the entire period, and in localities where book sales have been greatest there is no evidence of demand declining; but on the contrary, the future promises greater success than at any time in the past. Many young men and women are entering the field as colporters, and still others are in training for work. The outlook is hopeful for a splendid army of laborers for the home mission field.

The educational department of our work is in a fairly prosperous condition. The school work is being reduced to a system. Besides Emmanuel Missionary College, we have seven academies and intermediate schools, and during the year 1908 more than two thousand youth and children were enrolled in the schools in all grades. The church school, the intermediate school, and the college are rapidly taking the place of the State schools to our people, and the time is not far distant when all the children under the care of Seventh-day Adventists in this field will be provided with educational advantages under Christian influence. If time should continue a few years more, an army of young people now in our schools, will be prepared to enter the great harvest field to do service for the Master. These are not of the class of the mentally overfed, but those that have received a three-fold training, thus fitting them for any field and work.



FINANCING THE GOSPEL WORK

WM. COVERT

The Responsibility of Ambassadorship

Jesus, praying to the Father, said, "As thou hast sent Me into the world, even so have I sent them [his disciples] into the world." John 17:18. Paul in writing on the same theme said, "We are ambassadors for Christ." 2 Cor. 5:20. He also says, "Our citizenship is in heaven." Phil. 4:20. R. V. Therefore the business of the Christian in this world is to look after the interest which heaven is endeavoring to promote in this realm. He should be loyal to the interests of the kingdom of heaven, for he is entrusted

with the very chiefest of heaven's work. The tithes and the offerings in his hands belong to the kingdom that sent him on his divine and royal mission. Will he dare to use any of heaven's funds for his own selfish purposes? What will heaven think of one of its ambassadors who will embezzle the money entrusted to his care, that should have been invested in evangelistic work for the purpose of saving sinners for whom the Son of God has died? Yea, what will the powers of heaven do with such a man? Can he who does such a deed still expect to be regarded as an honest, upright citizen of heaven? Have not the powers of darkness actually overcome such an one and taken him back into the service of the enemy?

Important Consideration

The Lord designs that the truth for this time shall be given to all the world as quickly as possible, and the work required to do this is so great that nothing short of a whole-hearted, faithful devotion to all its many interests will suffice to accomplish it.

Both Scripture and reason teach that man's service and offerings to God's cause shall correspond to the light of the truth which shines upon him. And to impress this truth upon His followers, Jesus in His lessons teaches, "Freely ye have received, freely give." Matt. 10:8. And again, "Unto whomsoever much is given of him shall much be required." Luke 12:48. A man's soul, like the lamp is lighted in order that it may shine, and as its penetrating rays dispel the darkness, many other souls are enabled to find and walk in the right path. Much truth given to a man places great responsibility upon him, and he must pass the truth he has to others else he himself can not long retain it in his own soul. The apostle was announcing the principle of impartation when he said, "He which soweth sparingly shall reap sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap bountifully." 2 Cor. 9:6. And certainly the man who does not sow seed in his field can not hope to reap a harvest from his soil.

If we allow covetousness to get control of us, and so become niggardly in our tithes and offerings, we can not keep courage and joy in our hearts, and will then become void of hope and Christian experience. But if, on the other hand, we cultivate a spirit of hearty, liberal service in gospel finance, the Lord will not fail to open wide the very windows of heaven and pour down copious showers of blessings upon us until the verdure of Christian experience will become like the tillage of a watered garden. In very truth when the divine commandments touching this subject are followed, the promised blessings

fall upon the obedient until all the receiving room is full and overflowing. Then the Lord's treasury will be provided with such abundance that there will be a surplus in every conference to supply the Mission Board for the accomplishment of the world wide work which the Lord has appointed us to do.

The serious reader knows what the Lord enjoins upon him since he has given attention to the things which have been herein set forth. He knows that God is the owner of all things in heaven and earth, and that the tithes and the first fruits of all legitimate increase belong to God. These things he does know, or can know, for the Bible evidence is so plain that the normal mind can not fail to see it. And he will know from this time forth that if he selfishly uses God's share of the income which he handles, that he is living in known violation of the plain obligations which are abundantly set forth in the Scriptures. The only consistent thing which the offender can do is to forthwith settle up his accounts with the Lord.

(To be continued.)



THE HOLY SPIRIT

A. G. DANIELLS

His Ministry

1. Strives with all men. Gen. 6:3; 7:51. "Christ's Object Lessons," p. 237.
2. Convinces of sin. John 16:7-9. "Special Testimonies," p. 3.
3. Leads to repentance. "Desire of Ages," p. 196. "Testimonies," Vol. 8, p. 64.
4. Converts the heart. John 3:5, 8; Gal. 4:29.
5. Works the death of self and sin. Rom. 8:1-14; "Desire of Ages," p. 191.
6. Causes the heart to surrender to God. "Desire of Ages," p. 192.
7. Transforms the life. 2 Cor. 3:3; "Desire of Ages," pp. 192, 196.
8. Brings the thoughts and desires into obedience to Christ. "Desire of Ages," p. 196.
9. Fills the heart of man with the love of God. Rom. 5:5; "Desire of Ages," p. 211.
10. Gives a sound mind and dignifies the man. 2 Tim. 1:7; "Desire of Ages," pp. 398-9.
11. Imparts the life and attributes of Christ. "Desire of Ages," pp. 964, 993.
12. Gives power for effectual service. Acts 1:8; 1 Thess. 1:5; Eph. 3:16-20; 1 Cor. 2:4; "Desire of Ages," p. 983.
13. Vitalizes one's talents. "Special Testimonies," No. 3, p. 23.
14. Gives efficiency to God's word. Eph. 6:17; "Special Testimonies," No. 3, p. 31.
15. Will give present day workers the success of Apostolic days. "Special Testimonies," No.

3, p. 38; "Testimonies for the Church," Vol. 7, p. 146.

16. Will raise the means required to finish God's work. "Special Testimonies," No. 3, p. 51.

17. Directs to fields of labor. Acts 16:6-10.



THE TOUCH OF THE MASTER

One morning, a number of years ago, in London, a group of people had gathered in a small auction shop for an advertised sale of fine old antiques and curios, writes the Rev. S. D. Gordon, in "Quiet Talks on Power." The auctioneer brought out an old, blackened, dirty-looking violin. He said, "Ladies and gentlemen, here is a remarkable old instrument I have the great privilege of offering you. It is a genuine Cremona, made by the famous Antonius Stradivarius himself. It is very rare and worth its weight in gold. What am I bid?" The people present looked at it critically; and some doubted the accuracy of the auctioneer's statements. They saw that it did not have the Stradivarius name cut in. And he explained that some of the earlier ones made did not have the name, and that some that did have the name cut in were not genuine. But he could assure them that this was genuine. Still the buyers doubted and criticised, as buyers have always done. Five guineas in gold were bid, but no more. The auctioneer perspired and pleaded. "It is ridiculous to think of selling such a rare violin for such a small sum," he said. But the bidding seemed hopelessly stuck there.

Meanwhile a man had entered the shop from the street. He was very tall and very slender, with very black hair, middle-aged, wearing a velvet coat. He walked up to the counter with a peculiar sidewise step, and, without noticing anybody in the shop, picked up the violin and was at once absorbed in it. He dusted it tenderly with his handkerchief, changed the tension of the strings, and held it up to his ear lingeringly, as though hearing something. Then putting the end of it up in position he reached for the bow, while the murmur ran through the little audience, "Paganini." The bow seemed hardly to have touched the strings when such a soft, exquisite note came out, filling the shop and holding the people spellbound. And as he played, the listeners laughed for very delight, and then wept for the fulness of their emotion. The men's hats were off, and they all stood in rapt reverence, as though in a place of worship. He played upon their emotions as he played upon the old, soil-begrimed violin.

"By and by he stopped. And, as they were released from the spell of the music, the people began clamoring for the violin. "Fifty guineas,"

"sixty," "seventy," "eighty," they bid in hot haste. And at last it was knocked down to the famous player himself for one hundred guineas in gold, and that evening he held a vast audience of thousands breathless under the spell of the music he drew from the old, dirty, blackened, despised, violin.

It was despised until the master player took possession. Its worth was not known. The master's touch revealed the rare value, and brought out the hidden harmonies. He gave the doubted little instrument its true place of high honor before the multitude. May I say softly, Some of us have been despising the worth of the man within. We have been bidding five guineas when the real value is immeasurably above that, because of the Master. Do not let us be underbidding God's workmanship.

The violin needed dusting, and readjustment of the strings, before the music came. Shall we not each of us yield this rarest instrument, his own personality, to the Master's hand?—Selected.



Educational

GRADUATING EXERCISES OF OTSEGO ACADEMY

The Otsego Academy closed its school year May 7. As a result of the hard work done by both teachers and students, the following named persons were graduated from the tenth grade:—

Alice Wehner, Susie Klose, Elsie Haughey, Geraldine Reefman, Harold Russell, Emmett Haughey, May Philo.

The graduating address was given by the writer on the evening of May 6 at the church, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Class day exercises were held in the school building on the last day of school, in which nearly all of the class took part, and were concluded with a marshmallow party given by Professor Garrett and Miss Howell. As a token of their appreciation of the work done by their teachers, the pupils presented Professor Garrett with a "Desire of Ages" and Miss Howell with a beautiful pen. All leave the school with pleasant memories of the past year's work. A part of the class will return to take the eleventh grade next year. Others will teach church school.

C. A. HANSEN.



"CHEERFULNESS is not always spontaneous; it is greatly a matter of habit, and bears cultivation. One who can contrive to bear a smiling face through a world where there are so many troubled hearts may unconsciously be a public benefactor."

Field Reports
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

SPRINGFIELD.—Last Sabbath afternoon, May 15, two willing souls were buried in baptism in Mildred Park, a suburb of this city, Elder Wight performing this ordinance.

While no great outward demonstration was witnessed, it was evident that the spirit of God was present as they thus signified their union with Christ and separation from the world; and those who heard them tell of their experience afterward could but know that the Lord had greatly blessed them in taking this step. Others are in preparation for this ordinance and expect to go forward soon.

MARY B. CRAIG.

TABLE MANNERS

"Yes, he is a fine fellow, but it is surprising, considering the family he belongs to, that he hasn't better table manners."

This frank comment concerning a young friend for whom we had been expressing our admiration, set us to wondering why it is that in so many families of genuine refinement, the table manners of the children receive so small a share of attention. Many parents seem to forget that the habits formed at the table are apt to follow one through life. The child that at home is allowed to "sup" his soup audibly, to "bolt" his meat and vegetables like a hungry brute, to take a quarter of a slice of bread at a mouthful, sitting meanwhile, perhaps, either lolling against the chair-back or with his elbow on the table, will inevitably mortify himself and his friends when he comes to "dine out."

Sometimes it happens that at breakfast the pressure of business and household cares leads to undue haste on the parents' part, thus giving additional license to the children. The mother's attention is confined to the pouring of the drink, and the father is too impatient to be at his office to take time to serve the steak and potatoes with the gracious mien that distinguishes him when guests are present, and children are quick to note the difference. Mrs. Nathanael Hawthorne, in a letter to her mother, recalls this reminiscence of her childhood:—

"At table what an impression of elegance and spirituality you made upon my mind by never being preoccupied with your own plate and food, so that I used to think *mothers* lived without eating as well as without sleep. I saw that you were taken up with supplying others with what they wished for, before they had time to find out

themselves. 'What elegant manners!' I used to feel, and so resolved to do so too."

Children's minds are like sensitized plants, and those about them little realize the ineffable impressions they are constantly receiving. Happy is the child who can find in its own loved home-circle pure and lofty ideas exemplified of every-day living.—*Selected.*



"GENIUS may have only one talent, but it makes the most of it."


Book Work
CANVASSERS' REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 7, 1909**East Michigan**

Canvasser	Book	Hrs	Ords	Value	Helps	Total
M. L. F. Harter	C. K.	2	1	\$ 1 00	\$ 85	\$ 1 85
H. H. McElmurry	C. K.	22	12	15 00	35	15 35
E. M. Fishell	D. R.	26	5	13 75	6 00	19 75
O. D. Kittle	D. R.	2	2	6 50	.....	6 50
		52	20	\$36 25	\$ 7 20	\$43 45

North Michigan

A. P. Friday	G. C.	57	8	24 00	.....	24 00
L. A. Pettibone	G. C.	32	7	23 25	.....	23 25
R. W. Coon	C. K.	21	10	12 00	4 40	16 40
C. C. Gross	C. K.	21	4	5 00	2 70	7 70
C. E. Matteson	C. O. L.	29	14	17 50	5 60	23 10
Mayme J. Hogan	C. K.	7	7	9 00	10	9 10
Frances Bourain	H. & H.	7	4	12 00	.....	12 00
Clara Stephens	H. & H.	3	3	12 00	.....	12 00
K. V. Bjork	D. R.	56	8	21 00	8 15	29 15
C. E. Sutton	B. F.	16	10	11 00	50	11 50
E. S. Williams, delivering	51	.....	12 05	.....	12 05	
F. M. Larson, delivering	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fred Osier, delivering	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
		839	75	\$158 80	\$21 45	\$180 25

Northern Illinois

A. Paulson	D. R.	23	6	\$ 16 50	\$ 3 60	\$ 20 10
D. H. Taylor	G. C.	44	20	63 00	10 20	73 20
N. L. Taylor	D. R.	36	24	71 00	10 20	81 20
J. S. Johnson	G. C.	44	8	24 00	60	24 60
J. R. Robson	G. C.	44	9	24 75	2 60	27 36
H. A. Tucker	H. M.	39	2	4 00	60	4 60
J. Hicks	G. C.	48	32	94 75	1 75	96 50
C. R. Puels	40	2	5 50	3 15	8 65	
H. A. Tucker	G. C.	26	2	5 50	6 60	12 10
		344	105	\$309 00	\$39 30	\$348 30

Southern Illinois

E. Jackson	B. R.	35	17	44 00	50	44 50
J. E. Dent	B. R.	61	29	79 75	11 95	91 70
J. L. Galbraith	B. R.	29	13	38 75	3 75	42 50
D. T. Olds	P. G. to H.	35	3	11 00	.....	11 00
T. B. House	G. C.	33	2	5 50	7 25	12 75
Mrs. T. B. House	Helps	13	.....	.....	3 00	3 00
W. E. Bailey	B. R.	29	4	7 50	60	8 10
LeRoy Knott	D. of A.	15	3	9 00	.....	9 00
		250	71	\$195 50	\$27 05	\$225 55

Wisconsin†

N. O. Kittleson	B. R.	35	14	39 50	4 50	44 00
Frank Halderson	B. R.	47	21	59 75	2 95	62 70
Frank Trowbridge	G. C.	26	8	26 50	2 50	29 00
Chris. Nelson	G. C.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	13 75	50	14 25
John Rasmussen	G. C.	21	6	16 50	4 50	21 00
Royal O. Brown	G. C.	12	1	2 75	1 00	3 75
A. W. Hibbard	B. R.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	26 75	3 00	29 75
Lizzie Keat	C. K.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	3 30	.....	3 30
F. E. Middlested		12	2	7 50	.....	7 50
		207 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	\$196 30	\$18 95	\$215 25

No. of agents, 42.....1192 $\frac{1}{2}$ 337 \$895 85 \$113 95 \$1009 80

*Two weeks. † Week ending April 30.

LAKE UNION HERALD.

LAKE UNION HERALD
ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE
**LAKE UNION CONFERENCE OF SEV-
ENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS**

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

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NOTICE

All manuscript intended for publication
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Lake Union Herald, 215 Dean Building,
South Bend, Indiana, instead of to an individual.
Edited matter may be sent direct
to Berrien Springs; all matter not edited
or typewritten should be sent to the office
at South Bend.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Emmanuel Missionary College

Miss Florence Howell has returnd to
her home in Berrien Springs to spend
her summer vacation.

A most valued addition has just
been made to the College library by a
set of Nelson's Encyclopedias.

Miss Alma J. Graf left us Tuesday for
her home near Plateau, New Mexico,
where she will spend the summer.

Miss Sadie Hogan of Hancock, Mich.,
and Miss Mary Chapin of Stanton, Mich.,
are the latest to join the College family.

Mr. Isaac Seitz made the College a
brief visit last Tuesday. He is now in
the printing business for himself in
Chicago.

Miss Rose Pringle went to Kalamazoo
last Wednesday where she and Miss Irene
Campbell will canvass for scholarships
this summer.

The Commencement address at the
Adelphian Academy, Holly, Mich., was
given Tuesday night by Prof. J. H.
Haughey.

Dr. Runck, who was prevented by
sickness from going with the other dele-
gates, left Monday for the General
Conference.

Mr. L. W. Browne has gone to Spring-
field, Ill., where he will engage in evan-
gelistic work. Mr Browne came here
three years ago and two years ago was
with Elder Babcock in West Africa.

Mr. C. V. Corkham, a former student
who has been teaching the church
school at Peoria, Ill., was with us dur-
ing Commencement week and has now
gone to Chicago. He is planning to
return in the fall.

Mr. Mooney and wife, of South Bend,
Ind., made the College a short visit last
week. Mr. Mooney represents the "Big

Four" Printing Ink Co., Battle Creek,
Mich., manufacturers of the finest print-
ing inks made. Their Boxer Black ink
is used on the HERALD.

★ ★
General Conference Notes

Interest in the General Conference of
Seventh-day Adventists appears to be
quite extensive throughout this country.
The associated press is giving out daily
reports of considerable length, and its
agent has secured photographs of
grounds and delegates, for use in the
newspapers of the land; also the local
press is giving full daily reports.

Although having passed the limit of
fourscore years, Sister White is able to
speak with her usual power and earnestness.
On Monday the 17th, she ad-
dressed the foreign delegation, inspiring
courage in the Lord, and assuring all of
His presence with the faithful missionary.
Great interest was manifested.

The first week of the conference was
devoted almost exclusively to the hearing
of reports from foreign fields. These
were replete with thrilling incidents,
wonderful accounts of progress in connec-
tion with the opening of new fields, and
numerous calls in advance of the present
line of battle. The vast congregation
present at every conference meeting
manifests intense interest, sitting for
hours while these reports are being pre-
sented. It is safe to say that if all our
people could enjoy the privilege of
listening to the soul-stirring utterances
of some of the laborers of other lands,
they would be enthusiastic converts to
the cause of foreign missions.

The commissary department of the
General Conference would interest you,
were you on the grounds. It is con-
ducted in a large pavilion made of cot-
ton, with an addition made of wood for
kitchen. The supplies are hauled to the
camp by team from the city of Washing-
ton, seven miles away. When we con-
sider that about one thousand people are
fed in the restaurant, we may have some
conception of the amount of provisions
necessary. Meals are served on the
European plan, or in other words,
the service is *a la carte*. But in-
stead of the people being served
by waiters, each person, with tray in
hand, serves himself from large coun-
ters provided with filled dishes of warm
and cold foods. When the tray is filled,
the individual goes to a table, many of
which are placed within the large tent.

Five hundred people may be seen help-
ing themselves to the well prepared
food at one time. The culinary depart-
ment is largely under the management
of people of West Michigan. None go
hungry, notwithstanding the magnitude
of the work.

ALLEN MOON.

★ ★
"ENJOY the littles of every day."

Financial Statement

of the West Michigan Conference for
April, 1909.

African Missions	\$ 2 00
Accommodation Account.....	2 36
Birthday Offerings	16
Bills Receivable	400 00
Bills Payable	750 00
Colored Work	5 10
Emmanuel Missionary College Fund..	51 58
Expense	2 00
General Fund.....	27 63
Interest and Discount.....	18 40
Library, Laboratory, and Tel. Fund ..	5 75
Missionary Volunteer Dep't	2 00
Mission Board.....	64 02
'One per cent Fund.....	21 03
Otsego Academy.....	683 00
Orphan and Aged.....	190 92
Oakwood School and So. Miss. Soc....	20 00
Sabbath-school Offerings	384 93
Southern Field.....	5 00
Self-denial Fund	4 07
Southern Illinois Conference Fund.....	5 00
Thanksgiving Ingathering	27 19
Tithe.....	3858 73
Religious Liberty Fund	23 20
Weekly Offerings.....	92 56
Total.....	\$ 6646 63

★ ★

West Michigan Tract Society.

On Account.....	\$ 338 84
Merchandise.....	57 73
Expense	64
Total.....	\$ 397 21

★ ★

Notices.

Reading Notices will be charged for at
the rate of seventy-five cents for forty-
five words or less; each additional word,
initial, or group of figures, three cents
extra.

★ ★

Mechano-Light-Electro-Therapy

Using nature's remedies for curing
curable diseases. VIOLET RAY Lamps
up to 6,000 c. p., Electric Baths, Me-
chanical Swedish, Vibra and Hand
Massage. X-Ray, Static, Faradic and
Galvanic Electricity. 16 years experi-
ence. If you are in need of any of
these treatments it will pay you to in-
vestigate. The prices are right. Prof.
T. H. Midgley, care of The Michigan
Sanitarium, 125-129 E. South St., I. O.
O. F. Building, Kalamazoo, Mich.

★ ★

For Sale

Twenty acre farm, two and one-half
miles S. E. of Berrien Springs, four
miles S. E. of College Farm. No im-
provements, but has excellent site for
house. Sand loam soil, best of grain
and fruit land. Price \$1200 and on easy
terms... Address E. WELLS,

Berrien Springs.

★ ★

A HAPPY man or woman is a better
thing to find than a five-pound note.—
Robert Louis Stevenson.

Lake Union Herald

"In due season we shall reap, if we faint not"

VOL. I

BERRIEN SPRINGS, MICH., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1909

No. 31

Lake Union Conference Directory

Office Address, 215 Dean Building, South Bend, Ind.
President, ALLEN MOON. Office Address.
Vice-President, S. E. WIGHT, 300 West Allen Street, Springfield, Ill.
Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. EDWARDS. Office Address.
Educational Secretary, W. E. STRAW, Berrien Springs, Mich.
Field Agent and Missionary Sec'y, J. B. BLOSSER, Berrien Springs, Mich.
Medical Secretary, R. M. CLARK, M. D., Moline, Ill.

Executive Committee.

ALLEN MOON,	MORRIS LUKENS,	J. J. IRWIN,
S. E. WIGHT,	C. McREYNOLDS,	W. E. STRAW,
W. H. EDWARDS,	A. G. HAUGHEY,	O. J. GRAF,
WM. COVERT,	E. K. SLADE,	J. B. BLOSSER.

OUT OF TOUCH

Only a smile; yes, only a smile
That a woman o'erburdened with grief
Expected from you. 'Twould have given her relief,
For her heart ached sore the while;
But weary and cheerless she went away,
Because, as it happened, that very day
You were "out of touch" with your Lord.

Only a word; yes, only a word
That the Spirit's small voice whispered, "Speak;"
But the worker passed onward, unblessed and weak,
Whom you were meant to have stirred
To courage, devotion, and love anew,
Because when the message came to you
You were "out of touch" with your Lord.

Only a note; yes, only a note
To a friend in a distant land,
The Spirit said "Write;" but then you had planned
Some different work, and you thought
It mattered little. You did not know
'Tould have saved a soul from sin and woe:
You were "out of touch" with your Lord.

Only a song; yes, only a song
That the Spirit said, "Sing to-night;
Thy voice is thy Master's by purchased right."
But you thought, "'Mid this motley throng
I care not to sing of the city of gold;'"
And the heart that you might have reached grew cold:
You were "out of touch" with your Lord.

Only a day; yes, only a day;
But, O! can you guess, my friend,
Where the influence reaches, and where it will end,
Of the hours you have frittered away?
The Master's command is, "Abide in Me;"
And fruitless and vain will your service be
If "out of touch" with your Lord. —*Rays of Light.*



THE AIM OF OUR SCHOOL WORK

MRS. E. G. WHITE

We are rapidly nearing the final crisis in this world's history, and it is important that we understand that the educational advantages offered by our schools are not to be such as are offered

by the schools of the world. Neither are we to follow the routine of worldly schools. The instruction given in Seventh-day Adventist schools is to be such as to lead to the practice of true humility. In speech, in dressing, in diet, and in the influence exerted, is to be the simplicity of true godliness.

Our teachers need to understand the work that is to be done in these last days. The education given in our schools, in our churches, in our sanitaria, should present clearly the great work to be accomplished. The need of weeding from the life every worldly practice that is opposed to the teachings of the Word of God, and of supplying their place with deeds that bear the mark of the divine nature, should be made clear to the students of all grades. Our work of education is ever to bear the impress of the heavenly, and thus reveal the excellency of divine instruction above that of the learning of the world.

To some this work of entire transformation may seem impossible. But if this were so, why go to the expense of attempting to carry on a work of Christian education at all? Our knowledge of what true education means is to lead us ever to seek for strict purity of character. In all our association together we are to bear in mind that we are fitting for transfer to another world; the principles of heaven are to be learned, the superiority of the future life to this impressed upon the mind of every learner. Teachers who fail to bring this into their work of education, fail of having a part in the great work of developing character that can meet the approval of God.

The last work of the prophet Elijah was to visit all the schools of the prophets in Israel, and to give the students divine instruction. This he did, and then ascended to the heavenly courts in a chariot of fire. As the world in this age comes more and more under the influence of Satan, the true children of God will desire more and more to be taught of Him. Teachers should be employed who will give a heavenly mould to the characters of the youth. Under the influence of such teachers, foolish and unessential practices will be exchanged for habits and practices befitting the sons and daughters of God.

As wickedness in the world becomes more

pronounced, and the teachings of evil are more fully developed and widely accepted, the teachings of Christ are to stand forth exemplified in the lives of converted men and women. Angels are waiting to co-operate in every department of the work. This has been presented to me again and again. At this time, the people of God, the truly converted men and women, under the training of faithful teachers, are to be learning the lessons that the God of heaven values.

The most important work for our educational institutions to do at this time is to set before the world an example that will honor God. Holy angels through human agencies are to supervise the work, and every department is to bear the mark of divine excellence. Let the Word of God be made the chief book of study, that the students may learn to live by every word that Christ has given.

All our health institutions, all our publishing houses, and all our institutions of learning are to be conducted more and more like the divine model that has been given. When Christ is recognized as the head of all our working forces, more and more thoroughly will our institutions be cleansed from every common, worldly practice. The show and the pretense, and many of the exhibitions that in the past have had a place in our schools will find no place there when teachers and students seek to carry out God's will on earth as it is done in heaven. Christ, as the chief working agency, will mould and fashion characters after the divine order; and teachers and students, realizing that they are preparing for the higher school in the courts of God, will put away many things that are now thought to be necessary, and will magnify and follow the methods of Christ.

Into all to which the Christian sets his hand should be woven the thought of the life eternal. If the work performed is agricultural or mechanical in its nature, it may still be after the pattern of the heavenly. It is the privilege of the preceptors and teachers of our schools to reveal in all their works the leading of the Spirit of God. Through the grace of Christ every provision has been made for the perfecting of Christlike characters, and God is honored when His people in all their social and business dealings reveal the principles of heaven.

The Lord gave an important lesson to His people in all ages when to Moses on the Mount He gave instruction regarding the building of the tabernacle. In that work He required perfection in every detail. Moses was proficient in all the learning of the Egyptians; he had a knowledge of God, and God's purposes had been revealed to him in visions; but he did not know how to engrave and embroider.

Israel had been held all their days in the bondage of Egypt, and although there were ingenious men among them, they had not been instructed in the curious arts which were called for in the building of the tabernacle. They knew how to make bricks, but they did not understand how to work in gold and silver. How was the work to be done? Who was sufficient for these things? These were questions that troubled the mind of Moses.

Then God Himself explained how the work was to be accomplished. He signified by name the persons He desired to do a certain work. Bezaleel was to be the architect. This man belonged to the tribe of Judah,—a tribe that God delighted to honor.

"And the Lord spake unto Moses saying, See, I have called by name Bezaleel, the son of Uri, the son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah: and I have filled him with the Spirit of God, in wisdom and in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship, to devise cunning works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass, and in cutting of stones, to set them, and in carving of timber, to work in all manner of workmanship.

"And I, behold I have given with him Aholiab, the son of Ahisamach, of the tribe of Dan: and in the hearts of all that are wise-hearted I have put wisdom, that they may make all that I have commanded thee. The tabernacle of the congregation, and the ark of the testimony, and the mercy seat that is thereupon, and all the furniture of the tabernacle, and the table and his furniture, and the pure candlestick with all his furniture, and the altar of incense, and the altar of burnt offering with all his furniture, and the laver and his foot, and the cloths of service, and the holy garments for Aaron the priest, and the garments of his sons, to minister in the priest's office, and the anointing oil, and sweet incense for the holy place: according to all that I have commanded thee shall they do."

The Lord demands uprightness in the smallest as well as the largest matters. Those who are accepted at last as members of the heavenly courts, will be men and women who here on earth have sought to carry out the Lord's will in every particular, who have sought to put the impress of heaven upon their earthly labors. In order that the earthly tabernacle might represent the heavenly it must be perfect in all its parts, and it must be in the smallest detail like the pattern in the heavens. So it is with the characters of those who are finally accepted in the sight of heaven.

The Son of God came down to earth that in Him men and women might have a representation of the perfect character which alone God

could accept. Through the grace of Christ every provision has been made for the salvation of the human family. It is possible for every transaction entered into by those who claim to be Christians to be as pure as were the deeds of Christ. And the soul who accepts the virtues of Christ's character and appropriates the merits of His life, is as precious in the sight of God as was his own beloved Son. Sincere and uncorrupted faith are to Him as gold and frankincense and myrrh, the gifts of the wise men to the Child of Bethlehem, and the evidence of their faith in Him as the promised Messiah.



FINANCING THE GOSPEL WORK

WM. COVERT

(Concluded)

Where to Pay the Tithe

The tithe is to be brought into the Lord's storehouse, so that the proper disposition may be made of the funds. The Lord is concerned about where the tithes are paid. Some have concluded that they can put the Lord's money into such interests and such hands as they themselves may select, and so do not pay it into the regular treasury, where it belongs. This is a very irregular and improper way of doing business, for the Lord has an organized work, and a business management connected with it, which is appointed to receive and disburse His funds. It is therefore proper that the whole tithe and the specific offerings be paid into the regular treasury. When this is done, it can be handled according to the gospel plan of co-operation. The instruction given in Mal. 3:7-10 not only requires all the tithes to be paid, but they are to be brought "into the storehouse," the place appointed for the reception of these funds. Obedience to this injunction will prevent confusion, and will place the funds in the hands of the organized conference, which is endeavoring to unify the work and distribute the labor in harmony with the world wide gospel commission.

When to Pay It

There are business principles associated with the work of a Christian conference which must be recognized by all who are entrusted with its interests. Because the workers in the various departments of the conference receive their financial support from the treasury department, there is need of promptness and regularity on the part of all who pay tithes. The plan is to settle with the workers at the close of each month. For this reason the tithes and other money designed for this purpose should be received in good time, so that the treasury will not be embarrassed for funds. Members should

hand these funds to the church treasurer, that this officer may forward the same to the conference treasurer, thus preventing delay in the settlement.

The tithes and offerings from farm and garden products should not be held for long periods. Neither should wage earners or persons engaged in business, delay the passing of the Lord's share to the place where it belongs; for the various workers who receive support from these funds are not situated so that they can wait a long while for their stated allowance. Cheerfulness, promptness, and a hearty liberality should be encouraged by all.

The Adversary Instructs His Forces

Satan, in his extreme opposition to the Lord, His cause and people, gives the following advice to the powers of darkness: "Go, make the possessors of lands and money drunk with cares. If you can make them place their affections upon these things, we shall have them yet. They may profess what they please, only make them care more for money than for the success of Christ's kingdom or the spread of the truths we hate. Present the world before them in the most attractive light, that they may love and idolize it. We must keep in our ranks all the means of which we can gain control. The more means the followers of Christ devote to His service, the more will they injure our kingdom by getting our subjects. . . Discourage and dishearten their ministers; for we hate them. Present every plausible excuse to those who have means, lest they hand it out. Control the money matters if you can, and drive their ministers to want and distress. This will weaken their courage and zeal. Battle every inch of ground. Make covetousness and love of earthly treasures the ruling traits of their character. As long as these traits rule, salvation and grace stand back. Crowd every attraction around them, and they will be surely ours. And not only are we sure of them, but their hateful influence will not be exercised to lead others to heaven. When any shall attempt to give, put within them a grudging disposition, that it may be sparingly."— "Early Writings," page 266, new edition.

The Lord Admonishes His People

In view of the worldly and financial snares which Satan has set, the Lord says to His people: "Take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness, and cares of this life, and so that day come upon you unawares. For as a snare shall it come on all that dwell on the face of the whole earth. Watch ye therefore, and pray that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these

things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man." Luke 21:34-36.

And the advice to us is: "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God. When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory." Col. 3:1-4.



THE HOLY SPIRIT

A. G. DANIELLS

Our Need

1. As the Father sent Christ into the world so Christ sends us into the world. John 20:21, 22.
2. Never man spake like Christ. John 7:46.
3. The people wondered at His gracious words. Luke 4:22.
4. Multitudes astonished at His doctrine or teaching. Matt. 7:28, 29.
5. Glorified God because of power given to men. Matt. 9:8.
6. Whence hath this man this wisdom and these mighty works. Matt. 13:54, 55.
7. I can, of myself, do nothing. John 5:30.
8. I do nothing of myself. John 8:28.
9. The words I speak unto you, I speak not of myself. John 14:10.
10. He whom God hath sent speaks God's words. John 3:34; 17:7, 8.
11. I do the works given me by my Father. John 5:36; 9:4; 14:10.
12. The Spirit of the Lord is upon me because He hath sent me to preach the gospel. Luke 4:18.
13. God anointed Jesus with the Holy Ghost and with power. Acts 10:38.
14. Holy Spirit is the Spirit of wisdom and power. Isa. 11:1-3; Acts 1:8.
15. *Receive ye the Holy Ghost.* John 20:21, 22; Eph. 5:18.
16. The promise and fulfillment not appreciated and realized as they should be. "Christ's Object Lessons," p. 328.
17. This is what is needed now. "Testimonies," Vol. 8, p. 168; Vol. 6, p. 266.
18. This is our strength. "Testimonies," Vol. 7, p. 213.



CHILD-WIVES AND WIDOWS IN INDIA.

India has been called a nation of children. Motherhood at the age of ten or twelve is not infrequent. How the thought strikes terror to the mothers in the home land, and their whole soul rebels, and they say, Has not the Indian mother any love for her child to give her in

marriage so young? The Indian women have hearts just as loving and just as tender and fond as any mother, yet they are taught this as their religion, and if their daughters are not married at an early age, they will suffer "great pains" in the future state.

So the wee little brides are often sent away from their father's house when they are only ten or twelve. Often they have never seen their husband's face until their wedding-day, when their loving home is exchanged for one of tyranny, ruled by an over-bearing mother-in-law. In some cases the new home becomes nothing more than a prison-house, and the little bride leaves it not until the day of her death. The condition of keeping the women shut in brings about a sad condition for the bright, active little child-brides.

When the Mohammedans went to India, they carried the custom of keeping their women in seclusion, and often they compelled a beautiful Hindu woman to leave her household and join theirs. This greatly enraged the Hindu people, and for protection they adopted the same custom of keeping their women shut in, and it soon became a disgrace to be seen by any man excepting those of their own household. It is estimated that fully one-third of the women of India live this shut-in life.

When we see the misery and suffering that these customs bring, we get a little glimpse of the awfulness of these heathenish practices. No matter how ill a Hindu or Mohammedan woman may be, their husbands would be everlastingly disgraced if their wives were seen by a gentleman physician. In extreme cases, they may take their pulse if the patient is kept screened behind a curtain, but this is the limit of the examination. There is a saying that a Mohammedan man will blush ten times before he allows his wife to put her tongue through a slit in the curtain to show the physician just how ill she is.

These things seem ridiculous, and yet they are facts that bring misery and suffering to these shut-in women, and all over India one is constantly confronted with heart-rending examples of utter neglect in times of illness when the tenderest care and attention are required, and one of the saddest things is that these poor people follow these customs from a religious sense of duty. The Indian people are a religious people; they are said to "eat religiously and sleep religiously." So they follow these customs carefully, and yet their hearts rebel at some of these things, and when approached about them, they will say, "How can we help it? This is our fate. It was written in our foreheads. Our fathers did thus, and what was good for our fathers is good for us."

We have seen very touching scenes in the parting of parents with their children, and the bitterness of the little bride in being snatched from the loving care of her mother. One dear old man in parting with his daughter was very much overcome, and when we offered sympathy and encouragement, he said, "How can I help but grieve? She is the child of my youth." He asked us to pray to our God to protect and guard his child.

So anxious are the Indian fathers and mothers to marry their children that they will give a little child of ten to an old man of sixty. So the little wee bride is often a widow at ten or twelve. Fourteen thousand children are found to be baby widows under four years of age, and sixty thousand are widows between five and nine years of age, and widowhood in India is so different from widowhood in our enlightened land. To a widow in America, our heart goes out in love and tender sympathy for her bereavement, but not so in India. When a wife is left a widow there it is supposed that she is the cause of her husband's death, and that for some sin of hers, he has been taken away. From the day of his death, the wife, no matter how young, is considered an outcast, and her very presence an omen of future ill.

We once visited a little Indian queen who was much better favored than the ordinary widow, as her husband's station in life left her a beautiful home, to which she brought her own father and mother. When we visited her one day we remarked on her blessings and how much more favored she was than her Indian sisters in general. Her beautiful countenance saddened, and she replied, "Ah, *mem-sahib*, the joyful things are all removed from my life." And so it was, though her husband's home was beautiful, yet she could not get out and enjoy the outside world and its freedom. There was always hung over her the stigma of being a widow and the direct cause of her husband's death.

These conditions in India have come as the result of heathenism. The beautiful home-life we find in our own land has simply come as the result of following God's word. Our fathers and mothers have been surrounded by Christian influences and the freedom that comes from obedience to God's word. India's hope for its 150,000,000 women comes in accepting the Gospel call. There are many who have found the Saviour, and to such homes there have come a new life and a bettering of conditions. There are today in India loyal women who have forsaken their idols of wood and stone and in return have given their lives to the bettering of their Indian sisters. The Gospel, like the little grain of mustard seed, has commenced to unfold in the

lives of these dear women, and as the result some homes in India are beginning to see the blessedness of the Christ-life and are faithful unto death. One poor woman who had learned to love Jesus died with a Bible under her head. Her priest came and sought to minister heathen services and wished her to take dying powders. These she refused in spite of angry look and word, but till death she was faithful, and to many of these women shut in from the outside world will come the words, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."—Selected.

THE ANXIETY DEPARTMENT

"I do not need to do any worrying in this life," said one friend, good-naturedly, to another; "my wife attends to the anxiety department in our household." We are quite sure that this particular friend does not suffer, but we have an impression that in many households this "anxiety department" is overfilled. Worrying, if indulged, gets to be a passion; and just as some persons with unconscious irony say they "enjoy poor health," so there are others who are never quite happy unless they are miserable over some real or imaginary trouble.

If they made only themselves miserable it would not be of so much consequence; but the fact is, they frequently succeed in annoying and exasperating other people who do not enjoy being miserable. There is no pleasure in worrying all by one's self. Somebody else must be dragged into the anxious circle to make the enjoyment complete. Another unfortunate thing about this anxiety department—it is constantly enlarging.

It begins, perhaps, with the baby's croup, but it extends its domain until it takes in all the children and the husband and servants and the whole neighborhood; so that neighbor Jones cannot hang out her clothes on Tuesday, instead of Monday, and neighbor Brown cannot go out to the barn ten minutes later in the morning than is his wont, without giving occasion for anxiety and remark.

We acknowledge that undue anxiety is often but an excrescence on other most admirable qualities,—care and thoughtfulness, and loving self-sacrifice,—but on that account it is even the more to be avoided; a flaw in an otherwise perfect gem is the more noticeable. Let all curtail the anxiety department.—Selected.

HOMES are like harps, of which one is finely carved and bright with gilding, but ill-tuned and jarring the air with its discords; while another is old and plain and worn, but from its cords float strains that are a feast of music.

Educational

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOUNTAIN HEAD, TENNESSEE

Knowing that many of our people are becoming interested in the Southern field, and especially in the work that is being done by the self-supporting schools, I have thought that a letter to a few of my friends, telling them something of what we have done at Fountain Head, might open the way for some to go "a warfare at his own charges" in this needy field. All that I shall say is with the hope that by presenting some of the conditions to be met in starting a farm school, and by telling how we have, in part at least, met and mastered these problems, others will be helped to engage in the same line of work.

I shall not take space to quote testimonies that have been written in behalf of this work, for I feel that all have read enough to be convinced that the time has come for many who are now doing practically no missionary work to enter the harvest field without a salary. I shall say, however, that at a convention of self-supporting workers held at Madison, Tenn., April 23 and 24, Sister White spoke very highly of the progress of that school and of the establishing of the smaller schools. It has been only about eighteen months since we bought our place at Fountain Head. At that time the farm was in a very bad condition. Sassafras, which is a pest in the South, reigned as king in most of the fields. The fences, which were of rails, were so badly worn with age that the stock could easily range from one field to another. The house, an old structure of the Southern type, was built by a man who did not consider the cost before beginning. It was finished neither within nor without. The farm had long since been known as a worn-out-place, and many told us that we were foolish for buying it. It was said that two families had already starved out on the place and that "you alls" will soon have a like experience. We purchased the place, not because we liked it, but because we recognized the condition of the people in the locality and believed it would be possible to do something for them.

The Lord has blessed in our work. The fields, which were considered almost useless, have been turned into fruitful gardens. The fences have been replaced by better ones, and the house has gradually undergone a change until it is quite comfortable.

We had been on the place only a short time when we were asked to have school for some of

our neighbors' children. We started some night classes which were regularly attended. This developed into a day school which was conducted in the old house for two months, with an average attendance of twenty-two. We soon erected a school building and continued our work until spring. The parents were delighted with the progress of their children and are anxiously awaiting our opening this fall.

The pupils were taught not only the common branches, but were given instruction in industries, such as fruit-growing and carpentry with the boys, and sewing and dressmaking with the girls. Beside this, good work was done in the study of the Bible. Some children who had never read a line in the Bible became quite familiar with whole books of the sacred Word and carried the truth home to the parents.

Our school is growing daily in the estimation of the people, and within many hearts are being implanted seeds of truth. We feel that the Lord is directing our work and that He will give us many souls for our hire.

Elder W. C. White visited us a few weeks ago and expressed his appreciation of what is being done. He stated that the work of the small farm schools is that which his mother has been looking forward to for years.

I have spoken only of our work at this place. There are a number of schools which have been started within the past two years that are having equally as good an experience. What has been done in these places will be duplicated in hundreds of localities throughout the South until this field is thoroughly worked. The movement is started and it cannot be stopped because it is of God.

Do you not want to have a part in this? There are many farms that can be purchased at a low price in localities where those of limited education can do effective missionary work. The field is ripe and must be harvested. It is possible for hundreds of Seventh-day Adventist lay-members to enter this field and be efficient workers in gathering souls for the Lord. These poor souls are starving for a knowledge of God."

Praying that the Lord may lay upon many the burden of this work, I am

Yours for truth,
B. N. MULFORD.

○ ○ ○

Show me a father who fences his home around with God's commandments, and lights it up with domestic comforts and pleasures, and anchors himself to his home, and I will show you the best kind of restraint from dangerous evening resorts.

○ ○ ○

A GREAT deal is learned by being too busy to hear busybodies.

SPECIAL TOPICS DISCUSSED BY THE RELIGIOUS LIBERTY DEPARTMENT AT THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

The subject, "The Fundamental Principles of Religious Liberty," was enthusiastically discussed by many leading men. "Sunday Legislature and the Laboring Man" was another topic receiving attention at one meeting of this department. The prevailing sentiment was that Sunday legislation is unnecessary to secure adequate rest for the laboring man. "The Importance of the Public Press in Teaching the Principles of Liberty" received its share of attention and interest, one hour being devoted to its consideration. The leading speaker in favor of the use of the public press was J. S. Wightman. "Religious Liberty Campaigns, and How to Conduct Them" was presented by K. C. Russell and J. O. Corliss. The discussion was very animated. "How to Work with the State Legislature" came in for a measure of the time of the department, J. G. Lamson taking the leading part, followed by C. H. Edwards and S. B. Horton. "When Arrested for Sunday Labor, How Shall We Plead, Guilty, or Not Guilty?" provoked earnest and lengthy discussion, led by Wm. Healey, Judge Holbrook, and others. The sentiment on this subject was somewhat divided, and in the end left the individual free to follow the leading of the Spirit. "The Value of Exemption Clauses in Sunday Laws, and Attitude toward Them." was another topic of interest, but one on which there was not entire agreement of sentiment. All agreed, however, that it is not the part of wisdom to oppose legislatures in enacting these exemptions, but in no case should we labor to secure their enactment. It was further agreed that we should seek the repeal of existing laws by all legitimate means. J. O. Corliss and E. T. Russell were the leading advocates. The topic, "What Should Be Our Attitude toward the Laws for the Closing of the Saloon on Sunday," was presented by C. P. Bollman, who is a strong advocate of the theory that half a loaf is better than none. Many held that laws and ordinances for closing the saloon on Sunday are a compromise with crime; that it is equivalent to saying to the saloon-keeper, You may pursue your work of making criminals six days in the week, if you will only respect the Sunday institution; and that, in fact, the closing of the saloons on Sunday is not in the interest of the temperance cause, and therefore does not enlist our interest in its behalf.

A. M.



HE is happiest who renders those of his own household happy.

A SOUTHERNER ON NEGRO FARM LABOR

The following encouraging and significant words are quoted from an address by Judge E. H. Calloway, of Augusta, Ga. They doubtless correctly represent the views of the majority of the better class of Southern white men:—

"If the present system of landlord and tenant continues, the negroes must be taught and instructed how to farm intelligently, or they must be displaced by white tenants supplied by immigration. Speaking for myself, with the present lights before me, and from the experience of other sections of our country, I prefer first to experiment with an effort to improve the negro as a farm laborer, cropper, and tenant, rather than experiment with that class of foreign labor which comes from the poorer and lower classes of European monarchies, where centuries of tyranny and oppression have thoroughly imbued them with a hatred of all forms of government, and where anarchy and nihilism form a part of their religion. This government of the people, by the people, and sometimes, unfortunately, by the mob, may prove rather a dangerous soil in which to plant the unknown vagaries and fanaticisms of the laboring classes from the old world."

"I believe that our present labor can be greatly improved. At least it is well worth our while to make a tremendous effort in that direction. If the negro is not a successful farmer, it is not altogether his fault. He has been working our mules and ploughing our lands and hoeing our cotton all of his life, and we owe it to him, as well as to our own interests, to teach him the best methods of farming."

"It is by no means true that all the negroes are failures as farmers. Many of them have their own farms and stock, make good crops, improve their places, display great thrift and industry, pay their debts promptly, and make good citizens. Many of them make good tenants—the best we can get. There are many good negro farm hands working the farm lands all over the South who are industrious, faithful, and easy to control."

"We are apt to allow our impatience with one trifling negro to cause us to make condemnatory speeches and remarks of the whole race, when, deep down in our Southern hearts, we feel no such animosity. But it requires no courage to abuse the negro, and we often do ourselves a great injustice by remaining silent and failing to challenge the fliprant and wholesale abuse and denunciation which we sometimes hear from the lips of demagogues, hurled at the whole negro race. It is not because we endorse the unworthy sentiments, nor for lack of courage that we Southern people hold our tongues at such times, but rather because we rely upon the conservatism of our people not to be influenced by such people."

"I sometimes wonder what the better element of the negroes must think of us and of our sense of justice and right when we allow these speeches to go unchallenged. But with rare and only individual exceptions the occurrences provoke no visible resentment and our relations remain as before. I suppose they understand us, just as we understand them, for deep down in our hearts there is a kindly feeling between the Southern white and the Southern negro."—*The Southern Workman.*



LESSER things will drop out, as the hand closes upon the larger duty or the greater blessing. Just as the hand that reaches out to grasp the great strong oak lets go its hold on the blade of grass it had gathered.



A SUNNY temper gilds the blackest cloud.

LAKE UNION HERALD

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† †

Are You Coming to Summer School?

If so, then be sure to write, stating what subjects you are planning to study. We need to know how many we must provide for and what classes will need to be organized. Prospects are good for a large, strong school. Address all correspondence to

O. J. GRAF,
Berrien Springs, Mich.

† †

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Emmanuel Missionary College

Mr. Fred Green, lately from Cedar Lake, made a brief call last week. He and Mrs. Green are now located at Otsego.

We trust our readers are giving the careful attention to the studies on "The Holy Spirit" that their importance demands.

The carpentry work on the new steam laundry is almost finished, and the equipment will probably be installed in the near future.

After spending two weeks at her home in Mendon, Michigan, Mrs. E. D. Nyman has returned to the College to resume her duties as matron.

Miss Etta J. Emery, who has been cook at the College the past year, is spending the two weeks before the opening of Summer School at her home near West Olive, Michigan.

Brother Roscoe Garret, who has had charge of the intermediate school at Otsego the past year, has lately moved his family here. He occupied part of the time at our last Young People's meeting.

Three of the large brick chimneys in the Ladies' Dormitory have been torn down, and much of the work on the basement which is to contain the new

dining-room, kitchen and serving rooms, has already been completed.

Mr. Kenneth Wood and Mr. Victor Bjork, two of the recent graduates from Cedar Lake, are now at the College. Mr. Bjork will work here during the summer, and Mr. Wood will be connected with the new treatment rooms at Benton Harbor, which will open about the first of June.

† †

General Conference Notes

Wednesday, May 19.—The bugle call for rising at the Adventist camp and conference sounded at five o'clock, and at six o'clock the usual devotional service was held in the large pavilion. It was led by M. C. Wilcox, the editor of the *Signs of the Times*, published at Mountain View, California.

The wonderful experience of a real change in a man's life, and the guidance of the Holy Spirit, was especially emphasized by the leader of the meeting. The testimony from ministers and leading workers in all parts of the world followed. Forty-two testimonies were given in thirty minutes.

At 7:15 o'clock breakfast was served for foreign delegates in the Seminary dining hall, and for all others in the pavilion. At eight o'clock departmental meetings were held in different parts of the camp, and were largely attended.

At 9:15 o'clock Mrs. E. G. White, of California, who is a worker and writer of long and extensive experience among the Adventists, gave a discourse on the necessity of every one being guided by the Spirit of the Lord, and not being dependent upon man's authority and dictation.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORTS

A summary of the reports follows:—
Date of origin.—1845.

Doctrine.—The near approach of the second advent of Christ, and the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath.

Temperance.—No tobacco or intoxicating drinks used by any member.

Organization.—Local churches head up in a state or provincial conference, with president, officers, and committee in charge.

Officers.—A president of the General Conference, a vice president for the United States, a vice president for Europe, and a committee of thirty-eight members.

Medical.—The medical department stands for the promotion of temperance and healthful living, as well as medical missionary work. Forty sanitariums under full denominational supervision are operated in North America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and South America.

Publishing.—Twenty-three publishing houses are operated in all lands, issuing denominational literature in fifty-four languages.

Educational.—Sixty-seven colleges, academies, and intermediate schools are conducted.

Evangelistic activity.—Counting evangelistic workers, teachers, and mem-

bers engaged in denominational institutions, the total of workers giving their time directly to the activities of the denomination stands as one member engaged in the work to every fourteen believers.

World's General Conference.—The quadrennial General Conference, opening May 14, has an attendance of about five hundred, including fifty from Europe, representing practically every country and the Asiatic provinces of Russia; India and Burma, nine; Africa, seven; South America, nine; Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, twenty; China, six; Japan, four.

The China representatives include J. N. Anderson, of Canton, superintendent of the field; Miss Ida Thompson, of Canton, engaged in educational work; and Dr. A. C. Selmon and Mrs. Selmon, physicians, of Honan.—*Washington Herald*.

The camp at the General Conference still grows. In addition to the buildings in which five hundred people are housed, more than three hundred tents are now in use, and all are full. Every day brings more people to attend the Conference. Many of these had failed to notify the committee of their coming, and consequently found no accommodations awaiting them, and had it not been for the favorable weather, many would have been compelled to go to hotels in the city, or return home. Many of those encamped on the ground are boarding themselves at their tents, but in spite of this, the cafe feeds more than eight hundred at each meal, requiring the stock of an ordinary grocery for a day's provision. A. M.

The Missionary Volunteer Department meetings have been especially interesting and instructive. Some of the special subjects discussed have been "How to Meet the Spiritual Needs of Our Young People," "Importance of the Educational Features of the Missionary Movement Work," "Leadership," and "Organization." Elder F. M. Wilcox presented the last mentioned subject, laying down some general principles applicable in every field. Our organization should be natural, simple, practical, elastic, and harmonious, having for its purpose the conservation of the truth and the advancement of the message. Organization makes it possible for us to unite our efforts in one object, producing greater volume and giving increased resistance.

MRS. O. J. GRAF.

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Using nature's remedies for curing curable diseases. VIOLET RAY Lamps up to 6,000 c. p., Electric Baths, Mechanical Swedish, Vibra and Hand Massage. X-Ray, Static, Faradic and Galvanic Electricity. 16 years experience. If you are in need of any of these treatments it will pay you to investigate. The prices are right. Prof. T. H. Midgley, care of The Michigan Sanitarium, 125-129 E. South St., I. O. O. F. Building, Kalamazoo, Mich.