

PACIFIC UNION RECORDER

"THEN THEY THAT FEARED THE LORD SPAKE OFTEN ONE TO ANOTHER."

VOL. 3

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NO. 19

THE PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE Biennial Report of the Educational Secretary

[Submitted at the Union Conference.]

The last two years have been years of progress in the educational work throughout the Pacific Union Conference.

The number of children and youth enrolled in our schools has nearly doubled, and this has made it necessary to nearly double the teaching force. The following figures give the present numerical status of the educational work:—

Number of schools in the Pacific Union Conference:—

Colleges, 2; intermediate schools, 4; church schools, 75; total number of schools, 81.

Number of teachers in the Pacific Union Conference:—

College teachers, 25; intermediate school-teachers, 10; church school-teachers, 88; total number of teachers, 123.

Number of students in the Pacific Union Conference:—

College students, 345; intermediate school students, 189; church-school students, 1,696; total number of pupils, 2,230.

DEDUCTION FROM STATISTICS

There are 218 churches in the Pacific Union Conference; and but 81 (or about one-third) of these have church schools.

There are 10,166 Sabbath keepers in this union conference, and if every church had a school, instead of having 2,230 students in

the schools of this union conference, we would have 6,690 children and youth in training for the Lord's work. What a large army would now be in training for efficient service, if all our churches throughout the United States had truly appreciated the great gift of Christian education, and, walking out by faith, had established church and intermediate schools wherever practicable. While we have reasons for gratitude for what has been accomplished, yet we should deeply regret that our lack of faith and energy has retarded the progress of God's work. The hope of our work lies in our children and youth. They are the ones that God expects shall be trained to take the front lines in the decisive battles that are to be fought in the closing scenes of this great controversy; and Satan will use every means possible to cause God's people to be indifferent and negligent in the training and education of the children and youth.

If the several conferences will look carefully to the educational work that should be carried on within their borders, and will regard it as their legitimate work to foster and support it in every possible way, the thinning ranks will soon be supplied with recruits both at home and abroad. Our conferences must put their arms around the schools and claim them as their very own. One reason why so few young men are preparing for the ministry is that they have not had

the proper encouragement from our conferences. Another reason is that worldly education has had a larger place in our schools than has Christian education. The vitalizing power of the Third Angel's Message in Christian education has been so feebly manifested in our schools that the students have not been inspired to a consecration of their lives to the sacred ministry. And some who have come to our schools with an earnest desire to prepare for the ministry, have not found the spirit and atmosphere of the school such that this little spark of desire and consecration in the soul has been fanned into a flame of deeper consecration, but on the other hand it has been smothered because other lines of work have been made more prominent, and the ministry has fallen somewhat into disrepute. A change must come into the present ministry and school if we see our young men eager to espouse this sacred calling. We must see a Christ-like loyalty and patriotism manifested by the volunteers who shall engage successfully in this holy warfare. Our schools should be supplied with Bible instructors, who are able ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. They should be men who are "mighty in deed and in the Scripture,"—men who are willing to lead the students in all kinds of evangelical effort, from the canvassing for our books and literature, to the public dispensation of the Word in the sacred desk.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY

Educational reformers meet with many obstacles and difficulties, but they need not meet with defeat. The following are some of the difficulties:—

1. I regret to say that some of our ministers, and elders of our churches stand in the way of educational reform; and by their indifference, or opposition, influence many of the laity to believe that church schools are unnecessary, and that the public schools are sufficient for the education of the children.

2. On account of this opposition and indifference to Christian education, many of our churches are having serious difficulty in the matter of financial support.

3. Our church schools are ordained of God to train the children and youth to be missionaries, but the teachers and students are so overloaded with classes and studies that the missionary work and spirit has but little place in our church schools. Many of our so-called church schools are, in subject matter and method, public schools held in our churches, or in school buildings provided for the school. One reason for this condition of things lies in the fact that only in a few subjects are books provided that contain Christian education. Many of our brethren and sisters desire that the work in the church school, in the matter of grades and books used, be the same as in the public schools, so that if for any reason the church school fails, their children can take up work again in the public school without any loss.

4. While some progress has been made in the matter of uniformity of subjects taught, and text-books used, yet there has been but a beginning made. We should work steadily, energetically, to the end that there shall be developed a uniformity of subjects taught, and text-books used, in the three classes of schools, church, intermediate, and training-schools, throughout the entire union conference, so that there shall be no confusion

caused by students passing from one school to another.

5. Inadequate provision for normal instruction and training has forced us to send teachers to their schools unqualified for their work. Our training-school must make better provision along this line if we expect to reach a high spiritual and intellectual standard in the educational work.

6. The financial phase of our educational work is a serious question, and one which demands careful study; for when we attempt to solve this problem, the tendency is to see only the financial side and to make our schools commercial institutions instead of educational, and consequently they are robbed of the spiritual life and power they ought to possess. When only the educational side is viewed, then our schools become heavily encumbered with debt, and because of this extra, heavy burden, the wheels of progress turn slow and hard, and discouragement is the result.

These are some of the difficulties that stand in the way at the present time, and which this conference should lay plans to remove.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE EFFORT

I believe that strength and efficiency can be brought into the educational work throughout this union conference by putting forth continued, intelligent efforts along the following lines:—

1. Let the ministry and all field workers encourage our people to accept God's plan for the education of the youth and children, and co-operate with the state superintendent in his efforts to establish church schools.

2. Let the field workers educate our churches to take the financial burden of their schools, and not to leave this important feature of the work to a few of the members for them to grapple with, thus making it a *private* school, instead of a church school.

3. Let us abolish the public-school grading system, and adopt the Christian method of giving to each student the studies suited to his or her needs, without any refer-

ence to the studies of other students. Let the number of studies pursued be few, the number that will not prevent thoroughness and accuracy in the work. Have the students master the fundamentals; reading, spelling, writing, and numbers.

4. Equalize physical and intellectual effort. Let daily work be performed in some line of industry, giving about one-third of the time now spent in intellectual work to the training of the hands to perform useful labor. This plan should obtain in all our schools, from the church school up to, and including, the college work. As far as possible make agriculture the most prominent line of industrial work.

5. Encourage the people to procure the school-books for their children that are recommended by the educational department as most suitable for our schools.

6. Require teachers to follow carefully the adopted course of study as to the subjects taught in the schools.

7. Let summer schools be held in each conference, and normal departments be established in our training-schools in order that teachers may have opportunity to receive thorough preparation for their work.

8. Let earnest efforts be put forth to interest Seventh-day Adventist public school-teachers of ability and experience in our denominational school work, and let us urge them to attend our summer schools with a view of becoming fully acquainted with the principles of Christian education to the end that they may teach in our schools.

9. Let the educational work be thoroughly organized, by setting apart in each conference, men and women of consecration, ability and experience, who will be thorough and practical in their work, and see that this same kind of work is done by every school in the conference. A union conference secretary should be elected at this conference who will unify the work of the schools in the various conferences, and connect them with the training-schools of the Union Conference.

The present weakened condition of the educational branch of our work is due to the independent efforts of state conferences in conducting church and intermediate schools, and of boards and faculties in conducting the training-schools. The servant of the Lord has told us that the Union Conference should take an active interest in the educational institutions within its borders, and place each school on a proper working basis; so that all these institutions may be closely linked together by a properly graduated scale of studies, all the schools working together in harmony in giving to the children and youth the education that will fit them to give the closing message to the world with power.

10. Let us not trifle with the "Object Lesson" work any longer, but, like Christian business men, let us arise and finish the work and thus show our appreciation of God's willingness to help his institutions in their extremity.

11. Efforts should be put forth to provide in our training-schools the necessary preparatory education, that will fully qualify students to pass examinations in studies that are required by law, for admission into approved medical institutions. These studies, however, should be pursued in harmony with the principles of Christian education.

12. Finally, as Christians, let us see to it that Christian education, only, finds a place in all our schools. In this branch of God's work, as well as in others, may we hear distinctly and obey the voice that says: "Come out of her, My people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers; for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness?"

What is the chaff to the wheat?

M. E. Cady.

Walla Walla College

[Report submitted at the Union Conference.]

Walla Walla College is located in the southeastern corner of Washington, two and one-half miles from the city of Walla Walla, in the famous valley of the same name, a region justly celebrated for its orchards and gardens.

The climate is mild and healthful, our last year's experience to the contrary notwithstanding. Seven splendid mountain streams and countless spring brooks flow through the valley to water its luxuriant vegetation. From these sparkling and musical streams the Indian name "Walla Walla" is derived, meaning "water, water," or "many waters."

College Place, the home of Walla Walla College, is a pretty, quiet village of three or four hundred inhabitants, whose citizens have settled here chiefly for the education of their children. It is purely a school town. There are no saloons, only two or three stores, and little other business than the care of orchards and gardens and the gathering and marketing of fruit and vegetables. The village is not incorporated. Its inhabitants are about half Seventh-day Adventists.

The college buildings consist of a substantial main structure of brick, four stories in height, and two brick dormitories, connected with the main building and containing sleeping and dining-room capacity for one hundred students. The college building has chapel and recitation capacity for about two hundred and fifty students. The entire plant is heated by steam and lighted with electricity.

The campus consists of about ten acres, upon elevated grounds, commanding a fine view of the Blue Mountains, lying to the east and south. On the southeastern corner of the campus is the building of the Health Food Company, containing the food factory, the printing office, the dressmaking room, the tent factory, and the department store. East of this building, across the street, is the blacksmith shop; and westward, on the campus, is a

building containing the broom shop and the carpenter shop. Farther to the west, below the hill, are the barns. West of the campus, but on a lower level, are thirteen acres devoted to the orchard and garden, lying smooth and level as a floor and under irrigation. South of this are fifty acres of meadow land not yet under water, but yielding two and sometimes three crops of alfalfa.

With such facilities, and with the conferences of Western Washington, Western Oregon, Upper Columbia, Montana, Utah, and British Columbia as a constituency, the school ought to enjoy a better patronage than it does. The attendance was larger during the first few years, but in more recent years there has been a falling off. This is probably due, among other causes, to the uncertainty and instability growing out of frequent changes and to the multiplication of church and intermediate schools. The present enrolment is 225. Of this number fifty-five belong to the primary or church-school department. The enrolment was about the same last year. It was larger during the first few weeks than for several years before, but sickness soon broke out in the form of typhoid fever, measles, smallpox, etc., until we feared the school would have to close. We were very thankful to be able to continue to the end of the school year. Perhaps the reputation of sickness injured the attendance more this year than the sickness itself did last year, and everybody waited anxiously to see if last year's unpleasant experience would be repeated. We are glad to say, however, that there has not been a case of typhoid fever, of measles, or of smallpox in the village this winter. The health of teachers and students has been excellent, while other sections of the country have learned that they are not exempt from epidemics of fever and contagious diseases. Hence we affirm that the Walla Walla Valley is a healthful location, and that students of Walla Walla College are no more likely to have the diseases which af-

Seek to cultivate a buoyant, joyous sense of the crowded kindnesses of God in your daily life.—Alexander Maclaren.

flicted us last year than they would be in Oregon or California.

Walla Walla College is intended as a training-school for Gospel workers, and it has sent many such laborers into the field. But we all regret the fact that so much common work has seemed necessary. For example, last year out of twenty graduates, eighteen were from the commercial and shorthand courses, with only one from the nurses' course and one from the teachers'. The causes of this condition were obvious. The commercial course consisted of only one year's work, following the seventh grade and closing with the eighth. There was no Bible study in them. One could graduate from these with little provocation. And it had become the fashion to graduate early and often, as a kind of preparation for graduation from the longer courses. This condition has now been remedied. A year has been added to the preparatory work and a year to the commercial courses, so that they now end with the tenth grade instead of the eighth. And Bible study is required in both years. The ministers' and teachers' courses have been strengthened. In fact, the entire curriculum has been re-organized with reference to the preparation of laborers for Gospel work.

Good results of this work are already to be seen in the composition of the present graduating class of thirteen members. Nearly all are earnest Christians. Three of them expect to become bookkeepers, two teachers, five nurses, one a matron, one a stenographer, and one a minister.

Unless our denominational schools can turn out laborers for the Third Angel's Message, there is no sufficient reason for their existence. The teachers believe this fully. They are striving to bring the school to the standard marked by the instruction of God's Spirit, and we believe that some encouraging omens can be honestly reported:—

1. During the week of prayer fifty students said by rising that they held themselves ready to go

to foreign fields as soon as their preparation is completed and their services needed, and most of them designated the countries toward which they felt drawn.

2. Elder Snyder's work in the Bible class and as elder of the church is bearing fruit. He has held Sunday night meetings in the public schoolhouse and the college chapel, and many of the citizens who were not Adventists have attended. A dozen students have been baptized, and we believe others will be ready to go forward in this ordinance before the school closes. Elder Snyder has a class of young men whom he is training in public speaking and Gospel methods. Three or four of them have been holding Sabbath services all winter at the Walla Walla church and at a schoolhouse five miles away. They also give Sunday night lectures at the same schoolhouse.

3. Just before I came away, at chapel the students were asked to indicate by rising what lines of denominational work they were preparing for, and the result was as follows:—

Ministry, 5; Bible work, 3; physicians, 3; nurses, 11; canvassing work, 6; church school-teachers, 8; commercial work in our institutions, 7; shorthand and typewriting, 5.

The college has recently passed through a trying experience in matters of discipline; but this has served to relieve the school of some evil influences and to unite the hearts of the teachers. It is safe to say that the faculty has not for years been so thoroughly in harmony and so determined that right influences shall prevail and that the school shall accomplish the work for which it was established by the Lord.

C. C. Lewis,
President.

Biennial Report of Healdsburg College

ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

The enrolment of Healdsburg College for the school year of 1902 to 1903 was 150, the average attendance, 100. The enrolment of the college home is seventy.

This year (1903 to 1904) the enrolment is 175, with an average attendance of 135. The home enrolment is 100.

These figures represent the attendance in the collegiate department, including the eighth and ninth grades. The enrolment in the primary department is 150, with an average attendance of about 115. The collegiate and primary departments together have an enrolment of 325, and an average attendance of 250. The primary department, for the past two years, has been known as the Healdsburg church school, and is conducted by the Healdsburg church. The collegiate department has six teachers; the primary, three; and the industrial, eight.

CLASS OF STUDENTS

For the past two years the students have been of a comparatively young class, the average age being about eighteen. The older students comprise only about one-half of the school. The majority of the students have chosen to follow some definite line of work, and are securing the necessary preparation. Fifteen have been preparing for the ministry; twenty-three for teaching in some of our institutions; fifteen for church-school work; eight for doctors; eleven for nurses; five for Bible workers; five for canvassers; eleven for bookkeepers; fourteen for stenographers; six for teaching vocal and instrumental music; three for kindergarten work.

Not only are the students preparing to become proficient in various lines of intellectual pursuits, but they are endeavoring, at the same time, to become efficient in at least one line of industrial education. Three are preparing to teach agriculture; five, carpentry; four, cooking; four, baking; four, dressmaking; five, printing; three, tent-making; four, matron's work; two, preceptress' work; one, preceptor's work. Besides these, there are quite a large number who are pursuing various lines of study who have not as yet definitely chosen their life-work. The

character of the students for the past two years has been quite good. There have been no vicious outbreaks, and the general good spirit that has been manifested is encouraging.

NATURE OF THE WORK

As the majority of our students are young, the work done, of course, is principally in the grammar grades, with the exception of twenty-five or thirty, who are in the collegiate courses; and, hence, the bulk of the work done is of an intermediate order. Conformatory to the light that the Lord has been pleased to give us, we are endeavoring to not only make the school a strong moral factor for the spiritual development of the student, but to give instruction that will result in the highest intellectual attainments, and prepare the student for efficient service; at the same time, we do not endeavor to hold the student for many years to plod through long, laborious courses, but are working to seek out the most practical and necessary knowledge to prepare efficient workers to fill various calls that are coming in from all parts of the field.

We have been conducting a ministerial class, the purpose of which is to encourage the young men to prepare for the ministry and to give an efficient training to those whom the Lord has called to that sacred work. We have had a class of about twenty during the past year, the majority of whom are strongly inclined, and many have fully decided, to enter the ministry.

In harmony with recent instruction given us by the Lord, we have endeavored to make the fundamental branches—reading, writing, spelling, voice culture, and kindred subjects—prerequisite to further advancement in any line of study. In following these plans, we found, at the beginning of the year, that the great majority of the students were deficient in the fundamentals, hence the classes in those branches were very large.

INDUSTRIAL FEATURES

We have endeavored to so ar-

range our work that two-thirds of the time may be given to the intellectual and one-third to the industrial studies. Fifteen hours per week are devoted to the study and practise of trades. Students are pursuing printing, baking, cooking, practical engineering, blacksmithing, practical gardening, domestic economy, sewing, dressmaking, mending, tailoring, practical hydrotherapy, wood-cutting, and general work. In each department, one hour a week is spent in giving instruction in the science, or theory, of the work to be done. Lessons are prepared by the teachers, and mimeograph duplicates are made, so that each student may have a manuscript lesson, which is arranged in book form on the instalment plan, and serves as his text-book. The lessons thus secured during the year give the student a book of great value. In this way the student is taught to do his work from an intellectual, as well as a practical, standpoint.

We are seeking to correlate the intellectual and industrial education to such an extent as to cause the student to feel that it is just as important to pay a tuition to learn carpentry or sewing as it is to pay to learn Bible or arithmetic. A young man whose mind and hand have been properly trained will be a power in the world wherever he goes, and his missionary qualifications will be unequalled, for he will be able to go to any foreign land and teach the people how to work, as well as how to think.

We are endeavoring to put into execution another important feature, and have met with some success, namely, for the teachers who teach in the collegiate department to spend part of their time in teaching in the industrial departments. In this way labor is placed on a par with intellectual studies, as it is performed by the same teacher, and, hence, the two must be ranked as one. Of course, this necessitates that the teachers be able to teach industrial trades, as well as intellectual branches. Four or five of our teachers are doing this

work. One teacher of science teaches in the forenoon, and has charge of the wood-yard in the afternoon. Our Bible teacher looks after the general work in the afternoon. Our teacher in mathematics oversees the lawn work, and cares for the flowers. The language teacher has charge of the farm. The preceptress is learning the dressmaking trade. Each teacher has under his charge a number of students, who are taught how to do the work, not only theoretically, but practically. We have faith to believe that the time is near when we will see all our teachers and students engaged part of the time in intellectual pursuits and part of the time in industrial work.

Some of the fruits that we have realized from this line of work are: First, it builds up the health of the student and invigorates the mind to the extent that he is able to do more work in intellectual lines than had he spent no time in physical work. Second, it is a material aid in discipline, and it occupies the spare time in useful labor, and drives away the thirst for games and other unnecessary sports. Third, it elevates the morals of the student and increases his spirituality. Good, hard labor subdues the evil tendencies. Fourth, it gives the student a chance to learn some useful trade, by which, if need be, he will be able to earn a livelihood whenever circumstances demand it. Fifth, he will be better equipped for life's demands.

We are glad to say that some of our young people are rapidly becoming proficient in intellectual and industrial work, and soon we will have young men and women who can instruct not only in the sciences or preach the truth, but can gain a livelihood by their trade, or teach others the science of their professions.

SPIRITUAL CONDITION

There has been a good degree of spirituality in the school during the past two years. During the week of prayer a large majority of the students took their stand on the Lord's side, giving

themselves to His service. It has been the constant endeavor to bring up the spirituality of the school to such an extent as to cause every student to give his heart to the Lord. This may be done by teaching in the class room and in the trade department the principles of Christian education, by causing the student to see God in every branch of work or study, and lead the student from the natural to the spiritual, so that in study and in work the student may be continually reminded of "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." When the work is conducted in this way, prayer and social meetings and revival meetings which may be held will be more effectual and lasting. We have planned to arrange the work so that every student may have a chance to take Bible, and both years, with very few exceptions, every student has pursued this first and most important study.

Last year the students responded to the "Object Lesson" campaign, and a large number went out in companies with the teachers and spent a week in selling the book, with gratifying results. This year, during the special "Signs" campaign, the students spent one week in selling these papers. The students and teachers have taken all the copies of "Object Lessons" that have not been utilized by our brethren here in Healdsburg, and expect to have them all sold before the end of the school year. The Healdsburg church, in conjunction with the college, have taken more than their quota of books, and have sold most of them. There are a few yet to be sold, and we hope to close the work up in the near future.

The students conduct a regular missionary society, during which time papers are wrapped and sent to various places, and subjects on different missionary enterprises are discussed.

With the exception of eight or ten, the students have indicated their desire to prepare for some branch of the Lord's work.

Last year the students raised

\$100, bought the material, and made a tent, which was sent to Japan, in which meetings are now being held. This year they have purchased an organ, to be sent to South America. We are glad to see the students co-operating to do all they can in helping along the message. Some of them are planning to sell "Object Lessons" next summer.

Last year the college sent out eight young people who are now teaching in the church schools. Two others are teaching in the Fernando school; one young man is preaching in Australia; one is at the sanitarium, preparing for nursing; two were sent to Battle Creek to take the medical course; ten were sent out as canvassers during the summer; and three or four are actively engaged in the work as stenographers, besides two or three as bookkeepers.

This year we have sent out one church-school teacher and two stenographers, and, the Lord willing, we will have four or five young people trained by the end of the year to be efficient stenographers; two or three as teachers; some in the commercial course; two for the medical course; one or two for the nurses' course; two or three to take some responsible place in our college work; two or three professional canvassers; and four or five who would like to accompany some of our ministers in the ministerial work during the summer.

E. D. Sharpe,
President.

Biennial Report of Fernando College

[Report submitted at the Pacific Union Conference.]

The guiding hand of the Lord was clearly manifested in the establishment of the school at Fernando, first in pointing out the definite location and buildings which were purchased, and then by many evidences of His fostering care during the past two years of the school's history.

The main building secured was built for a theological university by the Methodists, at a cost of \$35,000. It is a three-story building, 70 by 90 feet, and is well

fitted for school work. In connection we have added a frame building, 48 by 60, with three floors. This serves as ladies' dormitory and dining hall, while the third floor of the college building has been fitted up for the young men's dormitory. A new frame building, 24 by 32, with two floors, has been built for the accommodation of the shops and storage,—the carpenter shop, laundry, blacksmith shop, and printing office. A well has been sunk and pumping plant installed, at cost of \$1,300, which furnishes both domestic and irrigation water for the grounds and buildings. The land owned by the school consists of thirteen acres in garden and small fruit near the buildings.

The school opened Oct. 1, 1902, with a very fair attendance. Sister White was present and spoke words of encouragement and exhortation on the opening day. Although there were many obstacles to overcome, the Lord has graciously given us tokens of His power and encouraged advancement.

The enrolment for the first year reached sixty, all told. The grades below the seventh enrolled twenty-four; and above, thirty-six. There were five teachers employed beside the instructor in music.

We have made the Bible prominent in the class room and its principles vital in the shop and the field. It has been the desire that this thought should prevail: "Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

All of our students, except one, willingly entered Bible classes, and this one finally consented, and before the year closed he was converted and baptized.

This year's work began under more favorable conditions, Sept. 9, 1903, and the enrolment has reached 146, including the grades; under the eighth, 63; above, 83.

The difficulties that disturbed our work most at the beginning were largely overcome before the middle of the year, and since that time the spiritual and intellectual

growth of the school has been very encouraging, and nearly all of our students have given their hearts to God and are turning their attention to lines of labor in the great harvest-field. We are striving to mould the work in harmony with the light the Lord has given us. The industrial work is not so fully installed as its importance demands. Agriculture and domestic economy have received the most attention.

If the stigma of commonness is ever removed from legitimate work, and the sentiment of refinement that disdains to engage in necessary toil because it is considered rude, is to be eradicated, it will be done by elevating useful labor to the dignity it deserves by taking hold of it as Christ did, and teaching as He did, that "My Father worketh hitherto and I work." When He did the chores about the house or drove the saw and plane in the shop, He was setting us an example as truly as when he met temptation or taught the way of salvation. We have a great work to do, and a common enemy is withstanding every effort. This we may expect to the end; but to encourage us, we have the knowledge that One stronger than he has promised to be with us always, even unto the end of the world.

We have a number of earnest young men preparing for the ministry, and several, including a number of young ladies, who are looking to the Bible work. A good class is preparing for church-school work, and several others have commendable objects in view.

With all, we have much for which to praise God and to give us courage.

H. E. Giddings.

Pacific Union Conference Seventh-day Adventists

SECRETARY'S REPORT

At the close of the year 1901, the membership of the denomination in the Pacific Union Conference was 9,784. At the corresponding date in 1903, we find it to be 10,166, which is distributed

among nine conferences and two mission fields. In this territory there are 644 isolated Sabbath keepers, thirty-eight companies, and 218 organized churches.

The present force of laborers is represented in 92 ordained ministers, 25 licensed ministers, 65 Bible workers and missionary licentiates, and 44 canvassers; total 226. Of this force, 182 are on the pay-rolls.

Our tithe receipts for the two years amount to \$235,441.02; our offerings to the general work for the same period are \$36,489.41; of this amount \$21,174.51 belongs to 1903, and \$15,314.90 belongs to 1902. A more detailed record of these items will be found in the statistical report for the years 1902 and 1903, printed on page 15 of "Recorder" No. 17. From these figures many lessons may be drawn with profit.

The actual receipts of trust funds from the several conferences will be found in "Recorder" No. 17, page 14, under the heading, "Memoranda of Offerings and Trust Funds Received." This table gives the items which make up the two accounts in the treasurer's statement, entitled "Mission Offerings" and "Trust Funds."

Our president has already called your attention to the work in the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska. In the Hawaiian territory we have spent during the past two years \$6,724.86. This money has been used principally in the educational work we are doing for the Chinese. The church at Honolulu returns to us quite a good tithe and considerable in offerings when we take into consideration their small membership. We also received into the mission treasury the surplus funds of the Anglo-Chinese school, which for the two years amounts to \$1,293.

In Alaska we have expended during the two years \$3,544.87. The receipts from this field, you will notice by referring to the treasurer's report, have been very small.

Our total expenditures in the mission fields which are now conferences have been: In Arizona,

\$5,148.73; Utah, \$4,392.88; British Columbia, \$1,700. Thus our total expenditures in mission fields, organized and unorganized, are \$21,511.43.

We desire to acknowledge the kindness and liberality that has been shown by our stronger conferences in making special donations of their funds to the Union Conference for use in these needy fields which we are endeavoring to build up. The California Conference furnished us with \$1,319.43. This was used in the Hawaiian and British Columbia territories. The Upper Columbia Conference gave \$750, which was expended in British Columbia.

Altogether the work in the Pacific Union Conference is in a prosperous condition, but we believe that we must continue to deal bountifully with our mission conferences until the work is placed on a sound basis or the fields are evangelized. The work of the Union Conference is not to hoard up, but to distribute the funds which are placed in its hands. That which accumulates one year will be distributed the next. Thus we hope the work to continue until God's message has been proclaimed to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people.

**REVENUE AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT
For Year Ending Dec. 31, 1902**

INCOME		
Mission Tithe		\$1,749.62
Mission Offering		261.88
Second Tithe		6,141.79
Donations		1,146.51
Chinese Academy		955.50
Conference First Tithe		9,845.51
		\$20,100.81
EXPENSES		
Labor Account		\$9,393.23
Utah Mission	\$1,229.98	
Hawaiian "	3,455.13	
Alaska "	1,060.14	
Administration	3,647.98	
		2,891.64
Expense Account		
Utah Mission	\$ 343.91	
Hawaiian "	416.58	
Alaska "	330.53	
Administration	1,491.08	
Rent, sta., postage	309.54	
		3,144.83
Appropriations		
Pac. M. M. & B. A.	\$ 248.15	
Utah Conf.	496.23	
Brit. Col.	900.00	
Arizona	1,500.00	
		\$38.26
"Pacific Union Recorder"	838.26	
Tithe to Gen. Conf.	984.55	
Depreciation on Furnishings	28.52	
		\$17,280.88
		Net Gain \$2,819.93

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT
December 31, 1902**

ASSETS		
Personal Accounts	\$ 12.30	
"Pacific Union Recorder"	57.75	
Pac. M. M. & B. A.	350.00	
Furnishings	254.82	
Cash on Hand with Treasurer	2,934.82	
		\$3,609.69

LIABILITIES			
Hawaiian Mission	\$	97.49	
Utah Mission		206.51	
General Conf.		40.37	
"Pacific Union Recorder"		163.30	
Honolulu Tent Fund		24.65	
Labor Accounts		739.30	
Deposits		597.35	
		<u>\$1,869.23</u>	
Surplus—Net gain for year	\$2,819.93		
Less Insolvency Jan. 1, 1902	1,079.52		
		1,740.41	\$3,609.69

REVENUE AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT For Year Ending Dec. 31, 1903

INCOME			
Conference Tithe	\$8,063.47		
Second Tithe	7,985.74		
Mission Tithe	1,135.65		
Mission Offerings	412.82		
Donations	1,517.88		
Anglo-Chinese Academy	337.50	\$19,453.09	
EXPENSES			
Labor Account	\$6,930.63		
Hawaiian Mission	\$2,514.84		
Alaska Mission	732.14		
Admins. & Gen.	3,633.70		
Expense Account	3,485.06		
Hawaiian Mission	\$ 388.34		
Alaska Mission	1,372.06		
Admins. & Gen.	1,374.20		
Rent, Stat., Post & Gen. Conf. Ex.	400.46		
Appropriations	6,771.49		
Utah	\$2,322.76		
Arizona	3,648.73		
Brit. Columbia	800.00		
"Pacific Union Recorder"	866.35		
Tithe to Gen. Conference	806.35		
Depreciation on Furnishings	23.00		
Total	13,882.93		
Net Gain	\$570.16		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 1903

ASSETS			
Hawaiian Mission	\$116.62		
Alaska Mission	819.61		
Arizona Conference	700.00		
Utah Conference	500.00		
Pacific M. M. B. A.	331.45		
Personal Accounts	40.25		
General Conference	160.24		
Office Furnishings, etc.	219.42		
Cash in Treasury	599.68	\$3,487.27	
LIABILITIES			
Labor Accounts	\$975.91		
"Pacific Union Recorder"	69.88		
Deposits	130.91	1,176.70	
Present Worth, Jan. 1, 1904		\$2,310.57	
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1903	\$1,740.41		
Gain for Year	570.16		
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1904		2,310.57	

J. J. Ireland.

Pacific Union Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association

The second annual meeting of the Pacific Union Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association was held at San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, March 28, 1904.

A summary of the meetings held at Healdsburg in connection with the session of the Pacific Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, on Sunday, March 20, and on Thursday, March 24, 1904, was presented and duly ratified and confirmed.

The financial report of the treasurer showed resources, including \$361.70 tithe reported to our credit from the St. Helena Sanitarium, on December 31, 1903, of \$2,134.15; and liabilities on same date of \$2,037.45, or a net gain of \$96.70.

It was stated that the approximate tithe which would be paid to the medical association for the period ending Dec. 31, 1903, was as follows:—

St. Helena Sanitarium, \$361.70; Portland Sanitarium and Food Company, \$500; Spokane Sanitarium, \$184.50; Seattle Treatment Rooms, \$196.54; Tacoma Treatment Rooms, \$60; or an approximate total tithe of from \$1,300 to \$1,500 for the year which would be paid into the treasury of this association.

The applications for membership of the Walla Walla Food Company and the Arizona Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association were presented, and after discussion they were duly admitted to membership.

A recommendation with regard to the treatment rooms at San Diego was adopted, as follows:—

We Recommend that the incoming board of directors of the Pacific Union Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association arrange as soon as possible for the transfer of the San Diego Treatment Rooms to the local organization in charge of that territory.

Directors of this association for the ensuing year were chosen as follows:—

W. R. Simmons, W. B. White, Silas Yarnell, A. Q. Shryock, T. J. Evans, A. Boeker, S. S. Merrill.

Later the board of directors organized by choosing for president of the association and of the board of directors, Dr. W. R. Simmons; secretary and treasurer, E. E. Parlin; auditor, J. J. Ireland; business manager, J. A. Burden.

The board of directors also adopted the following report of the special committee on food work:—

We Recommend:—

First, The establishment of a general purchasing department

for the institutions in the Pacific Union Conference, with headquarters in San Francisco, and to include all the sanitariums, food factories, stores, restaurants, and treatment rooms in the Pacific Union conferences. Remittances for purchase are to be made within ten days. Each institution is to allow as compensation for purchasing five per cent on orders less than \$100, and four per cent on orders exceeding that sum.

Second, The appointment of a permanent food committee, who shall advise regarding the best ways of marking and marketing sanitarium foods, general advertising, etc., foods that should be manufactured at the various factories, prices to dealers, consumers, physicians, and Adventists.

Brethren Boeker, Marvin, Rose, and Fulton were appointed as such food committee.

The committee on field work recommended:—

That Dr. Yarnell attend the Upper Columbia camp-meetings; Dr. Evans attend the Northern California camp-meeting, June 2-12; Drs. Holden and Simmons attend the Western Oregon camp-meeting, May 26 to June 5; Drs. Shryock and Allen attend the Western Washington camp-meeting, May 19-29; Dr. Yarnell attend the Montana camp-meeting, June 16-26; Dr. Simmons attend the Utah camp-meeting in August; Dr. Simmons attend the British Columbia camp-meeting in September; Dr. Winegar-Simpson attend the Southern California camp-meeting, September 1-11.

This committee also suggested that schools of health be held in the sanitariums, in which subscriptions for health publications be taken, and elsewhere for the development of patronage for our institutions.

The committee on finance, by Dr. Simmons, stated that it was thought best that the tithe for the past year go into the treasury of this association, which would enable this association to pay its debts and leave a few hundred dollars to carry on the work in the future; and that we pass a

resolution here to be submitted to the Pacific Union Conference Executive Committee, offering to pay the title of our medical institutions into their treasury.

It was voted that we request our president to place this matter before the executive committee of the Pacific Union Conference, and, if possible, secure their co-operation in harmony with this plan.

It was suggested, in the matter of the relief for our sanitariums, that Dr. Evans be appointed to present the facts concerning the matter to our conferences; that every sanitarium make an effort to educate at least two nurses that are capable of going out and educating the people regarding healthful cookery, etc., and that the conferences be requested to pay these helpers as they go among the churches and endeavor to secure the moral support of our people for our institutions.

The needs of Honolulu were again presented, and the chairman reported that he had been corresponding with several physicians, not only in the interests of the work in Honolulu, but also in Montana, and that those fields would be provided for as soon as proper arrangements could be made.

The meeting was adjourned to the call of the chair.

E. E. Parlin, secretary.

THE FIELD

CALIFORNIA

To Our People in the California Conference

At the recent session of the Pacific Union Conference, held at Healdsburg, the delegates from California gave careful consideration to the interests of the work in the California Conference, especially to the financial situation and the needs of our institutions.

A council was called consisting of the California Conference

Committee, the directors of the California Conference Association, and the managing boards of the Pacific Press Publishing Company, Healdsburg College, California Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, and the Sanitarium Food Company, also W. T. Knox, president of the Pacific Union Conference. All agreed that the cause of God is one, and the various departments of the work were created to serve this common cause. For this reason there should be the most harmonious relations between them, and the most hearty co-operation in all their plans in order to carry forward the work in the most successful manner.

To better secure these very desirable results it was decided to choose a special finance committee or committee of counsel made up as follows: W. T. Knox, and a representative from each of the organizations above mentioned, each one to select its own representative. The following persons were chosen: A. S. Kellogg, to represent the conference; M. H. Brown, to represent the California Conference Association; C. H. Jones, the Pacific Press; H. G. Lucas, Healdsburg College; L. M. Bowen, the California Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, and A. Boeker, the Sanitarium Food Company. This committee chose A. S. Kellogg and L. M. Bowen as field agents to explain to our people the workings of our institutions, and present their needs, both of help and means, in carrying on the work.

THE PLAN OF WORK

The object of this plan is to secure fuller co-operation and bind together, in close and harmonious relations, the various branches of God's cause, and guard their interests. It will give to each branch of the work the benefit of the experience and counsel of all the others, and thus unify and strengthen the work as a whole. We believe this plan will meet the hearty approval of our people and promote confidence in the management and work of our various institutions.

It will be the aim of this committee of counsel to carefully study each branch of the cause, and to labor earnestly for the up-building of every line of work in our conference. It will give special and particular attention to the financial side of our work, and endeavor to place every branch of it under such wise financial management as will save our cause from increased debts, and secure the liquidation of those we now have at the earliest possible time. We earnestly desire, and believe we shall have, the hearty support and co-operation of our people in this good work.

A CRISIS BEFORE US

It is generally conceded that the prosperous times we are now enjoying will not long continue. Troublous times are coming. "A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself: but the simple pass on, and are punished." Prov. 22:3. We have noticed with sadness and anxiety the fact that some of our people are catching the spirit of speculation and are investing in land and stock companies, and various business and unbusinesslike enterprises that prevail so largely in the world. This evil seems to be increasing, so that at the very time when the Saviour says, "Sell and give alms," many who have means that would greatly help the cause of God in these closing hours of probation, are increasing their worldly possessions. This results in three evils: (1) It robs the cause of God of means that would greatly aid in extending the Gospel message in the home field, and in other lands. (2) It will almost surely bring trouble and disappointment, because of the financial crisis that is approaching, and it may bring eternal loss because of the worldly spirit that is developed by it. (3) It is liable to greatly embarrass our institutions and jeopardize their financial standing when our people draw money from them for such investments. This will be especially true if this movement toward the world is not checked, and many of our

people draw from our institutions the money they have loaned to them. The credit of our institutions is good, and we do not believe that our brethren who have so nobly stood by our work in the years gone by, will knowingly do anything to cripple it now by withdrawing their means from the cause in order to increase their worldly possessions. For this reason we call attention to these things that none may be deceived by the enemy in these days of peril.

OUR INSTITUTIONS SAFE

Our people should also remember the fact that our organizations and institutions are much safer as places of deposit for our means than banks and speculative investments. This has been proved over and over again. Many thousands of dollars have been lost by brethren who have drawn their money from our institutions to invest in worldly enterprises, but not a dollar has been lost by loaning money to our cause. Our institutions are safe because God and His people stand as a bulwark to safeguard their interests and preserve their credit. The experience of the Christiania Publishing House illustrates the truth of these statements and must give assurance to our people in regard to the stability and safety of our institutions as places of deposit.

In this connection we also wish to appeal to our people who are blessed with means and are planning to make wills, to remember the cause of God in a liberal manner. Our committee will always be glad to furnish free legal counsel in any case where it is desired, for it is at our disposal, and can be obtained by writing to any member of the committee.

We desire to call special attention to the following references in the Testimonies: Vol. 2, pp. 189-199, and the chapters in "Early Writings" entitled "Covenantness," and "Duty in View of the Time of Trouble." We trust these references will receive a careful and prayerful reading, but fearing that some of our

people may not have these books, we quote from them as much as space will permit. The instruction given is certainly very timely for God's people.

WORLDLINESS IN THE CHURCH

"I saw that it was impossible to have the affections and interests engrossed in worldly cares to be increasing earthly possessions, and yet be in a waiting, watching position, as our Saviour has commanded. Said the angel: 'They can secure but one world. In order to acquire the heavenly treasure, they must sacrifice the earthly. They can not have both worlds.' I saw how necessary a continuance of faithfulness in watching was in order to escape the delusive snares of Satan. He leads those who should be waiting and watching, to take an advance step toward the world; they have no intention of going further, but that one step removed them that much further from Jesus, and made it easier to take the next; and thus step after step is taken toward the world, until all the difference between them and the world is a profession, a name only.

"I have been shown that God's people who profess to believe present truth, are not in a waiting, watching position. They are increasing in riches, and are laying up their treasure upon the earth. They are becoming rich in worldly things, but not rich toward God. They do not believe in the shortness of time; they do not believe that the end of all things is at hand, that Christ is at the door. They may profess much faith, but they deceive their own souls; for they will act out all the faith that they really possess. Their works show the character of their faith, and testify to those around them that the coming of Christ is not to be in this generation. According to their faith will be their works. Their preparations are being made to remain in this world. They are adding house to house, and land to land, and are citizens of this world. . . . If they possessed

ing their treasures upon the earth, they would be selling off, freeing themselves from the cumbersome things of earth, and transferring their treasure before them to heaven. . . . They have taken large stock in the enterprises of this earth, and these investments, like the magnet, draw down their minds from the heavenly and imperishable to the earthly and corruptible. . . . They talk of love to God, but their fruits show not the love they express. They rob Him in tithes and offerings, and the withering curse of God is upon them.

"The Lord has lent means to His people to prove them, to test the depth of their professed love for Him. Some would let go of Him, and give up their heavenly treasure, rather than to decrease their earthly possessions and make a covenant with Him by sacrifice. . . . I looked to see who of those who professed to be looking for Christ's coming possessed a willingness to sacrifice offerings to God of their abundance. I could see a few humble poor ones, who, like the poor widow, were stinting themselves and casting in their mite. Every such offering is accounted of God as precious treasure. But those who are acquiring means and adding to their possessions are far behind. They do comparatively nothing to what they might. They are withholding and robbing God, for they are fearful they shall come to want. They dare not trust God. This is one of the reasons that, as a people, we are so sickly, and so many are falling into their graves. . . . While the attention of worldlings is turned to various enterprises, ours should be to the heavens; our faith should reach farther and farther into the glorious mysteries of the heavenly treasure, drawing the precious, divine rays of light from the heavenly sanctuary to shine in our hearts, as they shine upon the face of Jesus. . . . I hope, my dear brethren and sisters, that you will not pass your eye over these words without thoroughly considering their import."—Testimonies, Vol. 2, pages 189-199.

COVETOUSNESS

"I saw that Satan bade his angels lay their snares especially for those who were looking for Christ's second appearing, and keeping all the commandments of God. Satan told his angels that the churches were asleep. He would increase his power and lying wonders, and he could hold them. 'But,' said he, 'the sect of Sabbath keepers we hate; they are continually working against us and taking from us our subjects, to keep the hated law of God. 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. . . . 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 characters. As long as these traits rule, salvation and grace stand back. Crowd every attraction around them, and they will be surely ours. . . . When any shall attempt to give, put within them a grudging disposition, that it may be sparingly.'"—Early Writings, pp. 128, 129.

DUTY IN VIEW OF THE TIME OF TROUBLE

"Houses and lands will be of no use to the saints in the time of trouble, for they will then have to flee before infuriated mobs, and at that time their possessions can not be disposed of to advance the cause of present truth. I was shown that it is the will of God that the saints should cut loose from every incumbrance before the time of trouble comes, and make a covenant with God

through sacrifice. If they have their property on the altar and earnestly inquire of God for duty, He will teach them when to dispose of these things. Then they will be free in the time of trouble, and have no clogs to weigh them down.

"I saw that if any held on to their property, and did not inquire duty of the Lord, He would not make duty known, and they would be permitted to keep their property, and in the time of trouble it would come up before them like a mountain to crush them, and they would try to dispose of it, but would not be able. . . . I also saw that God had not required all His people to dispose of their property at the same time, but if they desired to be taught, He would teach them in a time of need when to sell and how much to sell. Some have been required to dispose of their property in times past to sustain the Advent cause, while others have been permitted to keep theirs until a time of need. Then, as the cause needs it, it is their duty to sell."—Early Writings, pp. 47, 48.

May God abundantly bless these solemn and searching testimonies to the good of our people, is the earnest prayer of your committee.

Committee of Counsel,

- W. T. Knox,
- A. S. Kellogg,
- M. H. Brown,
- C. H. Jones,
- H. G. Lucas,
- L. M. Bowen,
- A. Boeker.

Dinuba

Tent meetings were held at this place last summer by Elder H. G. Thurston, and a small company of believers were organized into a church.

Opposition manifested itself after the tent left, and at my first visit to Dinuba I found that the Christian minister had announced through the paper to speak on the Sabbath question the following Sunday. The forenoon service proved to be too short for him to say all he desired to against

the Seventh-day Adventists, so he continued the tirade against us in his evening discourse, telling the people that "Seventh-day Adventism is not Christianity, but Judaism," etc. We announced a review of the two discourses. He told the people to come and that he would be present. He came, and two other ministers with him. We had a large attendance, who listened attentively to the Word. He reviewed me, and I in turn reviewed him again. This seemed to stir up the entire community to investigate the Word of God. In the midst of this excitement, Brother Wm. Mogle, of Fresno, came, and he began working from house to house, giving Bible readings and distributing tracts. This resulted in a goodly number turning to the Lord and observing His holy Sabbath.

We had the privilege of baptizing six of these dear souls at Fresno last Sabbath, and others promise to be baptized in the near future. Thus the truth of God is gaining victories here, and we hope the investigation of truth may go on till many more shall come to the knowledge of its saving power.

We were pleased to spend a Sabbath with the Fresno church and note the interest taken in the Lord's work. A good work is being done in the church school there.

We expect to begin tent meetings in Bakersfield this week. May we have the prayers of God's people for victory.

C. M. Gardner.

The Church Schools of California

As I have now completed my visits to the church schools of this conference, with the exception of two or three small schools, I would like to say a few words with reference to this work.

THE TEACHERS

The twenty-eight teachers employed in the church schools are, for the most part, earnest and efficient. They feel the responsibility resting upon them and are trying to discharge it to the best of their ability. While many of

them are inexperienced in school work, this being their first year, yet they are doing creditable work. In fact, some of these inexperienced persons give promise of becoming excellent teachers.

DISCIPLINE

There seems to be more difficulty in the matter of discipline than in anything else connected with the teachers' work. Some teachers say to me, "If I could teach and not have to govern, I would like the work better." Yet there are some excellent disciplinarians among our teachers. If parents would co-operate with the teachers, the discipline of our schools would be greatly improved. Proper parental control at home has much to do with the easy maintenance of good order in school. But a teacher of strong disciplinary powers will be able to maintain good order in the schoolroom, whether supported by the co-operation of parents at home or not; yet it is a much harder problem without such co-operation.

SCHOLARSHIP

In the matter of instruction and scholarship I am able to state that there has been progress. I find the schools as a general thing doing better than last year; there is more attention given to thoroughness. This is a favorable indication, for we should "do all things well."

SPIRITUAL CONDITION

In many of the schools there seems to be a good spiritual condition. Some schools have organized school missionary societies, with weekly meetings of the members. The pupils engage in active missionary work during the week, selling papers, distributing tracts, visiting the sick, etc. In one instance that came under my observation, a little boy donated the profits from the sale of "Life Boats" to the church-school funds. A number of baptisms have been reported from the schools, and others are ready for baptism.

SCHOOL FACILITIES

Since last year there have been

some additions to the number of school buildings. The facilities in the matter of schoolrooms are as follows now:—

Schoolrooms as part of church building, or joined to same, 11; private rooms for school purposes, 6; buildings erected especially for school purposes, 15.

Some of the buildings erected are a credit to the churches erecting them. Others are scarcely fit for school use.

If our work in the educational line is to be respected, we must make it respectable. One feature of respectability is a respectable house. It seems to me that our brethren should study to make their schoolhouses neat and attractive, as well as comfortable. They need not be expensive. Most of the schoolrooms provided are too small. The children should not be crowded close together in the schoolroom. Single seats are much better than double seats. The advantages both in discipline and in scholarship far more than offset the additional cost.

SCHOOL APPARATUS

Our schools have no apparatus worth mentioning. Few of them have even a dictionary. Maps are needed, as well as charts, globes, etc. Many are without sufficient blackboards. This is a very important thing in the schoolroom. Almost any other facility can be dispensed with at less sacrifice. I sometimes feel as though I can judge fairly of the excellence of a school by an inspection of its blackboard facilities.

If we are to expect good progress on the part of our pupils, we must provide the necessary means. We must not expect too much of our teachers under present conditions. They are doing very well with the means at hand. The Lord is adding His blessing to their efforts.

PREPARATION FOR THE LORD'S WORK

A most encouraging feature of the school work is the fact that quite a good percentage of the pupils have in mind to prepare

for some department of the Lord's cause. Many of the more advanced pupils are anxious to get ready to help carry forward the work of God in the earth as soon as possible. While the number who thus desire to fit themselves is not as large as we could wish, yet we are thankful that even this many, about fifty in this conference, want to be laborers in the Lord's vineyard.

SUPPORT OF THE SCHOOLS

The salaries of the teachers this year are a little higher than last year, or perhaps it would sound more appropriate to say not quite so low as last year. We are glad to note this. When we come to consider that it costs more for one to attend one of our training-schools to fit himself to engage in church-school teaching, or in "Christian education," if you please, where he will receive a salary of thirty dollars a month, than it does to attend a state normal school to fit himself to hold a responsible position in the schools of the world at a salary of two to five times that amount, we surely can not doubt the consecration of our church-school teachers! Then how important that this meager salary should be promptly paid. I am glad to say that most of the schools are punctual in this matter, though a few of our teachers have had to wait long periods of time for their pay. This should not be so. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and if so, he is worthy to have it promptly.

ENROLMENT

The enrolment this year is about the same as it was last year at this time. The average daily attendance is also about the same. The enrolment is about seven hundred and the average daily attendance about five hundred. The per cent of attendance on the average number of pupils belonging to the schools is high, not less than ninety at any time during the year. This shows regular attendance on the part of the pupils, and a corresponding interest in the school work on the part of the parents. For exact figures in all

these items see the monthly reports issued by the superintendent of the church schools.

J. S. Osborne,
Supt. Church Schools.
Healdsburg, March 31, 1904.

WESTERN OREGON

Camp-Meeting

It is now settled as to the time and place for our annual camp-meeting and conference.

The time for the meeting is May 26 to June 5. After careful study of the matter, taking into account the chances for having favorable weather, the convenience of our people in all parts of the conference, and the relation of our meeting to other camp-meetings which are to be held on the coast, etc., it was thought that we could not select a more favorable date than this.

The place was selected after much thought and study. The meeting will be held at Corvallis, a pretty town of between two and three thousand inhabitants. It is the terminus of the West Side S. P. Railroad, and it is easy of access from all points in the conference. Both the West Side and the Corvallis and Eastern Railroads run into the place. For those coming over the Southern Pacific through line, California, and Oregon, a change at Albany to the Corvallis and Eastern Road, and a half hour's ride will bring them to the place of the meeting. And the place is easily reached by the river boats. Further particulars as to how to reach the place for the meeting will be given in the "Recorder" soon. We have the offer of a good location for the camp free of charge, and the figures offered us on lumber are very favorable.

The water will be pure. We think it in place to say to our people who may have some fears, that the health of the camp will be safeguarded in every respect.

Tents will be rented at the following rates: Size 12x17, \$3.00; 12x14, \$2.50; 10x12, \$2.25. Lumber for flooring, bedsteads, tables, etc., will be furnished at as reasonable figures as the rate we

get will allow. Other necessary things, as straw, etc., will be on the ground.

Beds and stoves: As heretofore, we will have a limited number of woven-wire springs and sheet-iron camp stoves for rent. And inasmuch as we have only a limited supply of these, we urge those who want them to send us their order in advance of the meeting; and the first to order will be served first as long as they last. And in reference to tents as well, do not fail to send your order, naming size wanted, before coming to the ground. These orders should be coming to us before long, that we may know how our supply is going to hold out, and whether we will have to rent a supply.

Restaurant and store: These accessories will be on the ground under skillful management, so that those who may come unprepared to cook for themselves can have their needs supplied.

Laborers from outside of the conference have been secured to render excellent help for the meeting. Elder W. A. Spicer, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, Elder M. C. Wilcox, editor of the "Signs," and Elder W. B. White, president of the Pacific Union Conference, will be with us, besides the laborers of our own field. We will have a feast of good things, and God will be found of those who come to seek Him earnestly.

A workers' meeting will precede the regular camp-meeting, at which we hope to see all the laborers in the conference, and any others who can leave home to spend the time with us. In addition to manual work in fitting up the grounds, regular meetings for prayers, the study of plans and principles, and the needs of the work in our field, etc., will be held daily. Let every conference laborer arrange his work so as to be on the ground at the beginning of this meeting for the workers. We want the blessing of God upon our camp-meeting, and we think that this will do much to clear the way. The workers' meeting will begin on Monday, May 16.

Come early to the camp-meeting so that no time will be lost in getting the conference business disposed of early, to leave the way clear for spiritual interests and missionary work. We can just as easily be on the ground and ready to take our place at the opening meeting as to be a day late.

Delegates from the churches should be elected soon, so that we can have their names sent us before going to the meeting. Blanks will be sent early to the church clerks to be filled as soon as your representatives to the conference are chosen.

Camp-meeting committee: As announced in a former number of the "Recorder," the following persons have been chosen as a committee to direct in the work of fitting up the grounds and overseeing the general affairs of the camp: J. C. Scott, D. W. Emerson, C. L. Boddy.

Send your orders for tents, beds, stoves, etc., to W. C. Raley, 201 Second St., Portland, Ore.

F. M. Burg.

Myrtle Point

We are happy to report that the message is still progressing at this place. Six more precious souls have lately begun the observance of God's neglected day of rest.

Four preaching services are held on Sabbath and Sundays, and more have been attending than at any other time since we began the work.

The ministers of the various denominations are still opposing us, and seem to be exceedingly jealous over their small flocks. Some have followed us up in our house-to-house work, and others have poured out a torrent of abuse against us from the pulpit. Books, pamphlets, and tracts are being circulated against the truth, but the various opinions that are taught in these are so contradictory that the people can see the inconsistency of them. They say, "Surely the Bible can not teach so many different and opposing theories." We are happy to show them that we have a truth that is

in harmony with the whole Bible. "Thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph over Christ, and maketh manifest the savor of His knowledge by us in every place."

Now is the time to work, while it is called to-day, for the appalling darkness that is coming over the people only tells us of fiercer battles to be fought with the prince of darkness. By his many deceptions that are stalking through the land, he is drawing the reins a little tighter for the last great conflict.

May the Lord help us to watch for souls now, as those that shall give an account.

W. L. Black,
Mrs. W. L. Black.

March 21.

Tithe Receipts

For the Quarter Ending March 31, 1904.

Albina Church, \$78.85; Albany, \$34.75; Ashland, \$126.31; Astoria, \$53.50; Beaverton, \$51.96; Blachly, \$3.60; Brownsville, \$14.75; Coquille, \$75.50; Chitwood, \$126.40; Dallas, \$36.70; Dilley, \$38.15; Eugene, \$72.80; Grants Pass, \$32.07; Gravel Ford, \$129.45; Hood River, \$11.87; Hope-well, \$21.50; Independence, \$14.55; Jacksonville, \$10.90; Jewell, \$46.85; McMinnville, \$5.96; Molalla, \$14.25; Monitor, \$126.40; Montaville, \$268.77; Newberg, \$153.83; Oregon City, \$8.70; East Portland, \$865.71; Roseburg, \$208.40; Royal, \$179.54; Salem, \$854.88; Tillamook, \$33.21; The Dalles, \$65.95; Willamina, \$7.50; Woodburn, \$67.20; Drain, \$2.55; Friend, \$7.06; Mt. Tabor, \$37.25; St. Johns, \$81.21; Miscellaneous, \$393.27; total, \$4,362.10.

Trust Funds

RECEIVED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1904

Annual Offerings, \$796.33; Battle Creek College, \$0.50; Weekly Offerings, \$66.09; Haskell Home, \$3.52; Religious Liberty, \$24.06; Missionary Acre, \$1.10; Mission Board, \$54.78; International Publishing Association, \$40.54; Southern Field, \$13.75; Washing-

ton, D. C., Church, \$3.00; Sabbath-school Donations, \$288.50; Walla Walla College Improvement Fund, \$9.09; total, \$1,306.26.

W. C. Raley,
Treasurer W. Oregon Conf.

Drain

February 17 I went to Drain to relieve Brother Cole, so that he could spend a few days at Roseburg. When he returned the interest was still good, and as his health was poor, he returned to his home, and I followed up the work. A state normal school is located at Drain, and many of the students came to the meetings, thus presenting an opportunity for seed sowing. The meetings continued until March 20, and as a result two joined the church, three backsliders were reclaimed, and one began the observance of the Sabbath. A brother from the East overcame the tobacco habit, and he and his family, four in all, have sent for letters, and will join the church at Drain.

To the Lord be all the praise.

O. Soule.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FIELD

April 3, Elder John Burden, recently from the Australian field, and the writer left San Francisco for Los Angeles, to attend the spring conference held in that city April 4-7. About fifty-five delegates were in attendance, representing the churches of Southern California, including the workers, whom we understood were about all present. This meeting was called to consider important questions relative to the work in that field, especially of a financial nature, and to receive reports from their several institutions and lines of work. Elder W. C. White also attended this conference, and assisted much by his counsel, gained by a long experience in the work. The spiritual atmosphere of the conference was good. Love, unity, and harmony prevailed, and the brethren faced their financial situation with courage and reason. While their burden of debt seems quite heavy, it is not greater than

can be handled by the constituency of that field. Plans are being put in operation which, if successful, will relieve the present pressure and bring to them relief. Southern California has a good, strong force of consecrated workers. The cause is growing, and they have very much to encourage them in their work. The restaurant in Los Angeles is having a large patronage, and is doing noble work in teaching right principles of living. The treatment rooms above could do much better work if they were provided with better facilities, but are doing their best under the circumstances. Some plans were laid to put the health food work on a better basis, making the work more aggressive for the year to come.

Elder Burden, who for years has been quite closely connected with the business management of several of our institutions, will spend some time in this field assisting the work wherever needed.

During our stay in Southern California, we had the privilege of spending the Sabbath in Fernando, where the conference school is located. The location of this school is almost ideal, being situated amid rural surroundings, and in the midst of lovely orchards and gardens. The school building is about all that could be desired, being finely adapted for their work. Something over one hundred students are in actual attendance, and we have not seen in any of our schools a brighter or more earnest class of young people. A genuine revival has been in progress among them of late, and a goodly number have given themselves to the Lord for the first time. This school seems to us to be about what Southern California needs, and our people seem to be rallying to its support in a way that speaks well for the future.

Our brethren in this conference have a fine field for work; thousands are pouring into this country from all parts of the world, and the open doors for the truth are many.

The church-school work is reported as being in a healthy con-

dition, thirteen schools being in operation. These are paid from a general fund, created by our people paying a second tithe, which the brethren hope may be adequate to pay all the salaries of the teachers the current year. It certainly is refreshing to see a plan in operation which pays our church school-teachers promptly for their work, and continues the schools through the school year.

We were very glad to meet our Southern California brethren and sisters at this time, and many old friends we had known in former years. We trust that the rich blessing of God may rest upon the work in this field.

W. B. White.

MONTANA

Stevensville

I have just concluded a short series of meetings at Stevensville, which were held in the church. The attendance was most excellent, notwithstanding the rainy weather and muddy roads, together with a great deal of prejudice that existed. The presentation of the Sabbath question was especially powerful. Never before in my work has the Lord turned on such mighty power as of late, in presenting this message. Whether men will hear or whether they will forbear, this is a mighty truth, and is acknowledged as such by many who will not obey it. Still, as it was in Elijah's day, there are yet a few who are honest in heart, while to the other class the message goes as a witness. So it was in Stevensville. Of the many who heard and acknowledged the truth, two heads of families took a firm stand, uniting with the church subject to baptism. Besides these, there are several others desiring baptism soon.

It is a blessed thing to see men who have been slaves to evil habits all their lives come out into the glorious liberty of the sons of God.

The dragon is deeply stirred in Stevensville, and the churches are working with almost super-human energy to keep souls from

investigating the truth. I thank God most sincerely for the privilege of raising the voice of dissent in this apostate generation. The ever-growing conviction with me is that the conflict with the beast and his image is very near at hand. Every indication is that this conflict will be most severe. But by faith it is ours to be already victorious. Thank God for the victory!

W. A. Gosmer.
Bozeman, March 24, 1904.

WESTERN WASHINGTON

Steilacoom

Our missionary boat, Evangel, is anchored near here, and we are canvassing for "Object Lessons." On Thursday I walked about four miles to a little settlement near a small lake, where I visited eleven homes and took four orders for books and four for helps.

One lady donated some money to our work. The last place visited was a widow with a large family. She ordered a book, and after I had started away I felt impressed to go back and offer to them a copy of "Steps to Christ." I went, and they received it very gratefully.

At one new house were three carpenters, whom I canvassed. One subscribed, and the next morning as I called on an old lady, she said: "Oh, yes, you're the man who sold my son-in-law," mentioning the carpenter, "a book yesterday. If I were able, I'd buy one for my other daughter." I, however, secured her order.

Soon after I went to a small cottage, and the lady said: "You showed this book to my husband yesterday," mentioning another of the carpenters, "and we have talked it over, and think it would be nice for my mother, who lives at Tacoma. She would enjoy such a book." She also subscribed.

On my way up the beach, I made another call and obtained another order. We feel that God is blessing us, and thank Him for it.

W. H. Coffin.

MISSIONARY WORK

THE BOOK WORK

California Conference

Report for February, 1904

HOME HANDBOOK

	Hrs.	Ord.	Value.
J. H. Miller.....		10	\$47 50

LADIES' GUIDE

J. H. Miller.....	4	17	15 00
Mrs. C. E. Halliday 83		4	63 00

GOSPEL PRIMER AND STEPS TO CHRIST

M. A. Vroman.....	66	7	\$89 50
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MARVEL OF NATIONS

J. H. Miller.....	15		22 50
Miscellaneous sales			36 25
Total	46		\$273 75

Western Oregon Conference

Report for Two Weeks Ending April 1, 1904

GREAT CONTROVERSY

	Days.	Value.
C. L. Boody.....	4	\$25 00
Ford Dodds ..	10	20 75
J. J. Furguson.....	4	10 00
Cora B. Findley.....		13 75
Miscellaneous		12 50
Total		\$82 00
Helps.....		32 25

Western Washington Conference

GREAT CONTROVERSY.

	Hrs.	Ord.	Value.
G. B. Collett.....	93	13	\$37 50
David Adams	74	4	12 50
F. P. Wright.....	45	4	13 00
R. G. Hofford.....	55	16	40 25
W. R. Jones.....	34	6	14 25
A. H. Booth.....	81	4	9 50
F. W. Ham.....	70	6	23 25
Wm. Furber.....	29	6	16 50
W. H. Coffin.....	9		11 25
G. H. A. Beermann.....	11	2	5 00
Marie Beermann.....	3	
Mary Steinborn.....	56	3	8 50
Ada Greenleaf.....	27	3	8 25
Cassie Ham	9	2	6 25
Grace Adams.....	9	2	15 25

COMING KING.

August Beermann	14	6	6 50
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LADIES' GUIDE

Anna Beermann	14	1	3 50
Total		78	\$231 25
Miscellaneous sales			51 50

A candle that won't shine in one room is very unlikely to shine in another. If you do not shine at home, if your father and mother, your sister and brother, if the very cat and dog in the house, are not the better and happier for your being a Christian, it is a question whether you really are one.—J. Hudson Taylor.

PACIFIC UNION RECORDER

PUBLISHED BIWEEKLY

By the

PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

1059 Castro St., Oakland, Cal.

Subscription Price, Fifty Cents a Year

Editorial Committee

J. J. IRELAND M. H. BROWN EDITH O. KING

Entered as Second-class Matter at Oakland, Cal.

We have an excellent symposium of experiences from the canvassers in the Western Washington Conference, which we are compelled to hold over until our next number.

The Pacific Press Publishing Company have broken ground for their new plant, which is to be erected at Mountain View, Cal. The work of construction will be pushed as fast as possible.

The brethren in the North England Conference report that they have found the systematic work of loaning tracts from house to house a means of reaching a certain class of people from whom they have been debarred heretofore.

The interest that is being manifested in the book work indicates that the old-time desire to carry the printed page to others is being revived. This is encouraging, and especially so when we learn that at our colleges large classes are anxious to prepare for service in this special line. The message to the world in this generation should be the object to be attained by every one who has consecrated himself to God. Through the wealth of literature which we possess, this goal can be reached if united effort is made. We are glad to see the preliminary steps now being taken.

The message of salvation is to be proclaimed in all the world, and then the end will come. One way this work is materially hastened is

by keeping a good supply of our small tracts on hand for circulation among friends and neighbors, with whom we are constantly coming in contact. When a careful canvass is made of a neighborhood, it is surprising to find the number of people there are who are anxious, yes, waiting, for more light on the Scriptures, or who wish to know what the signs of the times foretell. It is to people of this class that God's Word is precious when its beauties are unfolded, and, dear reader, it is to these lost sheep now on the mountains that our dear Saviour has commissioned you and me to go as His ambassadors. Let us prepare for service to-day.

Annual Meeting

The first annual meeting of the second annual session of the Western Oregon Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will convene on the camp-ground, at Corvallis, Oregon, Friday, May 27, 1904, at nine A. M., for the election of officers for the coming year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. At such time during the session of the conference as may be announced by the president, the annual meeting of the Western Oregon Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists, a legal corporation, and the annual meeting of the North Pacific Church Extension Society, a corporation, will be held for the election of its officers and the transaction of other necessary business.

F. M. Burg, president, W. C. Raley, secretary.

Camp-Meetings

Camp-meetings for 1904 have been arranged for as follows:—

Table listing camp-meetings by region: WESTERN WASHINGTON (South Tacoma, May 19-29), WESTERN OREGON (Corvallis, May 26 to June 5), CALIFORNIA (Berkeley, June 2-12), MONTANA (Near Helena, June 16-26), SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (September 1-11), UTAH (Provo, August 10-17), BRITISH COLUMBIA (September).

A Home Wanted

A little girl, thirteen years old and parentless, is in need of a home among Sabbath keepers. For further particulars address Elder C. J. Cole, Corvallis, Ore.

Notice

Wanted, at once, several men to work in timber and at slashing. Wages good, and long job to right parties. For further information address M. W. Earl, Dayton, Ore., Box 83.

Notice

The annual meeting of the Western Washington Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at 309 Second Avenue North, Seattle, Wash., on Monday, May 30, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of officers and such other business as may properly come before it.

E. L. Stewart, Pres. West. Washington Conf.

Western Washington Notice

Our second annual camp-meeting will be held at South Tacoma, May 19-29. We will also hold a workers' institute May 12-19, and thus prepare the way for a good camp-meeting.

Everything that can be done from a human standpoint will be done to make it one of the very best gatherings ever held.

Several of our leading brethren will be present: Elder W. B. White, president of the Union Conference; Elder E. W. Farnsworth, from Australia; Elder W. A. Spicer; Elder M. C. Wilcox, besides others. The question as to whether or not it shall prove to be our best meeting will be ours individually to decide. Surely, brethren, there is every reason why we need such a convocation of our people.

A beautiful site has been selected for the camp-ground. A dining tent and store will be provided, where everything needed in the food line can be obtained.

Elder T. H. Watson will write more particularly concerning the ground and how to reach it, also railroad rates. Let us all begin at once to prepare for this feast.

E. L. Stewart, Pres. Western Wash. Conf.