



The Advent Review and Herald Sabbath

Vol. 86

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No. 25

The Coming Dawn

WORTHIE HARRIS HOLDEN





Aweary of groping in darkness,—
In the midnight of hopeless despair,—
We herald the glad morrow dawning,
And find that our Day-star is there.

We could not behold Thy great glory
With vision accustomed to night,
So the light on the path of the righteous,
Like the dawn, shineth bright and more bright.

There is light for each soul — e'en the heathen;
There is dawn when the lost turn to God;
And the sun in effulgence and splendor
Shineth bright o'er the path Jesus trod.

Thus the road leads from darkness of midnight
To God's glorious noontide above:
Need we fear, then, the threatening storm-clouds
When the sun shining through them is Love?

Portland, Ore.



THE WORK —AND— THE WORKERS

OVER 42,000 copies of *Liberty* magazine No. 2 have already been sold, and they are still going rapidly. A very good seller, indeed.

THE record of your State is found in the paragraph entitled "Where the June *Life and Health* Went." See Notices and Appointments department, page 23.

THERE are some splendid things in the little book entitled "Talks to My Students," by Prof. Frederick Griggs. All young persons should secure a copy of this book, and profit by its excellent teachings. Price, 50 cents, post-paid.

"THE SPEAKER'S MANUAL OF PRONUNCIATION" will be of great service to all individuals, and especially to those who labor publicly. It will educate the individual in the proper use of words with less effort than any other book published. It is only 25 cents a copy.

EVERY Sabbath-school officer should possess a copy of "Testimonies on Sabbath-school Work." This little book will help in studying the perplexing questions which are weekly confronted in the Sabbath-school. It will be welcomed and appreciated by every person studying it. Bound in cloth, 25 cents, post-paid.

THE Review and Herald have on hand a few sets of the old Religious Liberty Library, containing such pamphlets as "Civil Government and Religion," "Rome's Challenge," "The Legal Sunday," "National Sunday Law," etc. All of these pamphlets contain invaluable matter for those who are studying present-day issues. Orders will be filled for these old tracts as long as they are in stock.

A HOME worker recently wrote to the General Conference Missionary Department to the effect that our churches do not realize the value of Words of Truth Series in proclaiming the message for this time. This worker had been systematically distributing this series of tracts on the second coming of Christ, using No. 42, "Christ's Second Coming;" No. 47, "Court Week in Heaven;" No. 36, "We Would See Jesus;" No. 39, "What Do These Things Mean?" No. 37, "Signs of the Times." These tracts cost only 1/2 cent each, yet each tract contains a complete discourse on the subject of the second coming of Christ.

RECENTLY two employees of the Review and Herald Publishing Association began soliciting for our publications. We have just received the following report from these workers:—

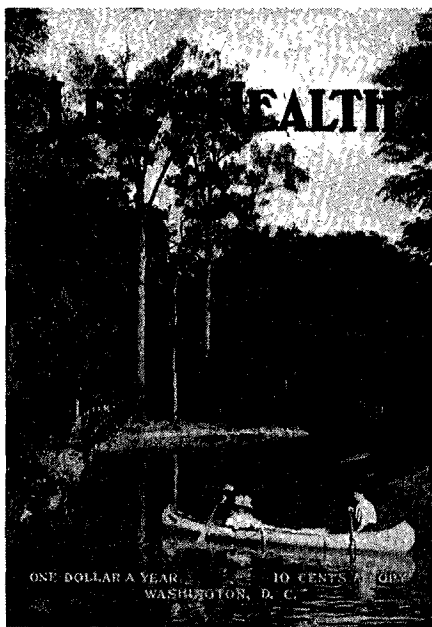
"Last week's work was very encouraging. The Lord blessed the efforts put forth. The first fifteen hours gave combined orders to the amount of \$79.20. The weather is very wet; the mud is almost impassable, yet we secured the orders. That's what we are here for. Prospects are very favorable for the future. The wealthiest people in the county, as well as the poorest, readily purchased our books. We feel thankful to the Lord for our prosperity."

The July "Life and Health" Now Ready for Delivery

"THE best seller of the season," was the comment of an experienced agent when he had examined the July issue. To see it is to believe it.

Over 65,000 copies of the June number were ordered before June 10. We are printing 60,000 copies as the first edition of the July number. We predict a very large sale for this beautiful number. An artistic boating scene, photographed from life, appears on the front cover-page. This cover design is the most beautiful one that has ever adorned this our national magazine of health. Its appearance alone will help to sell thousands of copies.

Scores of new agents are entering the field with *Life and Health*. Two



FACSIMILE OF COVER PAGE. ORIGINAL
PRINTED IN TWO COLORS

ladies (beginners) who have just gone to Boston, are selling large quantities of this magazine. Others are at work in Chicago, Washington, San Francisco,—in nearly all the great cities,—and report good success in their work.

Contents of July Number

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Nearly thirty full-page and smaller photo-reproductions illumine the articles.

GENERAL ARTICLES.—Errors in Diet as Related to Inebriety and Crime, by D. H. Kress, M. D. — The Prevention of Auto-intoxication, by J. R. Leadworth, M. D. — Garden Reflections, by R. O. Eastman — Respiratory Gymnastics as a Means of Combating Abdominal Weakness (six illustrations, showing thirty-five positions), by Charles Shattinger, M. D. — Cottonseed Oil as a Food, by O. C. Godsmark, M. D. — A Century of Women's Hats (eleven illustrations), by Mrs. Harriet E. Bell.

RATIONAL TREATMENT IN THE HOME.—Home Treatments for Common Diseases, No. 5 — Treatments for Tonic Effect: Cold Plunge-Bath; Cold Sponge-Bath; Hot and Cold Applications to the Spine; Alcohol Rub; Cold-Mitten Friction; Sitz and Pail-Pour; Salt Glow, etc., — by W. A. George, M. D.

HEALTHFUL COOKERY.—Cooking Lessons, No. 6 — Drinks: Unwholesome Drinks; Wholesome Drinks; Strawberry Nectar; Raspberry Nectar.

HEALTHFUL DRESS.—Dress and Its Relation to Health (three illustrations).

THE HOME ACRE.—Build Now (two illustrations), by Mrs. Stella Ridgway.

CURRENT COMMENT.—The Fly That Does Not Wipe His Feet — Sandals (illustrated) — Sterility of Old Ice From Infected Water.

ABSTRACTS.—The Feeding of the Healthy Infant — Insects and Disease.

MEDICAL FORUM.—Insurance Organizations and Tuberculosis — The Ordinary "Cold" — Insanitary Handling of Foods — "Trying It on the Dog" — Athletics Not Altogether Beneficial.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY AT WORK.—Preaching the Gospel and Healing the Sick, by A. C. Selmon, M. D.

EDITORIAL.—The "Typhoid Fly" — Milk and Tuberculosis — Queer, Isn't It? — The Laboratory as an Aid to Physicians — What Is Insanity?

THE CONSULTING ROOM.—You Need Rest, by G. A. Hare, M. D.

NEWS NOTES.—Teaching Causes Neurasthenia — Roof Playground — Tuberculosis Death-Rate Diminishing — Sanitary Towels — Poisonous Effects From Epsom Salts — Petition to Do Away With Smoking Cars — Tuberculosis in Milk the Gravest Peril — To Lengthen Life — Health Rules for Centenarians — Outdoor School for Tuberculous Children — and numerous other items of vital interest.

You Can Sell the July Number

You can do all that beginners can do, and perhaps more. Send five cents for sample copy, or, better, twenty-five cents for five. If you are new in this work, ask for leaflet, "How to Sell Our Magazines." If interested in earning a scholarship, ask for leaflet, "How to Earn a Scholarship." Don't try to tell your customers all there is in the magazine. Read carefully the sales points outlined in the leaflet first mentioned. Read the magazine itself, picking out those strong features that appeal to you most. When you are filled with information, start out with a good number of magazines, and, in simple, straightforward language, tell your customers what you have, and how much good it has done you. Strike out and begin to work. Adopt "Learning by doing" as your motto. What if you do make some failures? The man who never does anything is the only man who never makes mistakes. Sell this number on the merits of its appearance, and on the value of three or four articles. Many will buy it for just one article, even as you and I buy magazines at the news stands.

Address Your Tract Society

If at all possible, please order your magazines through, and arrange for territory with, your tract society.

If you must order direct, send cash with order. Try 25 copies for \$1.

Same Prices Until Further Notice

Single copies, 10 cents; 5 to 20 copies, 5 cents each; 25 to 400 copies, 4 cents; 500 to 800 copies, 3 1/2 cents; 1,000 or more, 3 cents.

Send Written Recommendation

In applying for agency, kindly send a written recommendation from your pastor, teacher, banker, tract society, or leading business firm of your town. Address your tract society, or Life and Health, Washington, D. C.

THE REVIEW AND HERALD

"Here is the Patience of the Saints: Here are they that keep the Commandments of God, and the Faith of Jesus." Rev. 14: 12

VOL. 86.

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No. 25

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unto the Saints"

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Editorial

The Message for the Hour¹

"THE voice of one saying, Cry. And one said, What shall I cry?"

Three things I will speak about: (1) That the times demand a definite, clear-cut gospel message; (2) that God has given such a message to meet the demands of the time; (3) that every messenger should have such a clear understanding of the message that he will be able to deliver it in such a way as to meet the demands of the time.

1. The times demand a definite, clear-cut gospel message. It has been so in the time of every gospel crisis. One instance will illustrate. John the Baptist gave a definite message when he prepared the way for the first advent of our Lord. The voice of one saying, "Cry." And one said, "What shall I cry?" And he answered: "All flesh is grass, and all the goodness thereof is as the flower of the field. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, because the breath of Jehovah bloweth upon it; surely the people is grass. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand forever." Then came the exhortation: "O thou that tellest good tidings to Jerusalem, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up, be not afraid; say unto the cities of Judah, Behold, your God! Behold, the Lord Jehovah will come as a mighty one."

When John the Baptist was inquired of concerning his work, and was asked

whether he was the Messiah, he said, "No." "Art thou that prophet?" and he said, "No." "Art thou Elijah?" and he said, "No." "Who art thou, then?" and he said, "I am the voice of one crying;" and his message was based upon the instruction given in the prophecy of the fortieth chapter of Isaiah.

Yet John the Baptist did not say to the people in that form of words, "All flesh is grass." When the people came out at his preaching, he said, "O generation of vipers," speaking to the Pharisees, "who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance; and think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our father." This was his application of that scripture, "All flesh is grass." They were not to pride themselves upon race or birth or parentage. It must be *character*. That was the first part of his message, "All flesh is grass."

The second part was, "Behold your God!" John the Baptist did not use this exact form of words. But one day when Jesus passed by, John pointed to him, and said, "Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world!" It was necessary, in order that Israel should be able to recognize the Messiah, and to receive him, that they should place no confidence in the flesh; that they should forget that they belonged to the chosen people, and should depend only upon character; and, further, that that character should be the character, or the righteousness, of God; and that they should be able to recognize God manifested in the flesh in the person of Jesus of Nazareth, even though he was of humble, lowly birth. So John's message to them was simply a development of those two principles, *no confidence in the flesh, all confidence in God*.

Just the same as John the Baptist had a definite message, based upon a definite scripture, in the preparation of the way for the first advent of Christ, so it is necessary that in the preparation of the way for the second advent, there should be an equally definite message, based upon the clear statement of the Scripture.

Now as to the demand at this time for a clear-cut gospel message, based upon the Scripture, that will teach to all the people the fundamental truths of original Christianity. I want to call your attention, briefly, to some of the very marked and startling departures from the truths of God's Word, on the part, mainly, of those who profess to believe

in and teach it as the Word of God.

Let me call your attention, then, to the fact that the two-horned beast of Revelation 13, representing this country, presents in its two horns two fundamental principles, republicanism and Protestantism. Both of these principles have received perhaps their clearest and purest illustration in the history of this country,—the first nation of the world to be founded upon the true principle, the Christian principle, of the entire separation of church and state—a church without a pope, a state without a king.

When these two fundamental truths are discarded, are set aside, America is no longer the country that it has been. We have looked forward to the time when this would be true. We have declared, on the basis of the prophecy, that it would come. To-day I think we may clearly say it has come. Not merely basing this upon an assertion, but calling your attention to statements that are attracting the widest attention just now; I refer to the series of articles just being published in one of the leading magazines, the *Cosmopolitan*.

Here is the editor's note, introducing the articles, in the May number:—

What Mr. Bolce sets down here is of the most astounding character. Out of the curricula of American colleges a dynamic movement is upheaving ancient foundations, and promising a way for revolutionary thought and life. Those who are not in close touch with the great colleges of the country will be astonished to learn the creeds being fostered by the faculties of our great universities. In hundreds of classrooms it is being taught daily that the decalogue is no more sacred than a syllabus; that the home as an institution is doomed; that there are no absolute evils; that immorality is simply an act in contravention of society's accepted standards; that democracy is a failure, and the Declaration of Independence only spectacular rhetoric; that the change from one religion to another is like getting a new hat; that moral precepts are passing shibboleths; that conceptions of right and wrong are as unstable as styles of dress; that wide stairways are open between social levels, but that to the climber children are encumbrances; that the sole effect of prolificacy is to fill tiny graves; and that there can be and are holier alliances without the marriage relation than within it. These are some of the revolutionary and sensational teachings submitted with academic warrant to the minds of hundreds of thousands of students in the United States. It is time that the public realized what is being taught to the youth of this country. "The social question to-day," says Dis-

¹ Abstract of a sermon by the editor of the REVIEW, at the General Conference, May 20, 1909.

raeli, "is only a zephyr which rustles the leaves, but will soon become a hurricane." It is a dull ear than can not hear the mutterings of the coming storm.

This is simply the editor's brief outline of what is to be found in this series of articles. [Here the speaker read extracts from the articles, giving names of universities and professors, with quotations from their teachings fully justifying the editor's outline.]

Mr. Bolee gives the statistics, and says that there are 229,000 students getting such instruction as this. "Do you not believe, professor," he asked in one class-room, "that Moses got the ten commandments in the way the Scriptures tell?"

"The professor smiled. 'I do not,' he said. 'It is unscientific and absurd to imagine that God ever turned stonemason and chiseled commandments on a rock.'"

Comment is unnecessary. Religion is relegated to the background, and philosophy and reasoning take its place. Is there need that some voice should cry? Is there need that there should be a clear-cut, definite gospel message to the people of this generation now?

But there was that other horn, representing republicanism, democracy. This same writer, in his article in the June number of the *Cosmopolitan*, touches upon this question:—

Eminent college men — among them Pres. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton; Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard; and Prof. William Graham Sumner, of Yale — hold that the doctrines of the founders of this republic have long since served their day, and should no longer be applied to the needs of the present. . . . Professor Sumner has little respect for the "great principles" of 1776. They were invented, he teaches, because some new classes had won wealth and economic power, and wanted to secure political recognition. He asserts fearlessly, and other professors in other institutions support him, that what we have been accustomed to regard as lofty teachings, developed in that day, are nothing but high-sounding rodomontade; and he does not conceal his delight over the fact, as he proclaims it, that some of the old jingle of words is dead. *Conspicuous among these rhetorical delusions of colonial times is the doctrine that proclaims that governments get their just powers from the consent of the governed.* Professor Sumner teaches that this doctrine is untrue, that it has been trodden underfoot, and that the same fate awaits the rest of the principles which, seen through the mists of the Revolutionary War, have seemed great to us.

There is scholastic refusal to worship the past. A number of professors agree that the Declaration of Independence is a dead document, and that the fading of the original in a safe at Washington symbolizes what should be the end of this mass of glittering generalities. Contending that the principles of 1776 are absurd, Professor Sumner declares that men are no more equal than they are of one size. "The doctrine," he says, "that all men are equal," is being gradually

dropped from its inherent absurdity, and we may at any time find it expedient to drop the jingle about "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

This is not the raving of a socialist on a sand-lot. It is the teaching of a professor of political science in one of the leading educational institutions of this country. Is this country to repudiate her principles of republicanism? I can not take time to read further, but I have given you a glimpse of it.

We have drawn the curtain aside for a moment to take a look, just a glimpse, at what is beyond. The changes in the history of this country, from the religious standpoint and from the political standpoint, are remarkable. These recent changes are nothing short of sensational.

Now I maintain that there is only one body of people who as a whole have repudiated just such teachings as this; who have met some of these very principles face to face, and declared against them; and who have maintained, and are still maintaining, the old platform of Christianity. For this band of people, who stand upon that platform, and who commit themselves to that work, there is nothing short of a terrific responsibility.

Now take a view of the other side. I have briefly alluded to some of the teachings of Protestantism. I want to call your attention for a moment to the Roman Catholic program for this country. It is best stated in their own words, as I surely shall not be misrepresenting the matter if I read their own statements. Here is an extract from an editorial in a Roman Catholic paper published in Chicago, the *New World*, dated Oct. 21, 1905:—

There has never been a period in American history when the church's opportunity has been so close to her. To a great extent the ancient antagonisms have died. Protestantism is disintegrating before our eyes. . . . The moment is ripe to build a Catholic America, broader and stronger, and nobler and truer, than any empire the world has yet seen, and strong men are now laying the foundations. To-morrow you may see the walls rising; look forward an hundred years and you will see the vast edifice complete, extending from the first rays of the morning sun to the twilight splendor of the evening star. Those who lay the corner-stones may not live to behold their work stand finished, but unborn generations will bless them for the courage they had, and for the holy purpose with which they toiled.

Again: the *Western Watchman* of St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1908, contained the following:—

His Holiness is enthusiastic over America, especially the United States. To begin with, he likes our government and our public officials, with whom he has come into official relations. It must be confessed that the United States has treated Rome well whenever we had an

opportunity. . . . Despoiled and persecuted in countries called Catholic; hampered and thwarted by Protestant governments, the church is given fair play and even-handed justice only in the United States. No wonder, then, the Holy Father feels kindly toward us as a nation.

But it is to the Catholics of the United States that Pius X's heart goes out. He is amazed at our material and spiritual progress. The church is making advances only in America. Churches are multiplying here with wondrous rapidity. New dioceses are being formed every few years, and the dioceses already in existence are becoming cumbersome with the number of their clergy and people. Few bishops in Europe ever laid a corner-stone. It is a ceremony almost unknown. The church over there is growing weaker by dissensions and emigration. The outlook across the water is very discouraging to any but those of the strongest faith. In the midst of the gloom, abandoned by those who should stand by him in his agony, the Holy Father appeals to this country for comfort and support. And he appeals not in vain. American shoulders are to-day holding up the Vatican. Its revenues are largely derived from this country; and what is now a steady stream will soon be an on-flowing river.

That is the Catholic estimate of the present situation and the outlook. What does it mean?—Protestantism disintegrating, Protestantism dying, Protestantism no longer a force which needs to be reckoned with by the Roman Catholic Church; the field open now for the Roman Catholic Church to take possession of America, and to make America a Catholic country.

One word further: On June 29, 1908, a papal decree was sent forth remodeling what is known as the Roman Congregations, "taking the United States out of the category of missionary countries and placing it in a co-ordinate place with Italy, France, and Spain in the family of Christian nations."

This means that the United States, by a papal decree, stands on the same basis as all Christian Catholic countries—such as Spain, Italy, and France before the Concordat was broken. This means that in the Roman Catholic mind the time is ripe for a remarkable onward movement, and the movement has already been inaugurated. In the great Catholic congress in New York City, in the great gathering at St. Louis, in the first missionary council at Chicago last November, steps were taken by the Roman Catholic hierarchy making it evident that in their view the time has come to make a tremendous movement to Catholicize America.

And where is the protest? Where is the protest against that program? Protestantism dying; Protestantism disintegrating; Protestantism having disowned its own principles;—with what weapon can Protestantism meet the onward march of Catholicism? What, then, is

the demand for the time?—It is the message against the beast and his image.

In a very few words in the fourteenth chapter of the book of Revelation, in words familiar to almost every one in this audience, an outline—a syllabus, as it were—is given of the message for this generation. As time moves on, as developments come to our attention, more and more can it be seen how remarkably those principles apply at this time.

Now what is the bounden, solemn duty of every one who goes forth to carry this message to the world at this time? Circumstances here in America may be a little different from other countries, and yet the same principles apply. This message, which is to enlighten the world with its glory,—this message which is to call out a people from every nation, kindred, tongue, and people,—should be declared with clearness, with power, and with an adaptation to the circumstances of the hour that will *command* the attention of the people, that will lift up a standard to those who are looking here and looking there to see what standard of truth they can rally to.

2. Then, I say, secondly, God has given a message—a clear-cut message—adapted to the needs of this hour. It will bear a deal of study. It is not giving the message merely to repeat forms of words; it is not giving the message merely to take up teachings of a half-century ago, and repeat them. The teachings of a half-century ago in this message are the platform to-day; but the same truths, the same principles, have a new meaning, have a luster and a glory, that they could not have had at that time. The more I see of the developments in the world, the more I see that nowhere else can you turn to find the message for this hour. It is a wonderful thing. We are nothing; we have neither wealth nor talent nor standing to command attention. But here is a *truth* which, when understood and taught under the guidance of God's Spirit, will *itself command attention*. It is a living thing. It is the living message to the world. It must be known as such; it must be taught as such; and then it will have power in it.

I would like just to call attention now briefly to some other things that are attracting public attention. They can not escape our observation. They can not stay outside our sphere of thought.

Who in America has not had his attention called over and over again to the Emmanuel Movement? Who in America has not been confronted again and again with Christian Science? Who in America does not hear on every hand, in every town and hamlet, those teachings of scientific infidelity that have in the last half-century taken out from underneath the gospel its

very foundation? It was only this year that the centenary of Charles Darwin was celebrated by scientists; and I noticed an editorial in one of the leading religious journals, summing up the results of Charles Darwin's work as it affected theology. Speaking of the results of his work, it says:—

Darwinism has revolutionized not merely biology, but all the sciences, including theology. . . . The new conception of life which he gave to the world has entered the Protestant churches, where it is known as the New Theology; and the Roman Catholic Church, where it is known as Modernism. . . . The Bible is not an infallible book about religion, written by the amanuenses of the Almighty; it is the historical record of the spiritual experiences of the spiritual leaders of a spiritually endowed people. Redemption is not the recovery of a lost state of innocence; it is the development of a spiritual order of creation merging from an animal condition and being educated toward a splendor of divine character and life as yet inconceivable by us. The fall is not a historical episode occurring in a remote past; it is the individual experience of every man when, by conscious disobedience of the laws of his own developed nature, he descends into or toward animal nature from which he has partially emerged. The world is not a natural order in which occasional glimpses of a higher Being may be seen, thanks to his occasional interferences; it is the perpetual and continuous expression of his Presence [note the idea of the immanence of God—God everywhere; God in everything], so that the natural is always supernatural and the supernatural always most natural. And history is not the despairing struggle of a "remnant" against the ignorance, superstition, and malignancy of a fallen race of men on their way to become devils; it is the evolution of a race in the making, toward a goal predetermined for them by their Maker and their Friend. —*The Outlook*, Feb. 20, 1909.

Who has not heard of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, an organization including 18,000,000 communicants and 50,000,000 adherents, publicly declaring that they constitute a majority of the people of America, and, as one paper said, referring to this matter, "When such a body, representing such a number of people, speaks, the people will listen to its voice." Now, these are only some of the phases of American life, some of the developments of the last few years.

3. What, then, is the message needed for the hour? It is not the preaching of the things I have been reading about. It is the preaching of *positive truth* that will be the answer to every one of these errors. It will be a message against the false teaching of the beast, Roman Catholicism; it will be a message against every perversion of truth; it will be a call to primitive Christianity, the Christianity of Christ. How, then, shall we sum up just in a few words the message needed for the hour? The message of the personal God, the Creator,—“Wor-

ship him that made heaven and earth, the sea, and the fountains of waters;” a message of the infallible Word of God,—“The Word of our God shall stand forever;” a message of the incarnation of Jesus Christ, Son of God and Son of man,—“And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us;” a message of the deity and divinity of Jesus Christ; a message of righteousness as the gift of God through faith, not in the control of any church or any worldly priesthood; a message of the atoning sacrifice of Christ as the sufficient sacrifice; a message of life only through Christ; a message of the obligation to keep the commandments of God,—“Here are they that keep the commandments of God;” a message of the priesthood of Christ; a message of the judgment hour,—“The hour of his judgment is come;” a message of the nearness of the second advent, “Behold the Lord Jehovah cometh; behold, his reward is with him;” a message such as John the Baptist gave, which points out the utter weakness of the flesh, which discards everything that savors of the flesh, or self-exaltation, or self-righteousness, or self-salvation, and says in every way, though not necessarily in these words, but in every form of teaching: “All flesh is grass: behold your God.”

The United States and Foreign Entanglements

For years it was considered impossible that the United States should become mixed up in the politics of the Old World; but the developments of recent years have made it impossible that she should not become thus entangled. The “Monroe doctrine,” while designed to prevent conditions that must lead to strife between the powers of the two hemispheres, cut across the purpose of the principal powers of Europe, and made the republic of the West a factor to be reckoned with in every scheme for colonial expansion. At one stroke, then, America came into the political consideration of all those powers that coveted possessions in the New World.

But now, instead of exerting merely a repressive influence in world politics, America has found it necessary to formulate an active political policy of her own. The war with Spain made her a power of the East as well as of the West, and the Philippine Islands lie as hostages within the gates of the Old World. These possessions and the growing trade of the Pacific Coast have made it seem necessary to the American government that American tradesmen should have as free access to the markets of the Orient as have the tradesmen of any other nation. The threatened partition of China a few years ago, which

would have placed a serious handicap upon American manufacturers and traders in that respect, was the actuating cause in the adoption of the "open door" policy by this government and the policy of maintaining the integrity of the Chinese empire. Now, it is against the purpose and desire of both Japan and Russia that the integrity of the Chinese empire should be maintained absolutely; both desire to control the Chinese province of Manchuria. America's program clashes with that of both these powers. The other powers that hoped to profit by China's disintegration have had their purposes thwarted in that regard.

A few years ago the American government protested diplomatically to Bulgaria against her unjust treatment of a certain class of her subjects; and as a result of the Kongo atrocities, the United States joined Great Britain in presenting protests to those responsible for the maintenance of the peace in that part of Africa. Now come the Armenians of Turkey, distressed, oppressed, persecuted, their lives in continual danger at the hands of their enemies, thousands of them having been slain in the late uprising, and they plead that America shall take up their cause with the new Turkish government.

Can America keep herself free from international entanglements?—It is impossible. She is not free from them now, and every new year increases the causes for international entanglements. Mr. Thomas F. Millard, an authority on Oriental affairs, declares, in his recent book, "America and the Far Eastern Question," that America is destined to play a leading part in the solution of the problems now arising in the Orient. To quote:—

When the Eastern situation is considered in the light of recent events and present circumstances, one is compelled to conclude that international equilibrium there can be restored and maintained only by creating a new balance of power; one which will be established on a different base, and which will contain a new element of strength and stability. This can be supplied, in my opinion, only by direct and active participation of the United States of America. Between the United States and China is a genuine community of interests, which has no proportionate parallel with the relations of our nation and any other Oriental state. If this is true, it is evident that no international arrangement or understanding having in mind the fate of China and the course of events there, which does not to some extent accord with the interests and desires of the United States, will possess any real vitality, or give any genuine assurance that peace will be maintained in the East. . . .

The Washington government must decide whether, in the crisis which is approaching, it will actively move to compel a satisfactory solution, or will permit American interests to continue to drift on the current of events; whether it will formulate its own policy, or have

one thrust upon it; whether it will lead, or follow. For, that the United States *must* have a Pacific Ocean policy can not be doubted. American statesmen and people may shrink from participation in the Eastern question, but it inevitably will intrude upon them; and it is bound up in the fate of China. This great empire will be the storm-center of the forthcoming diplomatic struggle, and the scene of any international conflicts which failure of peaceful adjustment will provoke. As the "Monroe doctrine" invokes the United States to interfere should stronger nations aggress upon Central and South American states, so may a strong Pacific policy invoke its aid to preserve China.

The question as to how the United States could ever become involved in a world war is clearly enough answered by such considerations as these. Such an event is seen to be not only possible but more than probable, and signs are pointing in that direction already. At no previous time in the world's history have conditions been so ripe for a war that would engage the world as they are at the present time, or been pointing with so emphatic a finger toward such a culmination.

C. M. S.

A Call for Immediate Help

[Our people will have learned from the *Bulletin* and *Review* that during the General Conference word came from Turkey that numbers of our brethren and sisters there had been killed in the recent massacre of Christians, and others left destitute. A resolution of sympathy was adopted by the Conference, and it was understood that this would be followed by gifts for relief if required. Now we print letters from Turkey showing that brethren there are in need. The General Conference Committee has instructed the treasurer to cable to Europe authorization to the sub-treasury to send on necessary relief. There is no time to collect such a fund. The relief money will therefore be taken from the mission treasury, already overdrawn. Will not our people, therefore, bear this in mind, and MAKE AN EXTRA GIFT in the midsummer offering, Sabbath, July 3, on this account? If all will do so, sufficient extra will be given to replace the relief forwarded, and there will be no need to call for a special fund.

GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.]

An Urgent Appeal for Cilicia

Dear Brethren and Sisters in the Faith:

I am sure you have heard about the events which have been taking place in Turkey. A constitutional government was established last year, which caused great joy to the Armenians especially. The people of the Islam faith were not reconciled to it, but were obliged to keep still because the Young Turk party had the power of the army.

Influences worked secretly until they succeeded in overthrowing this new re-

gime this year on April 13. It had formerly been planned to slaughter all Armenians and constitutionalists. Now the reactionary elements began to carry out this plan in the provinces of Adana (Cilicia) and Haleb (Antioch). Awful was the news that reached us from day to day. My heart went out for the believers in these places, but I could learn nothing about them. At first I heard that all the believers were safe, and I was glad; but soon we began to receive true information concerning them. The following letter is from our Brother Charles Simmons. He has been in Adana and Tarsus, and has seen their poor condition. The elder of the church and several other brethren who were very faithful, have been murdered without mercy. I don't know why God allowed this thing to happen to them. The rest of our people are in great need, without money, without beds, and without raiment. At this time I appeal to you in their behalf. While the people of the world are opening their hearts toward these provinces, is it not proper that you remember the believers just when they need your help? Please read carefully the letter of Brother Simmons, and act immediately as the Spirit of God moves upon your hearts. Send all money to the Foreign Mission treasury.

Yours in the message,
(Signed) Z. G. BAHARIAN.

The Letter From Brother Simmons

MAY 23, 1909.

Z. G. Baharian.

DEAR BROTHER IN THE LORD: I received your welcome letter of the 14th inst., and am very glad to hear from you. I have been so overcome with grief and sorrow that I have not been able to think of much else but only of what has been taking place. The things that I have heard have been so bad that it is better if I had not been alive to hear them. There is no peace of mind and no consolation whatever to be found on any side; on every side news of terrible slaughter, tortures, and suffering. Men have had their noses, ears, cheeks, lips, and hands cut off while alive; women with child have been slain with every studied indignity; others have had their hearts cut out. Some of the men were tortured terribly; their knees were cut off, and they were told to pray to Christ; their feet were cut off, and they were made to stand on them; their one arm was cut off, but they were told to lift up their hands to God that he might save them; they were tied to trees, and a piece of flesh was cut from their thighs; then a hand was cut off. Altogether there was no more suffering that could be inflicted; no worse torture that could be thought of or inflicted. Many in the road and in the houses had petroleum poured over them, and were then set on fire, their hands being tied; others were left with their hands and feet cut off to die of pain and loss of blood. The women were mistreated. It is said that one thousand women have been carried away.

Of our brethren, dear Brother Hadji Kupelian (the elder of the church of Adana) went with Garabed Keshishian, of Tarsus, to Kozolouk, an Armenian village near Tarsus, where we had a Sabbatarian family, Brother Kaspar Nalbandian and his wife and four chil-

dren. Just the next day the trouble began. From all the surrounding villages Turks came, and surrounded the village of Kozolouk. Then the men of the village went onto the housetops with their guns, and waited. Next day a policeman came with a paper, and read it.

He said that Mr. Christie, the president of the American College in Tarsus, had given orders that they should not be molested, only that they must give up their arms. This they did. Then the Turks came into the village and said that the head man must accept Islam. This he did. Next morning the Turks said that they must all leave, as they were going to set fire to the village. As they were leaving the place, they were fired upon by the Turks, and two men were killed.

A teacher (a girl) having been saved, says that one of the brethren, she believes Hadji Kupelian, the elder, said to her, "I must go to the town of Tarsus." So he turned, but the Turk near him was going to shoot him. He opened his chest, and said, "I am ready, shoot me." The Turk let him go, so he turned and went some distance, when he was met by another Turk. This man shot him. I have heard that dear Brother Hadji was asked to accept Islam. He answered that there was only one faith, and that faith was Christ's.

I heard that Brother Garabed Keshishian went another way, but in company of others. The Turk in charge was going to shoot him, but another man begged of him not to do so. Dear Brother Garabed pleaded, "Don't shoot me," but was not heard.

Brother Kaspar Nalbandian hid himself for two days, and then went to Derhend, a police station. Here he was killed by the man to whom he used to give the best part of the dried flesh, in front of the soldiers. His body was thrown into a ditch. His wife and children were left alive for a while, but afterward were killed.

In Adana, Brother Dikran Ashodian was told to come in and hide himself, but he declined. The Turks entered and found him praying, and shot him five or six times. At the second massacre, Brother Aaron, a Greek brother recently come to the truth, was out and never returned, and it is known that he was killed. Dear Brother Dikran was very fervent and earnest; he was very simple in his faith. He wanted me to get him a cheap passage to Europe. I did not see to this immediately, and also the others of the brethren did not want him to go, so in the meantime this trouble sprang up, and there in it he was killed without his age being fulfilled. These brethren who are dead were the best and most simple, and they are gone.

The rest of the brethren, nine of them, are out in the open ground in the camp, without any change of clothes. They are in great distress. Brother Evstadius is well. His shop was the only shop in that quarter that was not looted or opened. I have been and seen them the previous week. I hoped to bring Brother Hasev down to our house, but they do not allow Armenians to come to Mersina. I am sending them a number of necessary things.

There is great need for help for the brethren in Adana, as they are absolutely penniless. As for those in Tarsus, they are little better off. They are all living in the house of Mgrditch Keshishian,

the father of Brother G. Keshishian, murdered in Kozolouk. There is need of help for them, too. There is one of the brethren of Tarsus, Nazaret; he is in Mersina working now, having come before the troubles.

I shall be glad to be of any use to the brethren in acting as a medium for the distribution of funds or goods to them. Therefore I place myself at your and their disposal. Write me and let me know soon what to do.

I was not able to go and find the bodies of the brethren killed in Kozolouk. The government was against it.

With best wishes and Christian love to you and the brethren near you, I remain,

Yours truly in the faith,

(Signed) CHARLES SIMMONS.

The Midsummer Offering

THE date for the ingathering of the midsummer offering has been fixed for July 3, 1909. This year the donation precedes the national holiday, the fourth of July. Probably in many instances the celebration of the Fourth will be on the same day. It will not be an uninteresting thought for us to hold in our minds that while the world is rejoicing and making glad on this day, commemorating the independence of our nation, at the same time God's remnant people are appropriating of their funds for the salvation of their fellow men and the spread of the third angel's message.

Millions of dollars will be spent in pleasure-seeking, in drinking, in gambling, and other amusements. God's people do not participate in these pleasures, but desire to see the truth of God advance in the earth, and are rejoiced that they can be helpers in the salvation of their fellow men.

The treasury of the General Conference is in great need of funds. The session of the General Conference just closed has been a great expense. Missionaries had to be brought from all parts of the world, and new recruits were called for, to be sent to many of the missionary stations. It has been impossible, up to the date of the writing of this article, for the General Conference to send anything to the mission stations for the month of June. We were nearly eight thousand dollars short in our remittances for the month of May. We are looking forward with great anticipation to the ingathering on July 3, that there may be sufficient funds to make remittances to all parts of the world.

Those who have carefully read the REVIEW understand that the appropriations for foreign missions are larger this year than in any previous year of our history. It will require approximately three hundred fifty thousand dollars to carry the General Conference through the year 1909. We shall have to increase our income about seventy-five

thousand dollars in order to reach this appropriation. We believe, however, that if all will take hold and work unitedly, churches and individuals trying to do their best, the full amount will be realized; a large number of workers can be forwarded to these fields, and those who are already at their stations will receive support.

The months of June, July, and August are those in which the treasury of the General Conference is generally the shortest of funds, and it is for this reason that the midsummer offering brings to us a great blessing. Last year there was realized from this fund \$9,143.99. We believe that it would not be difficult for our people to make a midsummer offering for this year of not less than twenty thousand dollars. In order for us to realize so large an amount, it will be necessary for each of us to do our best in making a liberal contribution. We would not urge this so imperatively were we not confronted with the fact that we must have a large income in order to supply the necessary funds to our mission stations.

We trust that every one will plan definitely and positively to make a liberal offering this year. The midsummer offering applies on the ten-cent-a-week plan, and we hope that every individual in our denomination in the United States will not fall short of making a liberal donation for the support of foreign missions on this occasion.

Many of our workers will be on the water, returning to their respective fields of labor, on July 3; and we trust that our people will especially remember them in their prayers, and the stations to which they are going, that the blessing of God may be with both the work and the workers. I. H. EVANS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Israelite*, in a letter which appeared in the issue of that paper for May 29, argues against the work of those Jewish reformers who are advocating such changes as would bring the Jews more closely into harmony with orthodox Christians. One paragraph in this letter will be of special interest:—

The Reform rabbi advocates doing away with the Sabbath and accepting Sunday. His reasons are that it is in accordance with the twentieth century and modern times: while the Seventh-day Adventists, who are believers in Christ, and are also living in the twentieth century of their religion, have delegates from Europe, South America, Japan, Asia Minor, China, Canada, and Mexico assembled at Takoma Park, at Washington, D. C., and are advocating the doing away with Sunday and keeping the Sabbath holy according to the teachings of the ten commandments received by us on Mt. Sinai through Moses.

All Christians ought to stand for the observance of the true Sabbath.

The General Conference

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION, MAY 13 TO JUNE 6

Report of the Medical Missionary Department

Foreword

THE Medical Missionary Council, as a department of the General Conference, was organized at the session of that body four years ago. During this period, many obstacles have been met in the way of establishing the Council as an integral part of denominational work. How well they have been overcome can hardly be judged after so short a time; but from evidence given below, we have great reason for thankfulness to God for his prospering hand in this department.

The trying experience of the past few years has been instrumental in causing a much wider dissemination of health principles. It has caused us to turn our attention to building up this branch of the work in many places. It has given opportunity for a hundred competent men, in as many widely separated places, to develop their God-given privilege of building up enterprises to the glory of God and the uplifting of humanity.

The past quadrennial period has taught us many valuable lessons; but we are looking to the present Conference to plan the future of this department so that much greater progress shall be made in medical missionary work.

At the beginning of the General Conference four years ago, the president, in his opening address, said:—

"From an early period in our history, medical missionary work has been a prominent feature of this cause. To the one little institution established in 1867, have been added 51 sanitariums, 29 establishments known as treatment-rooms, and a large number of hygienic restaurants. Hundreds of persons, as physicians, nurses, and health and temperance workers, are now devoting their lives to the promotion of this important phase of the third angel's message."

Of the 51 sanitariums then in operation, 31 still exist; and the roll has been swelled until the number of recognized institutions is now 80, scattered almost all over the world.

Distribution of Sanitariums

Ordinarily we speak of our sanitariums as those under denominational supervision, and private sanitariums. Of the former, there are 44, distributed as follows: In Australia, 4; in New Zealand, 1; in India, 2; in Japan, 1; in South Africa, 2; in Palestine, 1; in Norway, 1; in Denmark, 2; in Germany, 1; in Switzerland, 1; in Ireland, 1; in England, 2; and in the United States, 25. Of the private sanitariums, there are 36, of which 2 are in South Africa, 1 in Scotland, 1 in the West Indies, 1 in Japan, and 31 in the United States.

Statistics

A glance at the financial condition of our sanitariums for the past four years will be of interest. The sanitariums reported at the last General Conference by the statistician, had assets to

the value of \$807,405.05. The present worth at that time was \$276,687.11, or about a quarter of a million dollars. A similar report at the end of 1908 shows a valuation of over two and one-half millions; namely, \$2,766,346.50. The gain for the year 1908 was \$422,062.85. The sanitariums under conference supervision, as stated, number 44, against 40 a year ago. Private institutions now number 36, as compared with 24 a year ago. The valuation is as follows: Gain of Conference institutions in 1908 over 1907, \$152,885.49; gain of private institutions during the same period, \$269,177.36. This is a gain of 8.19 per cent in denominational, and 56.38 per cent in privately owned institutions. This seeming disproportion of gain between denominational and private institutions comes about principally through readjustment in the naming of a few sanitariums, some of which have been known as denominational in the past, having been placed with those privately owned.

It may be a surprise to some to learn that the net gain of twenty of our largest sanitariums the past year, counting the losses of some with the gains of others, was \$18,980.37, or an average of about \$1,000 apiece. The monetary valuation of our institutional work is but a small part of its worth.

Sanitarium Helpers

There are, in all our sanitariums, 966 nurses in training. It should be remembered that all of these meet the entire expense of their training by labor while learning. The source of their support is almost entirely from outside the denomination, through the patients who attend the sanitariums. Ordinarily, a year of training in our other educational institutions costs about two hundred dollars for each student. Their support comes very largely from our own people. This item alone of educating our own young people in our sanitariums aggregates a quarter of a million dollars annually.

There were in our institutions last year 1,843 helpers. Estimating their weekly wages at \$6, an average taken from eight of our institutions, this would amount to \$564,016 in wages annually, or more than half a million dollars. A tithe of this, paid by such helpers, is \$56,401.60, besides offerings, which result from wages drawn entirely from outside sources. The support of all these Seventh-day Adventist laborers is derived directly from self-supporting missionary work.

Number of Patients

Another item of great importance, although often overlooked, is that of contributions to our denominational work by those outside the denomination, through fees paid to our sanitariums by those receiving treatment. The number of patients in our institutions the past year was 21,731. The average length of residence in these sanitariums, as reported by 25 of our principal institu-

tions, is five and one-seventh weeks. A moderate estimate of the amount paid each week would be \$20. This means an annual income from the world of \$2,235,190.

The amount of charity work reported by 27 of our sanitariums last year was \$58,796, or \$2,174 apiece.

I am well aware that we can not estimate the worth of this branch of our work in dollars, or its strength in men; but the enumeration of these is a great stimulus to enthusiasm in any work, and without either, we could do little.

Class of People Attending Sanitariums

We have been reminded many times that the instruction to go out into the highways and compel them to come in, is a command to make a special effort for the more favored class of society. In no branch of our work is there a better opportunity to reach this class than through the medical work. We can not reach these people by our camp-meetings. They will not attend our services in tent, hall, or local church. We can not get to them with the printed page, neither can our Bible readers approach them. It is a well recognized fact that the patronage of our sanitariums is largely made up of people from the higher walks of life. There is rarely a time when an institution of any size has not as patients, governors, senators, lawyers, and ministers, as well as people who stand high in the financial world. In response to a question sent to our various sanitariums, it appears that there have been 243 of such influential people in 33 of our various institutions the past year. It will be granted by all that this class is a difficult one from which to gather converts to the message; but those who attend our sanitariums certainly receive a knowledge of the truth, and we have the assurance that many who have been taught the truth of the third angel's message will later accept it. Fifteen of our sanitariums report 141 who have received the message through the influence of the sanitariums.

Periodicals and Literature

We recognize that we have not been as prolific in the production of medical literature as we ought. Nevertheless, we have at present seven health journals, with a combined circulation of 135,000 copies a month. The growth of *Life and Health* has been steady. In 1905 the circulation was 16,000 copies a month. In May, 1909, 50,000 copies were printed, and the edition was soon exhausted, so that no more could be had. This list is growing rapidly. The English *Good Health* has a circulation of 45,000 copies a month; German *Good Health*, 17,000; French *Good Health*, 6,000; Dutch *Good Health*, 5,000; Danish *Good Health*, 5,000; and the Australasian *Good Health*, 7,000 copies.

Our medical books consist of the following:—

"Home and Health," by E. R. Palmer; 600 pages; prices, \$3.50 to \$5; sales, 10,000.

"The Practical Guide to Health," by Dr. F. M. Rossiter; 668 pages; price, \$3 to \$5; sales, 5,000.

"School of Health," by Dr. A. B. Olsen; 400 pages; price, \$1.25; sales, 15,000.

"Health for the Millions," by Dr. A. B. Olsen; 256 pages; price, 65 cents; sales, 6,000.

"Colds," by Dr. G. H. Heald; price 25 cents; sales, 10,000.

"Health; How to Find It When It's Lost; How to Keep It When It's Found," by B. Franklin Richards; 240 pages; price, \$1.

"Ministry of Healing," by Mrs. E. G. White; 544 pages; price, \$1.50; sales, about 22,000.

"Vegetarian Cook Book," by E. G. Fulton; 266 pages; price, 75 cents.

"A Friend in the Kitchen," by Mrs. Anna L. Colcord; price, 25 cents and 50 cents; sales, 160,000.

For years we have felt the need of tracts and leaflets on health topics. At the last General Conference, a committee was appointed to prepare such leaflets or have them prepared. Accordingly, three series have been started. The first is the *Life and Health Series* of booklets, four and three fourths by seven inches in size, varying in price from three fourths of a cent to five cents. These are as follows:—

1. "Tobacco Using" *Heald*
2. "Tobacco Habit" *Kress*
3. "Diet and Endurance" *Leadsworth*
4. "Chronic Constipation" *Kress*
5. "Medical Use of Alcohol" *Heald*

A second series, called *Life and Health Leaflets*, comprises a series of small, envelope-size tracts selling for one-fourth to one-half cent. These are:—

1. "Alcohol and Disease" *Kress*
2. "Liquor, Poverty, and Crime" *Ruble*
3. "Counting the Cost of Alcohol" *Ruble*
4. "Is Alcohol a Food?" *Kress*
5. "The Cure for National Intemperance" *Kress*
6. "Patent Medicines" *George*
7. "Simple Treatment of a Cold" *Heald*
8. "Some Effects of Tobacco Using" *Cummings*
9. "Pointed Facts About Tobacco" *Heald*
10. "Pure Air in the Home" *Merritt*

A third series is published by the Pacific Press, as follows:—

- "Patent Medicines" *Rand*
- "Physical Effects of Tobacco" *M. L. Edwards*
- "Simple Treatment for Common Ailments" *M. L. Edwards*
- "Food Chart—Home Use" *M. L. Edwards*
- "Revised Dressing for Health" *M. L. Edwards*
- "Healthful Dress" *Dr. Wood-Starr*
- "Choice Thoughts on Dress" *E. G. White*
- "Signing the Pledge" *E. G. White*

In Australia are published a number of health pamphlets, as follows: "Food and Health," "Dietetic Errors," "Tobacco Habit," "Diabetes," "Consumption, Its Cause and Cure."

The German book, "Christian Temperance," having 192 pages, and selling for 40 cents, has met with a sale of 50,000 copies. In the Russian, 5,000 copies of the same book have been sold, and in other European languages, 12,000.

"Secret of Health," a pamphlet of 16 pages and selling for 2½ cents, has met with a sale, in the German, of 5,000 copies; in French, 6,000; in Dutch, 5,000; and in Danish, 5,000.

Medical Missionaries Sent Out

It is coming more and more to be realized that every one who goes to a foreign country should have a knowledge of medical work sufficient to enable him to relieve the more common ailments of

humanity. During the past four years, we have sent out 53 medical missionaries, physicians and nurses, as follows. To India, 18; China, 6; Japan, 7; Korea, 2; South Africa, 3; South America, 7; West Indies, 4; Mexico, 1; other countries, 5.

Education Necessary

We recognize the need there is for educating three separate classes of workers in our institutions:—

First, well-qualified nurses. It is coming to be recognized more and more that our force of well-prepared nurses is entirely inadequate to meet the demands made upon us. We have not in the past appreciated the necessity there is for well-educated young people in every branch of our work. Every parent should recognize the obligation resting upon him to give his child the very best education obtainable in our schools. In selecting young people for our nurses' training-schools, we experience great difficulty in finding those who have the preliminary qualifications required for entering such courses. These requirements should be made higher than they are at present. Then our nurses should be given a very thorough course in nursing, which will prepare them not only to meet the highest requirements of an institution, but to go out and do evangelistic work, to take charge of treatment-rooms, or to accept responsibility in some foreign country. Every one of the nurses' courses connected with our various institutions should be strengthened. In addition to this, we are in need to-day of at least three post-graduate schools connected with our various larger sanitariums, where our nurses may receive advanced training beyond what has heretofore been offered in our regular courses, which will fit them for greater responsibilities. We should have one such school in the western part of the United States, one in the eastern, and one in Australia. This would be but a beginning. It ought to be one of the matters accomplished by this Conference to provide for such schools.

Second, the requirements for those contemplating a medical course are being made higher and higher from year to year by the leading medical institutions of this and other countries. This makes it obligatory upon us to provide a preliminary education far beyond what has been necessary heretofore. We are instructed in the Testimonies that our different union conference schools should give this preparatory work. We should be able to select from the best of the young people in our schools those who have had a college course leading to a degree, and recommend them to take medical studies that will prepare them for our sanitariums and for recognized medical practise in other countries. This line of work should be systematized. We have need now for more well-qualified physicians than we can supply. Since we have no educational institution in the denomination where a medical training can be secured, there is a crying need for a home where our medical students may be cared for under proper influence in close proximity to a medical school of high standing in which our young people may secure the necessary medical education. On account of there being greater demands made upon those who take the medical course than upon any

other class of our people, owing to the fact that they must have four or five years of education in addition to the ordinary college course, there should be a fund provided from which worthy young men and women who are well recommended by proper persons in responsible positions, may draw for their support while taking their medical course. The amount drawn should be returned to the fund, either by the persons enjoying its privileges or by the conference in which such persons labor after their graduation. Unless we can do this, there is no way in which we can bring about this important part of the education of our young people under proper influence. During the past quadrennial period, 7 of our physicians have secured credentials for practise in other countries through examinations,—2 in South America, 1 in Japan, and 4 in England. It may not be understood by all that several very difficult examinations must be passed by our medical workers in securing the privilege of practising medicine in almost any foreign country.

Third, there is great need of a course in our institutions looking toward qualifying efficient matrons, business managers, and cooks for our institutions. Few realize the difficulty experienced in securing such workers. Our larger institutions should give special attention to this matter. Just here I might mention the necessity of concerted action among our institutions in the matter of securing helpers to man them. Each manager of an institution, and sometimes the individual members of the board, seem to imagine that their institution is the most important in the denomination. When a vacancy occurs, either of superintendent or other helper, they too often overlook the rights of others, and begin to negotiate with the physician in charge or helper in another institution. This should not be. Such negotiations should be made with the board, or at least, it should be ascertained whether such negotiations would be agreeable to the institution with which the worker is connected. We naturally think the work with which we are connected is the most important of any, and desire the very best workers in the denomination to connect with it. Each institution, however, is but a part of the whole work, and we must think not upon the things of our own alone, but upon those of others also.

It would be a pleasure to recount the many thrilling experiences of our medical missionaries in the widely distributed fields over which they are scattered,—Dr. Riley Russell in Korea, Dr. W. C. Dunscombe and others in Japan, Drs. Selmon and Miller in China, Dr. H. C. Menkel and his companions in India, Dr. R. H. Habenicht and his associates in South America, Dr. A. A. John and others in Mexico, and still others in various places—but the limited time at our disposal will not permit.

Medical Missionary Councils

During the past four years, five of these meetings have been held, where subjects of special importance to this branch of the work have been considered. The first was held at College View in 1905; a second was here in Washington two years ago; a third was conducted at Portland, Ore., during the summer of 1907, followed by one at Loma Linda in the fall of the same year. Last sum-

mer the North Pacific Union Conference held a meeting at St. Helena. These councils have all been well attended by both physicians and nurses in our organized work, as well as by those in private practise; an excellent spirit has prevailed in each, and great benefit has been derived from them. We shall hold a three days' council at the close of this General Conference, from June 6-8, at which time medical subjects of especial interest to our physicians will be considered. We shall give the time entirely to considering such methods of dealing with disease as are used in our various institutions.

Work of the Secretary

One of the greatest difficulties in this department is to secure men who will give up medical practise in order to attend to the routine duties connected with the secretaryship of the department. For more than a year after the preceding General Conference, we were searching for some one to do this work. Finally Dr. J. E. Froom was secured. He did very effectual work for a number of months, but finally connected with an institution in the West, and it was necessary to secure another man for this work. It has been my privilege to be connected with this department in the capacity of secretary since October, 1906. During about one half of this period, I have given my time almost entirely to the work of the department. I have visited a large number of our institutions in the United States during the past two years and a half, having made two trips to the Western Coast, three into the New England States, and two into Canada. The past sixteen months, I have been in charge of the Washington Branch Sanitarium in the city. It has been decided that the secretary shall hereafter give his entire time to the work of the department, paying especial attention to the providing of help for our sanitariums in the way of physicians, nurses, and other workers. For the past few months, a field secretary has been provided, whose duty shall be to visit our various camp-meetings and churches, and as opportunity offers, hold health lectures in connection with Chautauquas and other public gatherings. An office secretary has also been provided, who has attended to a considerable part of the correspondence. If it be agreeable to this General Conference, this arrangement will be continued, with possibly the addition of another secretary for field work. As stated below, however, there is need of several men who shall give their attention to general medical missionary work in this country and abroad, and we trust that provision will be made in this Conference to meet this need.

Some Needs of the Medical Missionary Work

First, we recognize the need there is of a greater consecration to the work of carrying the gospel to the world in this generation, and a more concentrated effort in making this department a powerful factor in that work. In no other department is there such a tendency to separate from a united effort in this direction. Has not the time come when we should put all our energies into a united effort to finish this great work?

Second, we need the prayers and support of all our people in making this de-

partment the efficient right arm of the message. Distracting influences have come in, tending to shake confidence in this work; but with the help of our people and the blessing of the Lord, this branch of the work may still triumph, and be a most powerful factor in carrying the message.

Third, our sanitariums might be far more efficient in reaching the people, and at the same time be aided financially, if our members would take a more lively interest in arousing among their neighbors an interest in health subjects, and in recommending their friends and relatives to spend some time in one of our institutions when in need of medical attention and treatment.

Fourth, some plan should be inaugurated whereby the indebtedness of our sanitariums may be obliterated. "Ministry of Healing" has been donated for this purpose; but so much enthusiasm has been expended upon disposing of the thousands of copies of "Christ's Object Lessons" for the relief of the schools, that it seems well-nigh impossible to organize another such campaign on "Ministry of Healing." Between twenty and twenty-five thousand copies have been sold, which has been of some benefit to these institutions, but a more vigorous effort must be made in order to roll the reproach of debt from our sanitariums.

Fifth, the department should be strengthened by providing a number of public lecturers who will attend camp-meetings and other public gatherings, as well as Chautauquas, giving lectures on popular subjects pertaining to healthful living. These should be accompanied by one or two nurses who can demonstrate healthful cookery, hold schools of health, and help the people generally. Support for such a work must be provided in some way. More complete organization of the department is imperative. Men who can give time to the interests of the department at large should be secured or released for this work. We need at least three general men who can give their entire time to this work, and one such man in each union conference.

Last, but not least, is the need experienced by those who are endeavoring to provide sanitarium facilities for the colored people of the South. Three centers are in course of preparation to meet this requirement,—a sanitarium has been purchased at Nashville, another is being built at Huntsville, and a dispensary furnished at Atlanta. Those having the burden of this work have been struggling under the load too long already. The Medical Department has undertaken to awaken an interest in these institutions among our people, in order to secure sufficient means to place them in a position to do efficient work for the colored people. Mention of this matter has been made in the columns of the REVIEW AND HERALD, with the following result: The Washington Memorial Church has raised \$112 for this work; the Takoma Park church, \$120; the Takoma Park young people's society, \$50; South Carolina, \$75; the young people of Portland, Ore., \$100; and the medical section of the Conference, \$85. The Eighth Street church (Washington, D. C.) has furnished a room, as have also the St. Helena Sanitarium, and the young people of Maine.

We are grateful to God for his protecting and prospering hand that has

been over this branch of the work during the past, and would here dedicate ourselves more fully to strengthening the right hand of the message, and making it a power in helping to carry the closing message to every kindred, nation, tongue, and people in this generation.

Report of the Religious Liberty Department

A Review of the Work

IN our review of the work of the department, we shall not be able to enter into the details of our survey of the field and the work which has been accomplished as fully as we would be glad to do, owing to the large proportions the work has assumed since the last session of the General Conference, and especially so during recent months. It is well understood that for a number of years previous to the last session of the General Conference in 1905, comparatively little religious liberty work was done, and that the work was practically in a disorganized condition. During this time, therefore, it has been necessary to build the work up from its very foundation.

The officers of the department began at once to urge the appointment of union and local conference religious liberty secretaries, also the appointment of religious liberty secretaries in the local churches. This has been followed out to quite an extent, and we feel certain that it has added very materially to the efficiency and despatch with which our work has been performed. Thorough organization in this department of the work is, if possible, of more vital importance than in any other, owing to the fact that national issues arise in various countries which demand the officers of the department being in direct touch, as far as possible, with every Seventh-day Adventist in their respective fields.

The past four years have been historical indeed in this department of the third angel's message, not only here at the nation's capital, but throughout the entire field. During this period nearly a score of Sunday bills have been introduced into Congress, but praise to God, all these, except the Sunday-closing provision attached to the appropriation to the Jamestown Exposition, have been defeated, by the help of the Lord, and through the hearty co-operation of our people with the general department.

Again, it should be borne in mind that the forces which are arrayed against the Sabbath of the Lord and are standing in defense of the child of the papacy, the Sunday institution, are becoming more aggressive and formidable every passing year, and that those who once stood with us in opposing these religio-political forces, have nearly all forsaken us. We are therefore practically alone, as far as this world is concerned, in this mighty and closing conflict in defense of truth and freedom.

It will be remembered that the great federated Protestant churches of America have plainly voiced themselves on this question in a most emphatic and unmistakable manner, when at their late council in Philadelphia, they refused to tolerate, either inside or outside of their federation, those who observed another day as the Sabbath.

The National Lord's Day Alliance,

which was launched last December in Pittsburg, Pa., designs to do much in the future in the matter of securing and enforcing Sunday laws.

The Roman Catholic Church is uniting heart and hand with Protestants in enforcing the recognition of Sunday upon all classes. Two years ago, when the Washington Ministerial Association began its campaign for a Sunday law in the District of Columbia, the association sought the aid of the Roman Catholic clergy by obtaining the consent of Cardinal Gibbons for representatives of his church to join with Protestant ministers in Washington to secure a District Sunday law. This is another remarkable fulfillment of the statement by the spirit of prophecy that "Protestantism shall stretch her hand across the gulf to grasp the hand of the Roman power."

In addition to these movements, with their adherents, which it is alleged, number over sixty-five millions of people, there is the great Federation of Labor, which has already committed itself to the question of Sunday legislation.

With these mighty hosts arrayed against the Sabbath of the Lord, and those who have stood with us in defense of the principles of Christian liberty, opposing Sunday laws, now lining up with the enemies of religious freedom, we stand practically alone in the mighty conflict; yet not alone, "for they that be with us are more than they that be with them."

Victories Won

The remarkable success that has attended the efforts of our workers in the States in their opposition to Sunday legislation during the recent past has been unparalleled. Never before have there been so many Sunday bills introduced in the various State legislatures as during the past winter. In the New York State Legislature alone, no fewer than thirty bills, involving the question of Sunday legislation, were introduced.

Among the most signal victories which have been gained in our battles against the numerous efforts to secure Sunday laws, may be mentioned those in the States of California and Missouri.

An excellent work has also been accomplished in the Missouri Conference and other States in the Central Union Conference by the religious liberty secretary of that union, his wife, and others.

Sunday bills have likewise been defeated in Maine, North Carolina, New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Oregon, etc.

The religious liberty mass-meetings which have been held in different places since the last General Conference have also been occasions of special interest, and have resulted in creating public sentiment that has apparently brought defeat to the Sunday-law advocates on more than one occasion.

Crusades against Sunday laws have been conducted both by the general department and by our religious liberty workers throughout the field, which have largely defeated the purposes of the enemies of the Sabbath where they have been held.

While the storm-center of this line of work has been, and doubtless always will be, largely centered in this country, yet the same leaven is working in all countries to a greater or less extent.

England

The situation in England is one of interest and significance. Questions involving the principles of religious liberty are kept in the foreground by the encroachments of Romanism and the agitation over religious instruction in the schools. A national Sunday campaign for securing the better observance of Sunday has brought about the formation of an Imperial Sunday Alliance, which combines in one powerful organization all smaller societies working to the same end, all the great religious bodies (including the Roman Catholic), and many influential representatives of labor and capital.

Australia

There has been a growing spirit of intolerance and a recognition of the beast power in Australia. In every state religious bills have been introduced into the parliaments. A compulsory unitary training bill was introduced into the Federal Parliament. This caused our people much anxiety, but they were pleased when the measure was lost. Strenuous efforts have been put forth by our people to enlighten the people on the principles of religious liberty by way of public lectures, distribution of literature, and the public press. This work has done much to hold things in check in this country.

Russia

Religious liberty does not prevail in Russia to the extent that many in this country have supposed, in consequence of the czar's manifesto of Oct. 3, 1905, guaranteeing liberty of conscience. One's religious belief must be given in securing permits from the government even to hold services with our own people. The circulation of religious liberty literature is prohibited. Therefore, we are unable to enlighten the people upon the principles of religious liberty in this way.

Egypt

In Cairo and Alexandria, strenuous efforts are being made to secure Sunday-closing of various places of business. The American missionaries are very desirous that the government should require Sunday observance, as some of their converts are in the employment of the government.

Finland

Religious liberty in Finland is enjoyed, as the church has lost its power to a very large extent. There is, however, an effort on the part of some to create a sentiment for Sunday laws, by advocating the same through the public press, and in the circulation of literature on Sunday observance.

Japan

Generally speaking, there is no religious intolerance in Japan, although the government exercises a sort of supervision over all religious sects and organizations. Church property is exempt from taxation. Sunday is becoming more and more observed there as a sort of civil holiday. Through the influence of Protestant missionaries some years ago, an organization was formed, called "The Japan Sabbath Alliance," having for its object the better observance of Sunday.

Norway

Freedom to worship God is enjoyed by the inhabitants of Norway. There are, however, movements on foot to prohibit Mormons proselyting, and to dissolve the state church, and place in its stead an organization known as the Evangelistic People's Lutheran Church.

South Africa

The different colonies in South Africa have Sunday laws on their statute-books. The clergymen are quite generally agitating this question in their pulpits, conferences, and synods. In many leading towns, conferences have been held where the leading subject discussed was church federation, and the churches have already federated on the Sunday question.

South America

There are Sunday laws in at least three South American republics,—Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. In Ecuador there is no union between church and state, and three years ago, religious liberty was proclaimed in Bolivia. With the exception of Peru, public meetings can be held anywhere.

While in some ways the Roman Catholic power seems to be waning, yet in other ways it is gaining strength. It is evident that South America is watching the United States carefully, and will follow quickly in every backward step toward persecution.

Turkey

Prior to July 25, 1908, there was no religious liberty in Turkey in fact, though in the theory of Moslem law there was liberty. This liberty applied only to such churches as were recognized by the Sublime Porte, and not to the individual.

In the Young Turk revolution, it has been the aim to follow in the path of the American idea, as regards the rights of the individual. There is at present freedom of the press and of speech. Public services can be held without hindrance from the government. Marriage can now be contracted without the consent of a church.

Our Religious Liberty Literature

On an exceedingly dark and stormy night a little over three years ago, two members of the Religious Liberty Bureau faced a storm in compliance with a call for a meeting of the Bureau members present in the city of Washington. These two being all the members present, they planned for the preparation and circulation of a series of pamphlets that would contain some of the fundamental principles of religious liberty. Ten thousand copies of a thirty-two-page pamphlet, magazine size, bearing the name of *Liberty*, were printed. Before these were all disposed of, the pamphlet, slightly remodeled, was developed into a regular quarterly magazine, and named *Liberty*. It was entered as second-class matter, and at one leap became a popular publication, with a circulation of 50,000 copies per issue. From the first, *Liberty* has been appreciated not only by our own people, but by many of the best thinkers throughout the country; and though it is as yet only in its infancy, it has an enviable record in defeating error and defending truth.

Up to the present time we have issued a set of fifteen Religious Liberty Leaf-

lets, besides thirteen or fourteen other tracts and leaflets, making an aggregate of about 275 pages of literature. Hundreds of thousands of these leaflets have been published.

During the past four years about fifty million pages of religious liberty literature, issued directly under the auspices of the Religious Liberty Bureau, have been published. In addition to this, many millions of pages have been published in foreign countries and in foreign tongues. It is true that this is only a beginning of what is needed in this line, but we are glad for the awakening that has come.

Religious Liberty Institutes

We believe that the holding of religious liberty institutes by our union and local conference religious liberty secretaries, assisted as far as consistent by the officers of the general department, is indispensable to the development of strong and competent workers in order to meet the rapidly growing demand of this important branch of the work. We would recommend that these institutes be held at such times and places as will be the most convenient for our field workers to attend. We believe it would also be well if religious liberty institutes were held in our colleges, academies, and intermediate schools at some convenient time during the school year. The studies in this line of work should embrace the true principle of civil and religious liberty, and our practical campaign work in enlightening the people.

The importance of institute work can not be questioned, for it has been demonstrated to be of untold value in different departments of our work. Should any be in doubt as to the need, they have but to read some of our correspondence coming from the field, and note the questions asked.

Selecting Suitable Persons to Attend Hearings

In view of the frequency with which Sunday bills are introduced into the various State legislatures, and hearings on these held, we would further recommend for your consideration the advisability of appointing a man in each union conference to attend these hearings, not only for the purpose of enlightening the legislators upon the principles of true liberty, and to defeat certain measures, but with a view to instructing local religious liberty workers in this particular feature of our religious liberty work.

Financing Our Religious Liberty Work

The question of financing our religious liberty work in the General, union, and local conferences, should receive most careful consideration by the delegates of this Conference, for the increasing demands of the work upon us require a corresponding increase in the means with which effectively to prosecute the work.

Religious Liberty Literature

If there is any one line of work to which the oft-repeated phrase that our literature should be scattered like the leaves of autumn, applies, more than to another, we believe it is to this work. We therefore urge that during this Conference more than ordinary attention be given to this feature of the work. Not only should we consider how we are to place the literature in the hands of the

great masses of people who know little or nothing of these principles, but also study the question of preparing other literature to meet the ever-increasing emergencies.

We would further recommend the wisdom of appointing competent persons to visit congressmen and State legislators at such times as these lawmaking bodies are not in session, as it has been demonstrated that this is a much more favorable time to interview these men than when they are in the whirl of legislative work.

Meeting Sunday-Closing Crusades

We would also recommend that special consideration be given to the question of how best to carry on religious liberty campaigns where the opponents of the Bible Sabbath are advocating the evil principles of religious legislation, and thus prejudicing the people against the principles of true liberty. We believe that wise and careful methods should be employed in our campaign work, that nothing may be done which will in anywise reflect upon the cause of right that we are so justly maintaining.

In conclusion, we desire to express our heart-felt gratitude to God for the degree of peace, freedom, and prosperity which we have enjoyed during the past four years. We also hope and pray that the winds of intolerance and persecution may be held in check a little longer until the last warning note of the third angel's message has been sounded, and victory is won.

Resolutions Adopted by the Thirty-Seventh Session of the General Conference

Thanksgiving

1. For the manifold mercies of God which have been over us as a people; for his special blessing, which has preserved this great, threefold message in its integrity, and maintained unity among its faithful believers; for the success which has crowned the work of this advent movement during the past four years, as seen in its rapid growth and in its extension into new fields, in the prosperity which has attended our educational interests, in the conversion and consecration of our young people through the Sabbath-school and Missionary Volunteer departments, in the marked increase in the circulation of our literature in many languages, and in the preservation and progress of our medical missionary work; for the God-given liberties of conscience still vouchsafed to us; for these and all other divine blessings and favors which have been bestowed upon us by a compassionate and merciful Heavenly Father, we render our sincere praise and heartfelt thanksgiving.

Financial

FINANCIAL POLICY—1909 APPROPRIATIONS

Believing the hour has come, through the providences of God, that this denomination should quicken its pace in giving the message to all the world in this generation,—

1. *We recommend*, The following financial policy for the ensuing four years:—

(a) That the Executive Committee of the General Conference make appropriations annually to mission fields, equita-

bly distributing the money raised, proportionate to the needs of the fields.

(b) That for the year 1909, the following apportionment of funds for the support of what is known as the "evangelistic work" be made:—

Australasian Union Conference.....	\$ 8,500
Canadian Union Conference.....	6,000
China Mission	42,000
European Field	10,000
Indian Mission	26,000
Japan Mission	11,000
Korean Mission	8,000
Hawaiian Mission	600
Mexican Mission	8,000
South African Union Conf.....	23,000
South American Union Conf.....	20,000
Southeastern Union Conf.....	6,000
Southern Union Conf.....	6,000
Southwestern Union Conf.....	4,500
West African Mission.....	3,000
Western Canadian Union Conf..	6,000
West Indian Union Conf.....	19,000
Greater New York Conf.....	5,000
Chesapeake Conference	750
Virginia Conference	750

Total appropriations for the evangelistic work for 1909 \$214,100

(c) That all other requests for appropriations be referred to the General Conference Committee.

(d) That the General Conference Committee be authorized to make such changes in the appropriations granted for the evangelical work as the demands of the various fields seem to make necessary.

\$300,000 FUND

2. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Executive Committee at once start what shall be known as the \$300,000 Fund for institutional work and missionary homes in foreign fields, a certain portion of this money to be raised each year during the succeeding quadrennial term, and to be apportioned approximately on the following basis:—

(a) To specified fields,—	
China	\$100,000
Japan	50,000
Korea	25,000
India	50,000
Mexico	15,000
South America	35,000
Russia	5,000
Abyssinia	3,000
Latin Union School.....	5,000

Total

(b) The balance of the \$300,000 to be apportioned by the Executive Committee of the General Conference to such fields as stand in greatest need.

(c) That the Executive Committee of the General Conference shall from time to time designate which field shall receive a per cent of its apportionment, so that local committees can gauge their expenditures on a cash basis and prevent embarrassment to the general treasury.

(d) No field shall expend its appropriation faster than it is raised, unless previously arranged with the Executive Committee of the General Conference.

(e) The Executive Committee of the General Conference is hereby authorized to change the apportionment of any field, at any time, as conditions may demand.

(f) This apportionment for institutional work shall not be considered a debt, but is a united effort on the part of this people to raise this amount for the upbuilding of the work in foreign lands.

TEN-CENT-A-WEEK PLAN

3. *We recommend*, That the ten-cent-a-week plan be adopted by our people, and that each conference endeavor to raise no less than this amount for the world-wide work of the General Conference, in addition to the \$300,000 Fund, for foreign institutions and missionary homes; and that the following funds be included as making up the ten-cent-a-week offerings: annual offerings, midsummer offerings, Sabbath-school offerings, and specific offerings for foreign missions, when not designated for a specific purpose for which no appropriations have been made.

SHARING CONFERENCE TITHE

Whereas, There is most urgent need of reapers to gather the harvest in the great destitute mission fields; therefore,—

4. *Resolved*, That our local and union conferences be urged to curtail their expenses wherever expedient, and that they be invited to definitely appropriate to the support of the work in the regions beyond, from one fourth to one third of their total tithe receipts, after taking out the tithe to the union and the General Conference.

REMITTING FUNDS

5. *We recommend*, That our people be encouraged to send their offerings to missions through their local church treasuries, rather than to forward donations direct to missions or to individuals; and that isolated believers remit their offerings to missions through their State conference or mission field treasury.

6. *We recommend*, That all our people be encouraged to pay their tithes and offerings weekly, and that all regular funds be passed from the respective treasuries through the regular channels monthly, and that special funds be forwarded immediately.

CORPORATE ORGANIZATIONS

Whereas, In the growth and progress of our denominational work many institutions involving large investments have been, and must be, established for carrying forward the various branches of our work; and,—

Whereas, It seems self-evident that such institutions as are built up and maintained by the donations, services, and patronage of our people, should belong to the people, as a whole, and not to a few, as is the case in many stock companies; therefore,—

7. *We recommend*, That great care be exercised in the organization of corporations to hold property; that the constituency be such as shall preserve all investments to the Seventh-day Adventist denomination, and as far as possible, place the elective franchise and controlling power with the denomination, and not with individuals.

G. C. C. AND G. C. A. INDEBTEDNESS

8. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Committee be hereby authorized to apply on the debts of the General Conference Corporation and of the General Conference Association, 5 per cent of the general funds, when conditions of the treasury will warrant.

MIDSUMMER OFFERING

Whereas, The midsummer offering, of Sabbath, July 3, is right upon us, at a time when the mission treasury is in great need, and unable to provide the means to send to the fields many consecrated workers who are ready to go in

response to the Macedonian cry; therefore,—

9. *Resolved*, That we urge all our people to pray and work with special earnestness at this time to make the midsummer offering the largest we have ever received at the midsummer season, in order that laborers may be hastened forth to the fields white for the harvest.

MISSIONARY INGATHERING CAMPAIGN

Whereas, The Thanksgiving missionary campaign last year was a great success in bringing the truth of the message and its progress before the world, and in gathering funds for the extension of our missionary work; therefore,—

10. *Resolved*, That a missionary number of the REVIEW AND HERALD be issued for 1909, and that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated for its circulation, the date of the campaign to be fixed by the General Conference Committee.

STATISTICAL REPORT, PER CAPITA BASIS

Whereas, There is need of slight changes in the matter of our statistical reports; therefore,—

11. *Resolved*, (a) That the per capita basis of the computation of the funds raised by each conference shall be the reported membership of organized churches and companies.

(b) That the annual statistical reports of the statistical secretary shall be accepted as official by the denomination; and that the church-membership given in the Year Book shall agree with the membership published in the preceding statistical report, and shall constitute the basis for the per capita computation of funds.

Publishing Work

GENERAL AND FIELD MISSIONARY AGENTS

Whereas, In the beginning of our subscription-book work, one of the principal factors in establishing it was the organization of the field under the leadership of general and local agents; and,—

Whereas, That line of work suffered years of decline through disorganization, but is now being strongly revived wherever the field is being properly manned; therefore,—

1. *Resolved*, That we move forward with all possible haste in the work that has been begun, of selecting and training general and field missionary agents, and of placing them where they are most needed, until all the great fields of the world are manned for handling the circulation of literature thoroughly.

ELIMINATING COMMERCIAL WORK

Whereas, The blessing of the Lord has rested upon the efforts of our publishing houses to eliminate commercial work; and,—

Whereas, Their progress in this direction has met with the approval of our people, and has brought improved conditions both in the publishing houses and in the field; therefore,—

2. *Resolved*, That we approve of these steps, and that we support our publishing houses loyally in carrying them out.

IMPROVEMENT IN LITERATURE

Whereas, Thorough attention should be given to the revision and improvement of our standard literature; and,—

Whereas, This will be an undertaking which will involve much labor; therefore,—

3. *We recommend*, That this work be provided for as follows:—

(a) That a book editor be appointed by the General Conference Committee, who shall be, or shall thereby become, a member of the Publishing Department of the General Conference, and devote as much time to this work as its needs require.

(b) That the publishing houses in the United States each be advised to appoint a book editor, who shall be a member of the respective literature committees of these houses.

(c) That the book editor of the General Department secure co-operation between the literature committees of the several publishing houses in accomplishing this work.

PREPARATION OF OUR PUBLICATIONS

Whereas, With the rapid extension of our publishing work it becomes vitally important that our publications be prepared with great care, so that they may present clearly and suitably the truths of the third angel's message; and,—

Whereas, Sundry publications are being distributed on individual responsibility, which neither represent the denomination nor carry any part of the financial burdens of the organized work; therefore,—

4. *Resolved*, (a) That information be given to our people concerning the thorough, painstaking work of the literature committees of our publishing houses in examining manuscripts, and preparing the subject-matter of all publications; and that our people be cautioned to discriminate between literature published by the denomination and that which is issued by private individuals.

(b) That missionaries, as far as practicable, submit manuscripts to properly constituted literature committees for their respective fields.

(c) That copy for literature prepared to meet emergencies, and for use in local campaigns, be at least submitted for criticism to the conference or mission committee of that territory, and bear the conference or mission imprint.

(d) That all our people be urged to work energetically and loyally for the circulation of our standard denominational literature.

PUBLISHING HOUSE TITHE PAYING

5. *We approve*, Of the action of several of our publishing houses in paying a tithe into the treasury of the General Conference, and we invite all the publishing houses to follow their example.

TRACT AND MISSIONARY WORK

Whereas, A question has arisen concerning the advisability of organizing a General Conference department to take charge of the periodical and home tract and missionary work; and,—

Whereas, We believe that confusion would result from the circulation of literature being directed by two departments operating through the same general offices, and through the same field; therefore,—

6. *We recommend*, That the periodical and home tract and missionary work continue, as in the past, under the direction of the Publishing Department, and that the General, union, and local conferences unite in making the necessary provision for conducting more thoroughly and aggressively these neglected lines of work.

7. *We recommend*, That all State conferences and mission fields give thorough attention to the organizing and carrying

on of the home tract and missionary work in churches, companies, and by isolated members, and that the home work, thus organized, be made the basis both organically and educationally for the up-building of all lines of the publishing work.

8. *We recommend*, That in the varied lines of our home missionary and publishing work, we recognize a progressive system of education and practical training; beginning with mailing papers, loaning tracts and books, and selling periodicals and forty-per-cent books in the vicinity of the church, and advancing, step by step, to the systematic sale of periodicals in the great cities, and to the sale of regular subscription books; and that all these have as their object the training of workers for all departments of Christian service in the world-wide field.

9. *We recommend*, That a field missionary secretary be appointed in each local conference to take general supervision of the home tract and missionary and periodical work; that he be assisted energetically by every officer and employee of the conference; and that he devote his entire time to this work when consistent.

10. *We recommend*, That each conference take full charge of the work of canvassers for periodicals in their respective territories by,—

- (a) The selection and training of workers for periodicals.
- (b) The assigning of territory.
- (c) The adoption of a general reporting system.

Sabbath-school Work

READING COURSE FOR SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Whereas, One of the greatest factors in the promotion of a successful Sabbath-school is the teacher, and since many who are called to teach have had very meager advantages for training in their work; therefore,—

1. *We recommend*, That the Sabbath-school Department of the General Conference prepare in permanent form a reading course for the benefit of our Sabbath-school teachers.

"SABBATH SCHOOL WORKER"

Whereas, The *Sabbath School Worker* is a molding factor in our Sabbath-schools, and it is the medium whereby Sabbath-school laborers are kept in touch with progressive methods; therefore,—

2. *We recommend*, That earnest efforts be made to place this journal in the hands of every officer and teacher in our Sabbath-schools, by—

(a) A liberal use of sample copies, calling attention to special articles and practical illustrations.

(b) Personal labor and continual correspondence by the State Sabbath-school secretary.

(c) Enlisting the co-operation of the missionary and tract society secretaries and conference laborers.

(d) Small leaflets containing selections from the *Sabbath School Worker*, testimonials, etc.

(e) Frequent testimonials in our periodicals of help received from the *Sabbath School Worker*.

(f) Arranging, if possible, for club rates to subscribers for single copies of the *Sabbath School Worker* and *Youth's Instructor*, or *Sabbath School Worker* and *Little Friend*, or for single copies of the three papers.

SABBATH-SCHOOL HOME DEPARTMENT

Whereas, The Home Department of the Sabbath-school has been established to meet the needs of our people who are isolated from those of like precious faith, as well as those whom circumstances prevent from attending the local school; therefore,—

3. *We recommend*,—

(a) That the conference workers be urged to co-operate with our secretaries in strengthening this work by securing the names and addresses of all isolated Sabbath-keepers within their territory, that they may be brought in touch with the progress of the message.

(b) That we urge the carrying forward of this work more fully in our local schools, thus bringing the vitalizing power of the Sabbath-school lessons to the whole denomination.

SABBATH-SCHOOL OFFERINGS TO MISSIONS

Whereas, Our Sabbath-schools need the blessed inspiration of a real burden for mission fields, while opportunities to spread the message in foreign lands are multiplying faster than their means; therefore,—

4. *We recommend*, That our Sabbath-schools give all their donations to missions, providing for their expenses in some other way; and, further,—

5. *We recommend*, That each conference pay the entire expenses of the Sabbath-school departmental work without drawing upon the Sabbath-school offerings given by the schools for missions.

Educational

EQUIPMENT OF SCHOOLS

Whereas, In many schools there is a great lack of proper equipment, such as laboratory, library, and class-room facilities, and the necessary means for conducting industrial studies; therefore,—

1. *Resolved*, That we urge all our boards of management properly to equip the schools for the work which they have to do.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Whereas, One hindrance to successful church-school work has been the improper and inconvenient rooms in which schools have been quartered; therefore,—

2. *Resolved*, That we urge our conferences as far as practicable, and wherever church-school buildings are to be erected, to see that neat, inexpensive, well-adapted buildings, surrounded by grounds adapted for school gardens, be provided; and, further,—

3. *Resolved*, That in the erection of school buildings, advice and counsel be obtained from the Department of Education where the school is to be established, so that the buildings may be well adapted to the needs of the school.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Whereas, It is impossible for many of our young people to obtain the advantages of our schools; and,—

Whereas, We have men and women of years of experience who, under proper conditions, would be able to pursue studies greatly to the advantage of themselves and their work; and,—

Whereas, Correspondence schools have been shown to be successful; therefore,—

4. *Resolved*, That the Department of Education be urged to take under advisement plans for such a school, and the General Conference Committee be requested to establish it, if after careful

consideration, it seems wise to do so.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL

5. *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee of the General Conference arrange for the publication of an educational journal adapted to the development of our school work, the policy and contents of the journal to be under the direction of the Department of Education of the General Conference.

RELATION AND SCOPE OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SCHOOLS.

Whereas, Experience has shown that the schools conducted by local conferences should seldom carry work beyond the tenth grade; and,—

Whereas, Several of these local schools are now called academies, though not doing, or equipped to do, full academic work, for lack of libraries, laboratories, and sufficient teaching force; and,—

Whereas, We have the following instruction from the spirit of prophecy: "It is not wise for a new school to lift its banner, and promise a high grade of work before it has proved that it is fully able to do preparatory work as it should be done. It should be the great aim of every intermediate school to do most thorough work in the common branches. . . . It would be a sad mistake for us to fail to consider thoroughly the purpose for which each of our schools is established. This is a matter that should be faithfully considered by our responsible men in each union conference. All the different educational interests should be given careful consideration, and then each school should place its work on a proper basis;" therefore,—

6. *We recommend*, (a) That the local conferences, in counsel with their union conference committee, adapt the name and grade of work of these local schools to the intermediate school standard, except in those special cases where circumstances make this step inadvisable.

(b) That the union conference training-schools do not draw intermediate students from the territory within the jurisdiction of the intermediate schools without previous arrangement with the local conference president.

(c) That in each union conference there be created a board of visitors, consisting of the union conference president, the union conference educational secretary, and one member of the training-school faculty, to be appointed by the faculty, to counsel with the individual conferences or schools, in order to unify and grade the work of the intermediate schools and academies of the union conference.

PATRONIZING OUR SCHOOL INDUSTRIES

Whereas, The tent-making and other industries of our schools are a means of education and a financial help to the students; therefore,—

7. *We recommend*, To the favorable consideration of our people the purchasing of the products of the industrial departments of our schools.

FOREIGN MISSION SEMINARY

8. *Resolved*, That we invite our conferences throughout the United States and Canada to select men and women of such age and experience as will meet the needs of our foreign fields, and recommend them to the Foreign Mission Seminary for a course of instruction preparatory to foreign service.

RECOGNITION OF ADVANCED NORMAL DIPLOMAS

9. *Resolved*, That the diplomas reaching at least to the fourteenth grade, from the advanced normal courses of our union conference training-schools which have model practise schools connected with them, be considered equivalent to first-grade teacher's certificates, and good for three years following their issuance; and that upon the completion of three years of successful teaching out of the first five years following graduation, the Department of Education of the General Conference shall, upon the recommendation of the school issuing the diploma, grant a seal to the diploma, which shall be valid anywhere in the denomination as a teacher's certificate, so long as the holder is in good and regular standing in church-membership in this denomination.

THE BOOK "EDUCATION"

Whereas, The book "Education" contains truths most vital to the proper understanding and appreciation of educational questions and to the development of our school work; therefore,—

10. *Resolved*, That we most earnestly urge our people everywhere not only to secure, and to study, this book, but to dispose of it to educators and parents not of our faith, as a means of interesting them in our educational work, and so in our cause of truth.

"CHRIST'S OBJECT LESSONS"

Whereas, "Christ's Object Lessons" was given for the relieving of our schools from indebtedness; and,—

Whereas, It has already accomplished a great work in this direction to the extent of securing some three hundred thousand dollars; and,—

Whereas, It has been some seven or eight years since we conducted a general campaign with this book; therefore,—

11. *Resolved*, That the Department of Education be instructed to organize and vigorously prosecute such a campaign, similar in purpose and plan to that formerly undertaken for our advanced and intermediate schools, and that we urge our conference committees everywhere to heartily co-operate in this undertaking.

SELF-SUPPORTING SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH

Whereas, The Southland of the United States and the mission fields offer many opportunities for self-supporting school work; and,—

Whereas, Not a few of our people are planning to undertake this line of work; and,—

Whereas, A close, friendly relationship should exist between the organized work of the denomination, and these self-supporting schools; therefore,—

12. *We recommend*,—

(a) That the educational departments of our organized work, where these schools are located, provide for their representation in the conference educational departments.

(b) That the educational departments assist in the selection of those who shall be encouraged to enter this line of work.

(c) That indorsement be given to those selected, who need financial assistance, that those from whom funds are solicited may know whom to assist.

(d) That the organized work assist in locating said schools, and advise in the expenditure of funds secured by donations from our people.

(e) That the closest bonds of sym-

pathy and co-operation be maintained between these self-supporting schools and our organized work.

(f) That the educational departments be encouraged to so co-operate with these self-supporting schools that the utmost possible help may be rendered, and the best results accomplished.

13. *We further recommend*, That our stronger conferences search out and encourage suitable persons to undertake this self-supporting work, and that the workers thus selected be encouraged to pursue a course of instruction at the Nashville Normal and Agricultural Institute.

SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN OF MISSIONARIES

Whereas, The children of our foreign missionaries, in many fields, do not have the advantages of an education, unless they are returned to their home lands, or placed in schools not of our faith; and,—

Whereas, This situation demands the sympathy and active co-operation of all believers in the home lands; therefore,—

14. *Resolved*, That in heathen mission fields, where the number of foreign workers makes it necessary, Christian boarding schools, providing the first twelve grades of work, be established by the General Conference; that such schools be conducted in harmony with the educational policy of the denomination; and that suitable charges be made to all students.

GERMAN SCHOOLS IN AMERICA

Realizing the great importance of educating our youth, and seeing the absence of system and co-operation among our denominational schools in which German is taught, and recognizing the urgent need that the General Conference lay plans for the betterment of this condition,—

15. *We recommend*, That our German church-schools follow the curriculum and system adopted by our English schools, as far as possible, substituting such German studies as are adapted to their respective grades.

Whereas, There is great need of uniformity in the German departments of our higher schools; therefore,—

16. *We recommend*, That the same course of study be pursued by these departments, and that, wherever possible, the same text-books be used; and,—

17. *We further recommend*, That the regular course in these higher schools be four years, after the completion of which, certificates of proper recognition be granted.

Religious Liberty

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY INSTITUTES

Whereas, All our people should be well informed in the principles of religious liberty, that they may be enabled to meet the rapidly approaching crisis; therefore,—

1. *We recommend*, That our religious liberty secretaries everywhere, in conjunction with their respective conference officers, arrange to hold religious liberty institutes at such times and places as the cause of truth may demand, and that at these institutes regular time be set apart for all in attendance to do practical work in introducing the journal *Liberty*, and other similar literature, to the reading public.

Whereas, Agitation for Sunday legislation is rapidly increasing in the United States and in Canada; and,—

Whereas, The general annual collec-

tion of funds for the prosecution of religious liberty work has heretofore been exclusively for the use of the general Religious Liberty Department; therefore,—

2. *We recommend*, That there be an equal division of the funds to the General, union, and local conferences in these fields.

PRESS BUREAU

3. *We recommend*, That a press bureau be established in connection with the Religious Liberty Department, having a central organization at Takoma Park, and local bureaus wherever practicable.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY LITERATURE

4. *We recommend*, That in the preparation of religious liberty literature, regard be had to the provision of an attractive and popular treatment of the subject, suited for general distribution.

Medical Missionary Work

FIELD WORK FOR NURSES

Whereas, The Medical Missionary Nurses' Training Course embraces more than routine nursing; therefore,—

1. *We recommend*, That in each sanitarium the work be so organized that the nurses may have an equivalent to three months' field work a year in the sale of our health literature, visiting the sick and in giving Bible readings; and that the union and State conferences co-operate in this work, so that at the completion of the nurses' course, these laborers may be employed in regular conference work.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRANCE TO MEDICAL MISSIONARY CLASSES

2. *We recommend*, The adoption of the following requirements for entrance to medical missionary classes:—

(1) An earnest Christian character and a fixed purpose to devote the life to gospel medical missionary and evangelistic work.

(2) Sound health and physical development.

(3) Common school education, i. e., arithmetic, geography, grammar, reading, writing, elementary physics, elementary physiology, and Bible.

(4) Applicants should not be under twenty or over thirty years of age.

(5) The application should be accompanied by written recommendation of a Seventh-day Adventist school or of a union or State conference committee, also medical certificate as to condition of health.

(6) No one is to be received into the school whose purpose is to obtain a merely professional training.

SHORT MISSIONARY COURSE

Whereas, There is a demand on the part of many preparing to do more efficient missionary work for a brief course in the essentials of diet, hydrotherapy, and various sanitarium methods of treatment; therefore,—

3. *Resolved*, That several of our larger institutions, including Washington, Loma Linda, Boulder, and Sydney sanitariums, be requested to provide a special nine months' sanitarium training course for such persons, for which a certificate of attendance shall be given on completing the course satisfactorily.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR MISSIONARIES

4. *We recommend*, The following special course for missionaries:—

	HOURS
Physiology	36
General nursing	36
Hydrotherapy (practical)	24
Bible	36
History of missions	18
History of the advent movement	18
Physical culture	36
Cooking	24
Surgical nursing	12
Hydrotherapy (theoretical)	24
General diseases	36
Nursing (practical)	18
Hygiene	36
Tropical diseases	12
Accidents and emergencies	18
Bandaging	12
Children's diseases	12

LENGTHENED NURSES' COURSE

Whereas, There is a demand in our institutions and in the field for nurses of experience and advanced training; therefore,—

5. *Resolved*, (a) That a regular nurses' training course of three years be required for graduation; and,—

(b) That certain institutions, such as the Washington and Loma Linda sanitariums, and our larger sanitariums in other countries, be requested to provide a fourth year post-graduate study and training for such nurses.

SANITARIUM FINANCE

Whereas, We recognize that our sanitariums are institutions for educating missionaries; and,—

Whereas, These institutions are greatly hampered in their work by debt; therefore,—

6. *Resolved*, That we make, during the coming quadrennium, a special effort to free these institutions from debt,—

(1) By their respective boards, faculties, and workers diminishing the indebtedness of the institutions,—

(a) Through the earnings of the institutions.

(b) By reducing the running expenses.

(c) Through the sale of "Ministry of Healing."

(d) Through securing of donations.

TRAINING OF SANITARIUM WORKERS

Whereas, There is great need of well qualified workers in all our institutions; therefore,—

7. *Resolved*, That we encourage our sanitariums to give attention to educating business managers, matrons, cooks, and other responsible workers.

Young People's Work

MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT

Recognizing the great need of a special work to be done for and by the thousands of youth among us, and also the good results that have already come from the establishment of the Missionary Volunteer Department,—

1. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the action of the General Conference Committee in the establishment of this department, and of the earnest efforts that have been put forth to inspire our young people with high purposes, and to organize them for service.

SPIRITUAL LIFE

Recognizing that the greatest need of our young people is a deep spiritual life that they may meet the approval of God in their own lives, and be able to lead others to Christ,—

2. *Resolved*, (a) That we emphasize a change of heart and the reception of the Holy Spirit as fundamental in all our work for the youth; and,—

(b) That to this end more earnest evangelistic effort be carried forward in their behalf.

PERSONAL WORK

3. *Resolved*, That in planning work for our young people we emphasize personal work as fundamental, and the basis of all lines of Christian work; and that, to this end, we encourage the formation of small bands for prayer and definite effort.

EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

Recognizing the importance of our youth being thoroughly grounded in the truths of the Scriptures, and in the history and principles of the advent movement; and recognizing the necessity of our young people storing their minds with valuable information,—

4. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the Standard of Attainment, Missionary Volunteer Reading Course, the preparation and selection of suitable literature for the young, and other educational features of the Missionary Volunteer work.

SOCIETY LESSONS

5. *We recommend*, That the Missionary Volunteer Department prepare a series of society lessons embracing the doctrines peculiar to our faith, and also other fundamental truths of the Scriptures, and that they be published—

(a) In pamphlet form as a text-book.

(b) As a series in the *Youth's Instructor*, with suitable notes and helps for study.

(c) In such foreign languages as may seem advisable.

LEADERSHIP

Whereas, The success of our Missionary Volunteer work depends very largely upon proper leadership; and,—

Whereas, This labor for the salvation and training of our youth is missionary work of the highest order; therefore,—

6. *Resolved*, That our conferences make special efforts to secure the very best talent for this important work, and that the churches be encouraged to use great care in the selection of local leaders.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

7. *Resolved*, That the present plan of organization be recommended to all our union and local conferences, as the general plan for the upbuilding of this important department of our work.

JUNIOR WORK

Realizing the great importance of the early training of our children in the Lord's work,—

8. *Resolved*, (a) That, first of all, parents be encouraged to associate their children with themselves in study and missionary work.

(b) That we encourage the organization of Junior Missionary Volunteer societies only in church-schools, and in large churches where home conditions seem to demand it, and suitable leaders can be obtained.

(c) That in any church where there are children, a Junior leader may be appointed, who will plan especially for the spiritual interests of the children, and enlist the co-operation of the Sabbath-school workers and the Missionary Volunteer Society in work for them.

(d) That children who love the Lord and unite in this work either in a separate society or in connection with the Missionary Volunteer Society, be reported as Junior members.

CAMP-MEETING WORK

Recognizing the great opportunities offered at our annual camp-meetings for the salvation of souls, and for the training of our people in all lines of Christian work; therefore,—

9. *We recommend*, That diligent effort be made at these meetings for the salvation of our children and youth, and for their development as Christian workers; and we urge those who have this work in charge,—

(a) To make wise plans for the meetings and attendance.

(b) To organize the Christian young people into bands for prayer and personal work.

(c) To follow up the work diligently so that the results may be permanent.

FINANCE

Whereas, There is a great educational and spiritual value to our youth in rendering definite assistance to foreign missions; and,—

Whereas, The Foreign Mission Seminary Scholarship Fund is greatly needed to assist in quickly preparing workers for the field; therefore,—

10. *Resolved*, That our conferences be encouraged to complete this fund as soon as possible.

11. *Resolved*, That the General Conference Missionary Volunteer Department keep prepared a list of definite opportunities to help advance the cause, and that the department co-operate with the local conference workers in choosing such of these opportunities as may seem best adapted to the local field.

LITERATURE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN OTHER TONGUES

12. *Resolved*, That, as far as possible and necessary, the Young People's Missionary Volunteer Department co-operate with the foreign departments in America, and with other fields, in producing literature, society lessons, etc., in other languages aside from the English.

Miscellaneous Topics

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Whereas, The liquor traffic is a gigantic evil, condemned by the Word of God, by medical and scientific investigation, and by the experience of all time; and,—

Whereas, It is destructive of law, order, and the civil rights of humanity; therefore,—

1. *We recommend*, That our ministers, teachers, physicians, nurses, and people generally, engage in a vigorous campaign in behalf of total abstinence, by means of lectures, demonstrations, and the distribution of health and temperance literature, and that whenever consistent our people by voice, pen, and vote, place themselves on record as favorable to its restriction and entire prohibition.

LABORERS FOR THE FOREIGN POPULATION OF AMERICA

Whereas, There is in America a very large foreign population, consisting of many nationalities, each with its own language; and,—

Whereas, There are now engaged in the English work many laborers of foreign parentage who can fluently speak

one of these foreign languages; therefore,—

2. *Resolved*, That we recommend such laborers to work for the people of their own nationality as far as the way is open for them so to do.

CITY WORK

Whereas, We are debtors to the millions of all nationalities in the large cities to give them the advent message as quickly as possible, and experience has shown that the sale of literature, house-to-house visiting, and Bible studies are effective methods of labor; therefore,—

3. *Resolved*, That we lay broad plans for the organization of city work, which will include the sale of periodicals and books, the distribution of tracts and leaflets, visiting and Bible studies in the homes, and the training of local church-members and students from our schools and sanitariums to become efficient helpers to those regularly appointed to this work.

NORTH AMERICAN NEGRO DEPARTMENT

4. *Resolved*, That in carrying out the provision of the constitution creating a North American Negro Department of the General Conference, the following be a working basis:—

(a) That the work for the colored people in the Southern, Southeastern, and Southwestern union conferences be organized on a mission basis in each union.

(b) That, as the work for the colored people develops, local missions may be organized in these union missions.

(c) That a strong effort be made to quickly place the truths of the message before the colored people of the South in the most effective ways, especially by the use of suitable literature, evangelistic work, and mission schools.

PAPER FOR THE BLIND

Whereas, There are about 80,000 blind persons in the United States and Canada; and,—

Whereas, There is being published by our people a paper for the blind, known as the *Christian Record*, at College View, Neb., containing the message of present truth; therefore,—

5. *We recommend*, That our union and local conferences endeavor in their respective territories to place the *Christian Record* in the hands of such blind persons as understand the systems used in its publication.

OUR CHURCH HYMN BOOK

Whereas, Our standard book, "Hymns and Tunes," is rapidly going out of use among our people, so that there is danger of its being wholly discarded; and,—

Whereas, The disuse of the old advent hymns contained therein is a distinct loss in our worship, and to the advent message; therefore,—

6. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Committee appoint a competent revision committee, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly revise the book, "Hymns and Tunes," by discarding those portions of it which experience has shown to be least meritorious, and by inserting other choice hymns and tunes, that the book may continue to contribute its share in deepening the spiritual experiences of our people.

ACQUIRING THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Whereas, The Bible teaches, and missionary experience everywhere demonstrates, that the gospel most quickly and

effectively reaches the various nationalities of earth if carried to them in their own tongues; therefore,—

7. *Resolved*, That we encourage our workers to make every possible effort to acquire the language of the people among whom they are called to labor.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR MISSIONARY CANDIDATES

Owing to the heavy transportation expenses incurred in forwarding missionaries to distant foreign fields, and because of the hardship incident to mission work,—

8. *Resolved*, That we instruct the Mission Board to require a certificate of health, signed by a competent physician, from each person who is accepted for appointment to a foreign field.

FOREIGN SEMINARY MANAGEMENT

Whereas, By vote of its constituency, in a meeting held June 3, 1909, the Washington Training College invited the General Conference to take title to its property, known as the Foreign Mission Seminary, and to assume the management of said institution; therefore,—

9. *Resolved*, (a) That the General Conference does not deem it advisable to take title to denominational institutions in our regularly organized territory; and,—

(b) That we advise the Executive Committee of the General Conference to have an equal fostering care over all denominational institutions controlled by our organized bodies, and that it do not assume the financial responsibility or the local management of the same.

VARIOUS NATIONALITIES IN AMERICA

Whereas, There are in North America people of many foreign nationalities who speak the language of their native land, and for whom little or no special effort has been put forth by our workers; therefore,—

10. *We recommend*, That an earnest effort be made by our local and union conferences to evangelize our foreign population, by training and encouraging laborers speaking these languages to labor among their own people, and by the preparation and circulation of suitable literature on present truth among these peoples.

HEALTH FOOD INTERESTS

Believing that our health food interests may be greatly advanced by unifying the work of the several factories; therefore,—

11. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Committee appoint a chairman and secretary to work for the best interests of the health food business, and suggest a general council to be held in some central place, with the idea of unifying the health food business, and giving attention to the best methods of marketing the products.

INDEX NUMBER, "BULLETIN"

Whereas, During the coming four years the *General Conference Bulletin* will be in constant use as a source of reference, therefore,—

12. *We recommend*, That the closing number of the *Bulletin* contain all the resolutions passed at this Conference, the revised Constitution, and an index of the Conference proceedings.

TO THE PRESS

13. *Resolved*, That we express appreciation of the courtesies extended by the

general and local press to our meeting; and, further,—

14. *Resolved*, That the secretary of the General Conference be asked to communicate this action to the press.

General Conference Committee Appointments

THE following appointments of assistants in the General Conference work, and of members of departments, have been made by the General Conference Committee:—

Appointed Assistants

Guy Dail, Assistant Secretary for Europe.

Miss Alice Küssner, Subtreasurer for Europe.

T. E. Bowen, Home Secretary.

H. E. Rogers, Statistical Secretary.

Transportation Agents

I. H. Evans, Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C.

C. H. Jones, Mountain View, Cal.

Review and Herald Publishing Association, Room 404, 32 Union Square, East, New York, N. Y.

Wm. Covert, Room 670, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

A. Bacon, 84 Upper Tollington Park, London, N., England.

R. T. Dowsett, 75 Ashby St., Atlanta, Ga.

W. A. Wilcox, 85-87 Arcade Building, Nashville, Tenn.

C. N. Woodward, Keene, Tex.

N. B. Emerson, College View, Neb.

Meade MacGuire, Colorado Sanitarium, Boulder, Colo.

C. M. Everest, Box 989, Minneapolis, Minn.

J. F. Beatty, 61½ North Park St., Portland, Ore.

Educational Department

Frederick Griggs, Secretary.

Other members: C. C. Lewis, C. W. Irwin, H. G. Lucas, H. C. Lacey, O. Luepke, Principal Latin Union School, M. E. Cady, Mrs. F. D. Chase, H. R. Salisbury, W. W. Prescott, M. E. Kern, Mrs. L. Flora Plummer, B. F. Machlan, B. E. Huffman, Principal Keene Academy, C. B. Hughes, E. A. Sutherland, M. B. Van Kirk, Principal Huntsville School, S. M. Butler, Erik Arnesen, J. G. Lamson, W. C. John, C. P. Crager, O. J. Graf, W. E. Straw, W. J. Blake, John Lipke, F. W. Field, H. H. Votaw, J. L. Shaw, Ida Thompson.

Medical Department

W. A. Ruble, Secretary.

D. H. Kress, Field Secretary.

Other members: H. F. Rand, W. A. George, A. B. Olsen, O. Rockwell, J. R. Leadworth, G. H. Heald, J. D. Shively, V. L. Fisher, J. Hopkins, L. J. Otis, L. A. Hansen, H. W. Vollmer, W. E. Bliss, F. C. Richards, P. A. DeForest, N. P. Nelson, E. Meyer, R. H. Habenicht, A. C. Selmon, W. C. Dunscombe, Riley Russell, Geo. Thomason, H. C. Menkel.

Publishing Department

E. R. Palmer, Secretary; N. Z. Town, Assistant Secretary.

General Members: W. C. White, I. H. Evans, D. W. Reavis, L. R. Conradi, J. L. Shaw, R. C. Porter.

Publishing House Managers: S. N. Curtiss, C. H. Jones, I. A. Ford, F. F. Byington, B. B. Noftsgar, W. C. Sisley,

H. Hartkop, J. Robert, W. D. Salisbury, H. H. Cobban, W. D. Burden, A. Pages, W. E. Perrin, Dr. H. W. Miller, L. E. Borle.

Managers Circulating Departments and Branches: H. H. Hall, A. J. S. Bourdeau, L. W. Graham, J. W. Mace, James Cochran, J. F. Beatty, C. M. Cottrell, R. L. Pierce, L. Randall.

Union Conference Missionary Agents: R. J. Bryant, I. D. Richardson, J. B. Blosser, Ira S. Jones, A. F. Harrison, W. W. Eastman, V. O. Cole, C. G. Bellah, W. L. Manful, C. E. Weeks, J. M. Johanson, S. Joyce, E. Lind, Max Trummer.

Missionary Secretaries: F. M. Dana, T. D. Gibson, O. K. Butler, Mrs. M. H. Crothers, Mrs. Helen D. Dowsett.

Missionary Volunteer Department

M. E. Kern, Secretary.

Matilda Erickson, Assistant Secretary.

Other Members: F. M. Dana, W. J. Blake, Secretary Central Union Conference, S. M. Butler, W. E. Straw, J. G. Lamson, O. K. Butler, H. G. Lucas, Mrs. Mettie S. Lenker, Mrs. M. H. Crothers, Bertha Lofstad, Edith M. Graham, W. H. Wakeham, Guy Dail, Jean Vuilleumier, Mrs. Emma Fenner, L. Muderspach, Mrs. Mary E. Robertson, John Lipke, Mrs. H. H. Cobban, Luther Warren, H. R. Salisbury, Frederick Griggs, Mrs. L. Flora Plummer, Mrs. F. D. Chase, L. H. Christian, Mrs. Helen C. Conard, G. A. Grauer, S. Mortenson, C. L. Benson, Anna Knight, Meade MacGuire.

Religious Liberty Department

K. C. Russell, Secretary.

W. A. Colcord, Assistant Secretary.

Other Members: J. O. Corliss, Allen Moon, William Healey, G. B. Thompson, W. T. Bartlett, D. W. Reavis, F. M. Wilcox, J. S. Washburn, L. A. Hoopes, W. A. Westworth, A. J. S. Bourdeau, W. H. Thurston, S. B. Horton, J. S. Wightman, C. S. Longacre, J. G. Lamson, A. J. Breed, C. E. Knight, W. A. Hennig, Eugene Leland.

Sabbath-School Department

G. B. Thompson, Secretary.

Mrs. L. Flora Plummer, Assistant Secretary.

Other Members: W. W. Prescott, Mrs. V. J. Farnsworth, M. C. Wilcox, W. A. Spicer, W. H. Wakeham, Mrs. Fannie D. Chase, F. M. Wilcox, T. E. Bowen.

Relief Bureau

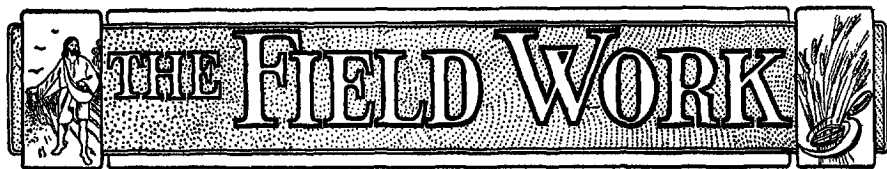
(For direction of work with "Relief" Books)

Frederick Griggs, W. A. Ruble, W. C. White, G. A. Irwin, E. R. Palmer, J. W. Christian, O. A. Olsen, G. B. Thompson, M. E. Kern.

The membership of the North American Foreign and North American Negro departments, as appointed, were given in last week's REVIEW.

W. A. SPICER, Secretary.

THE General Conference Committee has been busily engaged since the close of the Conference in much special, as well as routine, work, such as arranging the work of the departments, securing missionaries to fill the various calls, etc. Further results from their deliberations will be placed before the readers of the REVIEW in our next number. The work of the Committee between the sessions of the General Conference is world-wide in its scope, and its recommendations will be found quite as interesting as the proceedings of the Conference.



Washington (D. C.) Sanitarium Association

A MEETING of the constituency of the Washington (D. C.) Sanitarium Association was called, according to appointment, June 4, 1909, at 10:30 A. M. G. A. Irwin in the chair. A quorum was present.

It was voted that the reading of the minutes of previous meetings be waived.

The chairman stated that this was the first biennial meeting of the association. The association was organized in 1904. Work was opened in the rented building at Iowa Circle before the property was purchased at Takoma Park. He described the improvements which had been made upon the property at Takoma, the institution here being dedicated June 13, 1907. The institution had been operating for nearly two years. By arrangements with the town of Takoma Park, a bridge had been thrown across the gorge of the Sligo Creek, by which the institution had become easily accessible for all vehicles.

The chairman called upon Dr. Ruble, the medical superintendent of the Iowa Circle Sanitarium, who said:—

"The Washington Branch Sanitarium is an institution accommodating about fifteen house patients. During the year we have had a fairly good patronage, though the completion of the institution out here on the Sligo has, during the past year, taken some of our patients. However, the patronage from the city has been gradually increasing until this year almost twice as many have availed themselves of the privileges of the sanitarium as heretofore. Our patronage comes almost entirely from the best class of people in Washington. We have among our patients several senators and representatives, two or three supreme judges, and one assistant of a supreme judge. We have also had a number of representatives from foreign countries.

"The interest of our helpers has been very manifest, especially in religious matters. During the year we had some very interesting meetings with our helpers and patients. We have universal testimony as to the high spiritual interest that our helpers take in the patients. In our social meetings almost all the helpers connected with the institution have taken part."

The chairman next called upon Dr. Kress, medical superintendent of the Washington Sanitarium at Takoma Park, who read a paper, from which we can take only the following items:—

The speaker quoted from Testimonies urging that the Sanitarium at the national capital should have every advantage, in order that the right impression might be given at the center of the nation. They urged that means should flow in to achieve this purpose, and that such means should be economically handled.

Dr. Kress: We do not expect a child to walk and earn its own food on the day of its birth, neither can we expect new institutions to be self-supporting during

the first few months of their existence. I am glad to report that the Washington Sanitarium has reached this point much earlier than we had hoped for. We have spent considerable in advertising, letting the people know we are here. During the year 1909 the institution has been able to finance itself, and the prospects for the future are very promising. The growth in patronage has been healthy. I know of no institution that gives greater promise of doing a great work than the Washington Sanitarium. As a people we have reason to thank God, and take courage. We took a large class of young people into training,—it seemed more than we actually needed for our sanitarium work. By combining missionary work in the city with this training, we were able to take more than we needed. In this way we hoped to provide for the future, and at the same time give our workers an all-round training. The work grew, and we soon discovered that we had none too many for our sanitarium work, and the mission work in the city had to be abandoned for a time.

At first we housed our nurses in the main building. As the patronage increased, we were forced to secure private outside rooms. This made it difficult to maintain the order and discipline among the workers so necessary in order to do the best work. The board felt it necessary to erect a separate home for the workers. The building was occupied in January, and has been a great blessing to the work. Both buildings have been practically full most of the time during the past two or three months. At present we have fifty patients, and about forty workers in training. We get a superior class of patients at this institution. Representatives from all parts of the United States and foreign lands come to Washington. Some of these have been under treatment during the past year.

The doctor read extracts from letters written by former patients, expressing appreciation of care received, and of the spiritual atmosphere of the institution. Patients had found not only physical help, but some had been won to a Christian experience who had not had such experience before coming to the institution. Some charitable work had been done. The Sanitarium, however, has not had the means to do all that it would gladly do in this direction. He expressed the hope that by some means churches or conferences might help the unfortunate poor of their membership who could be benefited by attention to be received at a sanitarium.

The report of the treasurer was next called for, and presented by S. E. McNeill, assistant.

Upon motion of G. B. Thompson, seconded by E. T. Russell, the treasurer's report was accepted.

G. B. Thompson, chairman of the committee on nominations, appointed at a former meeting, rendered the committee's report, submitting the following names for board of trustees of the association: G. A. Irwin, A. G. Daniells, I. H. Evans, D. H. Kress, F. M. Wilcox,

W. A. Ruble, and the business manager of the Sanitarium.

On motion of G. B. Thompson, duly seconded, the report of the committee was adopted.

It was moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn.

Foreign Mission Seminary

A legal meeting of the Washington Training College was called Thursday, June 3, 1909, at 9:15 A. M., A. G. Daniels, president of the board, in the chair. A quorum was present.

The president of the school, Prof. H. R. Salisbury, rendered the following report of the work of the Seminary:—

The Seminary

Two years ago at the biennial session of the General Conference Council at Gland, Switzerland, the first plans were laid for the establishment of the Foreign Mission Seminary. The reasons given were these:—

When our delegates assembled there from the different parts of the world, each brought with him from his field an earnest request for more laborers. The two years which had succeeded the General Conference of 1905 in Washington, D. C., had been a time of spiritual and numerical growth in our mission fields, so that our brethren in charge of those fields, and our leading brethren who returned to the Council after visiting foreign fields, brought so many definite requests that the Council found itself veritably besieged by the demands for more help. Many of these requests seemed imperative and undeniable, and when all were placed before our brethren, they found themselves face to face with a situation whose necessities rivaled anything that had been before demanded of them. In addition to the situation created by this great number of requests there arose also a second and a third condition to be met which, while not entirely new, were at least greatly emphasized by the then existing conditions. The second was revealed in a plea that the workers hereafter to be sent out should, if possible, have a better general education. Thirdly, it was found that in nearly all instances the fields yet to be entered would be far more difficult than those that had heretofore been entered, so that it was manifest that it was not only, first a lack of workers, and second, too plainly a lack of sufficient training on the part of those whose names were under consideration, but it was found that as the calls which now come are from lands where new languages must be learned and greater privations endured, it became incumbent upon the mission board to plan for special training to meet these conditions. The following recommendation was therefore drawn up:—

"That in order to accomplish these ends, we request the trustees of the Washington Training College to so change their course of study and plans of operation as to make that institution a distinctively foreign mission training-school."

This recommendation was further agreed to by a meeting of the constituency held in Philadelphia, Nov. 15-20, 1907. This Foreign Mission Seminary has, therefore, been in operation for two years. The first year,—that is, last year,—the attendance was 86, and this year,

which closed just before the opening of this Conference, the attendance was 102.

Students in the Field

Although we have been in operation less than two years, and this year's students have, with few exceptions, not yet received their appointments to foreign fields, students from this Seminary are already in the following countries: 2 in Norway, 2 in China, 2 in Bengal, 2 in North India, 1 in South India, 1 in Burma, 1 in Australasia, 2 in British Guiana, 2 in Peru, 2 in Ecuador, 1 in Argentina, 2 in Guatemala, and 2 in Jamaica. It should be borne in mind, as I have already said, that this year's appointments have not yet been made, and will probably include almost as many more as have already been mentioned, with quite as wide a distribution; for we have them here under tentative appointment for every continent as well as the islands of the sea. There have been also a few who have gone out from the Seminary into ministerial work in this country, and others will go out at the close of this Conference. Several have been attracted by the strong course which we give in Bible and history and the work in pastoral training, and have been here taking special work in ministerial lines.

Courses of Study

During the past two years we have endeavored to give strong groups of studies, in order that the student might gain that necessary fitting which will enable him to meet the many difficulties and perplexities which come to one as a missionary in the regions beyond. We have given thorough work in Bible, adapting it to the needs of those who must enter into public work as evangelists or Bible workers, supplemented by that history which would make them intelligent interpreters of the prophecies, also special work in pastoral training to enable the student to express himself with that clearness and naturalness which would command the respect of his hearers. We have also taught to the advanced students the Hebrew and Greek, that they might get a better grasp of the inspired Word in its original form. In the modern languages, we have taught in the past two years French, German, Spanish, Chinese, and Hindi. In the medical department, we have had classes in tropical medicine, general diseases, tropical hygiene, sanitation, dietetics, massage, hydrotherapy, bandaging, as well as advanced physiology. It is this department that we wish especially to strengthen the coming year; for it is being brought to us more and more that the greater number of our foreign missionaries must be given a practical course in nursing while with us. We may not be able to give the technical and professional course outlined in medical institutions, but we must have continually in operation in this Foreign Mission Seminary a nurses' training course, which will make it possible for every student going out from this Seminary to foreign fields who is not already a trained nurse to have sufficient knowledge of that most necessary subject to be able not only to care for himself, but also his fellow workers or the people for whom he is laboring. We have done something toward this work in the past, but will not be satisfied until we have in operation and preparation a course which, while for the present to some extent limited, shall nevertheless be practical. Our for-

eign missionary workers are by actual experience having it most forcibly brought home to them that by this kind of work can they best obtain a hold among heathen nations, and those hearts which have thus far failed to respond to the gospel message.

Aside from the general course which I have outlined, we have also made progress in the industries. We have connected with the Seminary three industries,—farming, tent-making, and printing. Our printing establishment has been especially blessed both financially and in the work it has been able to give to the students in the eighteen months it has been in operation. We hope that our plans for that industry may be enlarged so that a considerable number of our young men may have a working knowledge of that important industry before leaving for foreign fields. With the well-equipped plant we already have through the generosity of the Board, it would need but little more enlarging to enable a large proportion of our students to gain while here a fairly good idea of the printing trade, and the printing-office would be as large as any they would be likely to enter in foreign fields, so that they would be able to work here in an office of about the same equipment that they would have in other lands. Our tent factory, although in operation but a few months, has made a good beginning and several presidents in the surrounding conferences have given us their orders for tents for this summer's meetings. If we still show ourselves worthy of consideration, we shall be able the coming year to give a larger number of students work and to send into the fields beyond students proficient in that excellent trade.

Scholarships

We wish we might express in a suitable way our appreciation to the young people of the United States for the help they have rendered us through scholarships. Some of our conferences have not understood this matter, but there have been a sufficient number who have interested themselves in this up to the present so that the past year we were able to bring in several students of promise who could never have been with us had it not been for the scholarship.

It has been of great help to the Mission Board to be able to come in close touch with the students we have had here, and to be able to visit our Seminary from time to time, and select and send away, almost on a moment's notice, students in attendance. These calls were urgent and yet of such importance as made it desirable for the Board to meet, and become personally acquainted with, those whom they were sending away.

May I point out, as I close, that I trust we may duly appreciate what it means from this time on to send of our best by scores into fields in which the languages are difficult; the customs strange; the manners hostile; the religions hoary with tradition, full of deception, delighting in works and mocking at faith; and, above all, to the loneliness of isolation, the constant danger from a multitude of diseases none too kind to the native, and all too often fatal to the missionary. We must not ask our sons and daughters to face the loneliness, and expose themselves to the dangers, at the risk of their lives, until we have done all we

can in the home land to give them, as far as lies in our power, that necessary and intelligent training which will enable them to meet and grapple with these obstacles in a way to bring success to the missionary, and ultimate victory to the cause of present truth.

The chairman again called on H. R. Salisbury, the treasurer, to present the treasurer's report; which he did.

We are unable to set up the tabular report in these columns. It showed the following facts:—

RESOURCES

Real estate	\$79,813.42
Inventories	7,872.29
Accounts receivable	5,076.58

Total resources	\$92,762.29
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LIABILITIES

Annuities	\$15,400.00
Accounts payable including notes	26,453.89

Total liabilities	\$41,853.89
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Present worth, June 30, 1908, \$50,908.40

The committee on nominations for trustees rendered the following report, through its secretary, W. J. Fitzgerald: A. G. Daniells, H. R. Salisbury, W. W. Prescott, I. H. Evans, W. A. Ruble, G. B. Thompson, G. A. Irwin, F. Griggs, F. M. Wilcox.

The report was adopted unanimously. W. J. Fitzgerald also presented the following report from the committee on recommendations:—

1. *Resolved*, That we approve the action of the General Conference Committee Council, held at Gland, Switzerland, in May, 1907, providing that the Washington Training College henceforth be conducted as the Washington Foreign Mission Seminary.

Whereas, The Washington Foreign Mission Seminary has been established to give special preparation to volunteers for the foreign mission fields of the world; and,—

Whereas, It has no definite territory from which to draw students and funds; therefore,—

2. *Resolved*, That we request the General Conference to take the ownership and management of this institution, and to assume its obligations.

On motion to adopt the report, Resolution 1 was read and adopted by vote without discussion.

Resolution 2 was read.

A. G. Daniells made a few remarks in regard to the resolution. He stated that the trustees and members of the General Conference Committee had considered the question very carefully during the past year, and had felt that this action ought to be taken. He showed how the training-school was different from ordinary colleges or academies, in the respect that it does not attempt so much to take students through the regular courses, as to take volunteers for mission fields, and prepare them by special work for the fields to which they are going. Some of these might have been graduated from academies and colleges, and others had perhaps limited educational requirements, but were possessed of good missionary timber, willing to go out to some hard, difficult field, and do successful work, with a year or two special work at this school.

He stated further that the institution has no definite territory. The students come from all over the United States. The board of management has always been made up of General Conference men. There are no others here to take the management of the institution. It therefore seems more consistent for the General Conference itself to own the plant, to take its management, and to secure the students as a part of its work of securing and sending missionaries to the field.

In reply to question, it was stated that the property would likely be held by the General Conference Corporation, which is the legal arm of the General Conference unincorporated.

A. T. Robinson: Would there still be a necessity for the Washington Training College to exist?

A. G. Daniells: This question as to whether the present association should be dissolved, would have to be taken up for careful study. Are you ready for the question?

Upon call of question, the recommendation was put to vote and carried, with one dissenting vote.

The Washington Training College Association meeting was then adjourned, by vote of the constituency.

Something About the Book Work in South Missouri

"THE Lord is not slack concerning his promise," and the revival in the book work that he promised us has come.

Since taking up the work here in this conference last January, we have held two canvassers' institutes, and the Lord has come very near, and impressed hearts. Men and women who have been successful in other lines of work are leaving their positions and taking up this work, and the watchword of each is, "The gospel to the world in this generation."

Eighteen were in attendance at the institute recently held at Carthage, and have now gone to strengthen the ranks of our faithful band already in the field. Several have come from College View, making in all thirty-two canvassers in the South Missouri Conference.

We are glad for what has been accomplished, but we look for much better things in the near future; for we are told, "Very much more efficient work can be done in the canvassing field than has yet been done."

Let us pray that the Lord of the harvest will send forth more laborers into his vineyard.

A. A. CONE,

Field Agent.

Religious Liberty Work in the Central Union Conference

A BRIEF report and summary of the religious liberty work in the Central Union Conference the past winter, including the effort put forth in the legislature at Jefferson City, Mo., last April, may not be uninteresting to readers of the REVIEW.

Sunday bills were introduced in all of the legislatures of our territory, with the exception of Wyoming; and though Sunday rest associations and individual advocates have urged their adoption, we are glad to be able to say that all of

these bills have failed of adoption, nearly all being defeated in committee. Missouri had the largest number of bills of any single State,—six in all,—and these were defeated. With the exception of a hearing granted Mrs. Wightman and the writer by a committee at Jefferson City, there were no public hearings. It is quite certain that newspaper correspondence upon the subject of Sunday legislation, private letters of protest, the judicious use of religious liberty literature, and direct personal work with the representatives of the people, have, altogether, been effectual in halting further Sunday legislation in the Central Union Conference territory. From the reports I have received from the State secretaries from time to time, I am sure vigorous efforts have been put forth by them, and that signal success has attended these efforts.

At Jefferson City, Mo., April 10, a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives granting Mrs. Wightman the privilege of using the House of Representatives Hall on the evening of April 12. The night was exceedingly disagreeable, yet a large number of the legislators and senators were present. They listened with marked attention, and frequently applauded points of the lecture.

At the conclusion of the lecture a large number of the legislators, including the speaker, the Republican floor leader, and chairman of committees, came crowding forward to the speaker's stand, asking almost numberless questions. For an hour we were kept busy replying to these. Mrs. Wightman was asked if she would give the same lecture to the legislature the next day. Of course she replied in the affirmative. The following morning, Mr. Conran offered a resolution inviting Mrs. Wightman to speak to the House of Representatives at five o'clock on the "Object of Civil Government," which was unanimously agreed to. At five o'clock scarcely a single member—156 in all—was absent from his seat. Many of the wives and families were present, a number of senators came over from the Senate chamber, and the public galleries were well filled. In the lower gallery were the prohibition and temperance forces which were advocating a constitutional amendment for State-wide prohibition.

It will be impossible to give the results of this meeting with the legislators in detail. The mention of a few incidents may be of interest. Three of the leading members requested that they be furnished all the information and literature upon the subject that was possible, while the requests for the Sunday Mail Report were so many that we decided to furnish every member a copy of the same, and did so. Personal interviews granted by many of the members disclosed an amazing interest in the subject of religious liberty and the dangers of religious legislation, plainly presented to them. Returning to Jefferson City two weeks later, we found that this interest had not abated at all; rather it had increased. A voluminous correspondence has since been carried on; and all indications, without exception, augur for good. One of the strongest Sunday-law advocates in the House completely changed his views. He said: "Missouri evidently ought to be just where California is—without a Sunday law."

The Speaker of the House gave us a letter of introduction to Speaker Shurtleff, of the Illinois House of Representatives, being anxious to have the Illinois Legislature hear the same doctrine of government, from which I quote, in part:—

"On April 13 Mrs. Wightman addressed the members of the legislature on the object of civil government. Her lecture was listened to with marked attention, gave general satisfaction, and made a profound impression on the minds of many of the members." Letters of introduction to the city officials of St. Louis were given us, and to many of the county officials of the State of Missouri, and to certain members of Congress and United States senators at Washington. This, too, in my opinion, has opened a larger door to the press of Missouri, as nothing else, perhaps, could have done.

A brief summary of the work of the religious liberty department of the Central Union Conference (not including the work of the State departments) for a twelve-month is as follows: Religious liberty lectures given, 265; number of persons in audiences, approximately, 30,000; newspaper articles published, in 94 different newspapers, 156, reaching, in the aggregate, 8,000,000 readers; personal visits, 2,800; pages of religious liberty literature distributed, 143,000; letters written, multigraph process and otherwise, approximately, 4,000.

We praise the Lord for the privilege and the blessing of working with him.

JOHN S. WIGHTMAN.

Christian Education in Mexico

It was on the first day of last August that we arrived in the flourishing metropolis of Guadalajara, Mexico. It was our intention on coming down here, to start a school something on the plan of our church-schools in the States, but we have had to learn the lesson since that we are living in the "day of small things" here in this neglected republic of Mexico.

We started our little school with six native children in attendance; and while this was but a small beginning, still we feel that the Lord blessed us exceedingly in the effort. After spending three months in school work in Guadalajara, it was thought best by the local Mexican board that we be transferred to Tacubaya, where the demand for a school seemed to be greater than it was in Guadalajara; so acting upon this decision, we came to Tacubaya, and since the seventh of December we have been conducting a school based on church-school principles, but more rightly known as a mission school.

Because of lack of means, we have had to conduct our school in a small tent. This did not accommodate a third of the pupils that would have come. We have now ten registered pupils; five of these are American children, and five are Mexicans. These five native children are a very slight representation of the millions of these dark-skinned *mijos* who ought to have access to Christian education; but we feel that we have lubricated the wheels of Christian education in Mexico, and hope that another year's effort in the same work will see the educational machine in active opera-

tion. However, before we can see this activity, we shall have to procure a larger schoolroom. We long to gather in these poor children for whom the Saviour gave his life. These poor children appeal to me, and I feel that we can reach their little unprejudiced hearts with the Word of God; and perhaps have very little difficulty in working through them for the salvation of their ignorant parents. What a wonderful part of the third angel's message is the educational phase! I rejoice more and more every day that I have a part in it.

Our school will close on the eighteenth of June, and open again the first of September. Pray for our future success; and remember, brethren, that there is one way to help answer our prayers,—to ourselves work toward the accomplishment of that for which we pray.

WALDO B. MIRAMONTEZ.

From Jamaica to Trinidad

ON Friday, March 12, my wife and I boarded the Royal Mail Steamship "Oruba," in Kingston harbor, bound for Trinidad, at the call of the union conference. We reached Colon on Sunday, where we remained two days. Leaving there Tuesday, we called at Cartagena and Savanilla (Puerto Colombia), spending a day at each place. At both these places I went ashore. Having had an interest in the Spanish work and people for some time, my heart was again stirred as I put foot on Colombia's soil, especially when I remembered that there is not one representative of this last message among the four millions who are there bound by the chains of Rome.

Venezuela, another Spanish field, is only eight miles from Trinidad. We have not one Sabbath-keeper among her nearly three million people. This seems too bad. With the overthrow of Castro (former president), many believe this field will soon be opened to missionary work.

On board the "Oruba," two merchants (Venezuelans) made friends with us through our little two-year-old boy. They have opened business in this city, and are still our friends. Could I acquire the language, I could soon find my way into this field, as the way opens.

On Sunday, March 21, we were landed in Port of Spain. Elder and Mrs. Beckner received us warm-heartedly, and have done all in their power to render us comfortable, and make us forget home. The brethren also gave us a hearty welcome. A tent effort is well under way in a suburb of the city, of which we will write later on.

Brethren, we are not afraid of diseases and pestilence, in God's hands; but we do need your prayers, that our health may be preserved, and our labors crowned with success.

A. N. DURRANT.

The Tunesassa School

NESTLED among the foot-hills of the Alleghany Mountains of western New York, is the Tunesassa intermediate school. It has been in operation for three years, and steady growth and progress have marked its history. To-day, there are nearly a score of souls rejoicing in the message through its influence.

The founders were intent upon following the instruction given by the spirit of prophecy. This led to its being located away from the city, and from the scenes that lead the mind from God.

Students and helpers have spent many days of hard work in clearing the land, and it will take much more work to get it ready for cultivation. Although we are located away from the city, yet we have many modern conveniences; such as telephone, electric light, and steam heat. At present we can accommodate about thirty pupils, but a plan is now being laid to erect another building.

From the first, the diet question received attention, and no food of a stimulating character is used upon our tables. We have had but little sickness, and many have improved in health by living upon our simple diet.

This year has been marked by blessings all along the way. Eleven have been led to lead better lives, and twelve are to enter the canvassing work. Whenever we review our school year, we can but feel how kind our Heavenly Father has been to us.

One Indian boy, who came to our school last fall, soon embraced the truth. He has advanced so far in the truth that he seems to know more about the message than some who have been long in the way. Often this boy asks the Heavenly Father to touch his parents' hearts.

Time is short, and all that we do toward increasing our facilities must be done soon.

The time has come when our children should be attending schools ordained of God. Parents should make a decided effort to secure school privileges for their children. Soon the last book will be sold, the last day of school be passed, and probationary time be ended. Is it not high time for us to seek God earnestly for guidance?

E. A. MANRY.

Field Notes

At Butler, Okla., three persons were baptized on April 4.

THREE persons were baptized on April 24, at Pine Bluff, Ark.

BROTHER CHARLES NELSON reports the baptism of six on April 18, at Vernal, Utah.

SIX young persons were baptized at South Lancaster, Mass., on a recent Sabbath.

APRIL 25, at Fall River, Mass., six persons were baptized by Brother H. C. Hartwell.

ELDER C. E. LELAND recently baptized eight persons, five of them men, at Placerville, Cal.

FIVE students of the Emmanuel Missionary College, two young men and three young women, were recently baptized at Berrien Springs, Mich.

BROTHER A. E. SANDERSON, reporting his work at Leominster, Mass., says: "We have had a number accept the truth here who are having their first experience in the Christian life. Fourteen have thus far accepted this blessed message."

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Camp-Meetings for 1909

ATLANTIC UNION CONFERENCE

Central New England, Nashua Junction,
N. H. June 24 to July 4

CENTRAL UNION CONFERENCE

Wyoming, Crawford, Neb. June 17-27
North Missouri, Chillicothe. Aug. 5-15
South Missouri, Springfield. Aug. 12-22
Kansas, Council Grove. Aug. 19-29
Nebraska, Hastings. Sept. 2-12
West. Colorado, Grand Junction. Sept. 16-26

LAKE UNION CONFERENCE

West Michigan. July 28 to Aug. 8
Northern Illinois, Dwight. July 8-18
Northern Illinois, De Kalb. July 28 to Aug. 8
Indiana, Newcastle. Aug. 5-15
Southern Illinois, Centralia. Aug. 12-22
East Michigan. Aug. 19-29
North Michigan, Petoskey, Aug. 26 to Sept. 5
Wisconsin. Sept. 2-12

NORTHERN UNION CONFERENCE

Minnesota, St. Paul. June 17-27
North Dakota, Jamestown. June 21-27
South Dakota, Sioux Falls. June 24 to July 4
Iowa, Nevada. Aug. 19-29

SOUTHERN UNION CONFERENCE

Louisiana, Alexandria. July 22 to Aug. 1

WESTERN CANADIAN UNION CONFERENCE

Manitoba, Portage la Prairie, June 24 to July 4
Saskatchewan (South), Qu'Appelle, July 6-12
Saskatchewan (North), Rosthern. July 20-25
Alberta, Olds. July 8-18
British Columbia, near Vancouver. July 27 to Aug. 2

SOUTHEASTERN UNION CONFERENCE

Georgia, Macon. July 29 to August 8
South Carolina, Anderson. Aug. 5-15
North Carolina, Cleveland. Aug. 12-22
Cumberland, Athens. Aug. 24 to Sept. 5
Florida, Orlando. Oct. 21-31

SOUTHWESTERN UNION CONFERENCE

New Mexico, Alamogordo. Aug. 19-29

Publications Wanted

THE following-named persons desire late, clean copies of our publications, post-paid:—

W. R. Lamb, Napa, Cal., continuous supply of papers and tracts.

M. E. George, Jefferson City, Mo., denominational literature in English.

Mrs. James F. Woods, 322 South Detroit St., Warsaw, Ind., *Signs* and *Watchman*.

Reginald L. Etheredge, Bromley, Ala., denominational literature for missionary work.

Harry A. Phillips, R. F. D. 2, Box 20, Lawton, Okla., denominational publications for missionary work.

William Sturgeon, Box 73, Ames, Okla., *Signs*, *Watchman*, *Liberty*, *Bible Training School*, and *Life and Health*.

Mrs. C. C. Leitzmann, Red Level, Ala., *Little Friend*, *Instructor*, *Watchman*, *Signs*, *Life and Health*, and *Liberty*.

Hattie Hemmons, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, *Life and Health*, *Liberty*, *Little Friend*, and *Protestant Magazine*.

Mrs. Augusta Bivin, Box 124, Sadielville, Ky., *Signs*, *Watchman*, *Instructor*, *Little Friend*, *Life and Health*, *Liberty*, and tracts.

Fred Lazier, Spalding, Saskatchewan, Canada, wishes to thank those who have sent him papers, and to say that he has sufficient for the present.

Addresses

ANY one knowing the whereabouts of Mrs. Robert Gurrant or Mr. Ira Campbell will confer a favor by sending such information to the clerk of the Seventh-day Adventist church of Ottumwa, Iowa. Address Mrs. M. E. Cowan, 214 Ray St., Ottumwa, Iowa.

Alberta Conference Association

NOTICE is hereby given of the annual meeting of the Alberta Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists, to be held at Olds, Alberta, July 12, at 11 A. M. The members of this association are the accredited delegates of the Alberta Conference.

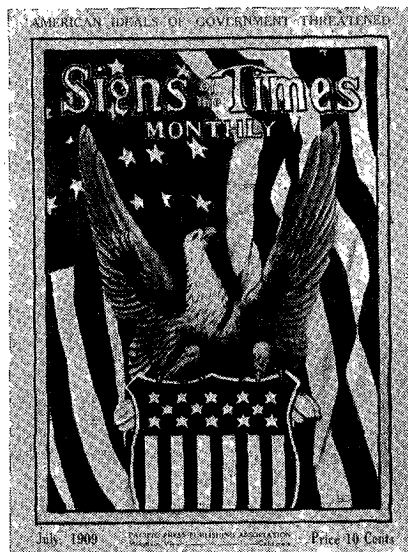
C. A. BURMAN, *President*,
A. C. ANDERSON, *Secretary*.

Notice!

THE regular annual meeting of the Louisiana Seventh-day Adventist Conference Association will convene at Alexandria, La., at 10 A. M., July 26, 1909. All delegates to the Louisiana Seventh-day Adventist Conference are members of the above-named association. The purpose of this meeting is the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said association. E. L. MAXWELL, *President*.

The "Signs of the Times" for July

"THE AMERICAN BIRTHRIGHT OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY," in the July number of the *Signs of*



FACSIMILE OF COVER PAGE

the *Times Monthly*, is a synopsis of Mrs. Lulu Wightman's lecture before the Missouri Legislature, and in other capital cities of the Central States. It is well illustrated, and will be a selling feature of this number.

"Is Liberty a Dream?" by M. C. Wilcox, strikingly illustrated by a cartoon of the statue of liberty being drawn from her pedestal by college professors, shows the attitude of leading college men toward the principles of religious liberty as expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

"It Is Finished," by Mrs. E. G. White, touchingly shows what was really comprehended in those last words on the cross.

"The Turning of the Tide," by Geo. A. Snyder, sets forth the great events in connection with the rise of religious freedom in the light of prophecy.

Other articles on this and other phases of the message; the excellent home-, temperance, and Bible-study features make this a number that will win its way among the people.

The cover is in red, white, and blue.

One sister in Canada writes:—

"God wonderfully helped me this month. I sold forty *Signs of the Times* each day I went out. Please send me a hundred more. I must tell you that there are a great many people in Toronto who like that magazine. I have had a blessed experience in selling them, and also a blessed chance of telling the people the truth."

Wouldn't you like to experience more of this joy which accompanies definite service? This July number will be a beautiful one with which to start.

One hundred copies cost four dollars. You sell them for ten dollars. Order of your tract society, which will give you sample canvass, and help you in starting. Address *Signs of the Times*, Mountain View, Cal.

Business Notices

THIS department is conducted especially for the accommodation of the Seventh-day Adventist readers of this paper.

Brief business notices will be published subject to the discretion of the publishers, and on compliance with the following—

Conditions

Any person unknown to the managers of this paper must send with his advertisement satisfactory written recommendation. Such recommendation should come from one of our ministers, or from the elder of a Seventh-day Adventist church. It is not enough to refer to some individual by name. Secure his recommendation in writing, and send it.

We open no accounts for advertising, and cash must accompany each order.

A charge of one dollar will be made for each insertion of forty words or less. Each additional word, initial, or group of figures in excess of forty, will cost three cents. No discount for several insertions.

WANTED.—Sabbath-keeping man to work by the month at farm and garden work. Cows to milk. Will pay thirty dollars a month. References required and given. Address A. S. McCully, Carroll, Wyo.

WANTED URGENTLY.—The address of Mrs. Robert Burton, whose given name is Florence Isabelle. Communication with her own mother will be considered a great favor. Address Mrs. Jessie F. (Roach) Hoopes, Colby, Kitsap Co., Wash.

WANTED.—To correspond with woman to take care of baby and do plain sewing. Must be in good health. Location, suburbs of Chicago. Good home and salary for proper person. Address Dr. Lena K. Sadler, 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—Peanut Butter, 10 cents a pound. 50 pounds Coconut Oil, \$7. Olive Oil, \$2.50 a gallon. 6 cans (57 pounds) Vegetable Cooking Oil, freight paid, \$6.50. Cereal Coffee, Wheatee, and Whole Wheat Flour, cheap. Vegetarian Meat Company, Washington, D. C.

HYGIENIC VEGETABLE COOKING OIL.—Used by our institutions, government inspected and guaranteed. Send stamp for circulars. 5 gal., \$3.50; 10 gal., \$6.75. Cans crated. 1/2 bbl. (about 32 gal.), 60 cents a gal. By freight, from Louisville, Ky. Address Dr. O. C. Godsmark, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MIDGET MASSAGE VIBRATOR.—Patented. Our special offer to Adventists will enable all to have this practical hand-massage Machine at once. We will help you to get one if you haven't the money to spare. Extra discount to foreign missionaries. Radiodescent Lamp Co., 54 South, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—At Long Beach Sanitarium, Long Beach, Cal., first-class Seventh-day Adventist consecrated, healthy, Christian graduate lady nurses. Must be agreeable and competent to do first-class bath-room work, surgical and general bed-side nursing. Address W. Ray Simpson, manager.

WANTED.—Back numbers of the *Sabbath School Worker* and *Home Missionary*, or *Missionary Magazine*; would like files of these, by years, way back to when they were first published, but if I can not obtain them all, or complete files, would like what can be secured. Will pay a reasonable price for same. Address Eliza H. Morton, Woodford's Station, Portland, Maine.

FOR SALE.—One million Bible Mottoes. Our new Father and Mother Mottoes take the lead. First issue, of about 40,000, is almost sold. We have about 100 designs in stock. To any address, all assorted, 200, \$11. We prepay all express. Bible Post-Cards, as well as Bible Cards, in stock. Don't write us unless you mean business. Address Hampton Art Co., Hampton, Iowa.

WANTED.—At the Loma Linda Sanitarium, thirty-five young people, twenty-five young women and ten young men, of good preliminary education and fixed purpose, to enter the nurses' course, Sept. 2, 1909. The affiliation of the Loma Linda College and San-

itarium enables us to offer more thorough training in both nursing and evangelistic work than has ever before been given. Address, Dr. G. K. Abbott, Loma Linda, Cal.

NOTICE.—The new food factory at Nashville, Tenn., owned by the Southern Union Conference, is turning out a most excellent line of cereal and nut foods at remarkably low prices. The General Conference people were much pleased with these foods, and repeat orders are coming right along from our sanitariums and from individuals. We are making a special five-dollar offer until August 1. Write at once for circulars and price-list. The foods for camp-meetings should be ordered early. Address Nashville Sanitarium Food Factory, Nashville, Tenn.

Where the June "Life and Health" Went

The following list shows the circulation, by States and countries, of the June number of *Life and Health*. The figures inside the parentheses indicate the number of copies of the May edition circulated in the States named. The circulation for April will be found on page 2 (third column) of the REVIEW for June 10, 1909.

In these lists are included the regular subscribers and the number of copies sold by agents, in each State. It should also be remembered that often a company of agents from one State sells thousands of copies in a neighboring State. Again, the records of several of the States were cut down materially by the absence of their best agents who attended the General Conference. Note Indiana, for instance, which circulated the second highest number of the May number.

Which States will lead in the circulation of the July number? Orders for over 10,000 copies of this beautiful number were received before June 17. And this is hardly a beginning.

(1) California, 6,136 copies (5,247); (2) Illinois, 4,345 (2,498); (3) Pennsylvania, 3,952 (676); (4) Massachusetts, 3,274 (1,117); (5) New York, 3,073 (1,144); (6) Nebraska, 3,032 (925); (7) Washington, 2,902 (1,118); (8) Maryland, 2,574 (2,171); (9) Georgia, 2,404 (3,889); (10) Ohio, 1,996 (464); (11) Michigan, 1,952 (775); (12) Tennessee, 1,855 (1,349); (13) Iowa, 1,702 (1,677); (14) Wisconsin, 1,659 (377); (15) Texas, 1,619 (213); (16) New Jersey, 1,548 (125); (17) District of Columbia, 1,405 (285); (18) Idaho, 1,371 (264); (19) Kentucky, 1,021 (571); (20) Oregon, 942 (558); (21) Colorado, 938 (254); (22) Canada, 887 (535); (23) Virginia, 883 (96); (24) Minnesota, 867 (703); (25) Missouri, 830 (160); (26) Oklahoma, 737 (866); (27) West Virginia, 690 (67); (28) Indiana, 687 (4,437); (29) Maine, 655 (328); (30) Louisiana, 515 (505); (31) Vermont, 414 (36); (32) Connecticut, 411 (81); (33) Kansas, 398 (479); (34) North Dakota, 392 (152); (35) Arkansas, 168 (78); (36) New Hampshire, 152 (129); (37) North Carolina, 151 (25); (38) New Mexico, 143 (16); (39) Arizona, 142 (111); (40) Mississippi, 127 (27); (41) South Dakota, 104 (45); (42) Delaware, 102 (2); (43) Alabama, 92 (172); (44) Montana, 66 (57); (45) Florida, 61 (79); (46) Nevada, 57 (63); (47) South Carolina, 51 (6); (48) Utah, 50 (58); (49) Wyoming, 48 (8); (50) Hawaiian Territory, 13 (—); (51) Rhode Island, 10 (210); (52) Panama, 6; (53) Mexico, 5; (54) Cuba, 5.

It is encouraging, indeed, to note that the June circulation shows a substantial gain in forty-one of the States, nine only showing any loss. These forty-one States circulated 59,467 copies of the June number, as compared with 35,218 copies of the May issue, a gain of 24,249 copies, or an average gain of 591 copies for each State. The entire May edition (40,000 copies) was exhausted May 6. The June edition (60,000 copies) was sold by June 6.

Join our large force of nearly 3,000 agents now handling *Life and Health*, *Liberty* magazine, and the Temperance number of the *Youth's Instructor*. Or, perhaps, you would prefer to handle the *Protestant Magazine*.

Obituaries

STAINES.—Died at the Hillcrest School Farm, near Nashville, Tenn., Harvey Robert, the infant son of Prof. and Mrs. O. R. Staines. This little one was born Nov. 5, 1908, and died May 14, 1909, aged six months and nine days. The funeral service was conducted by the writer, words of comfort being spoken from Jer. 31:15, 16. **PERCY T. MAGAN.**

LOCKE.—Died near Bodie, Wash., April 10, 1909, our dear mother, Elizabeth Locke. Mother had been a sufferer with asthma for the last six or eight years, but bore it all with patience, never complaining. Living where she could not attend any of our meetings, she had a strong trust in the Lord. We miss her much, but know, if faithful, we will meet when Jesus comes. **MYRA WHEATON.**

BELLAH.—Fell asleep in Jesus at her home near Poplar Bluff, Mo., Feb. 9, 1909, Nancy R. Bellah, aged seventy-six years and one day. She embraced the truth under the labors of Elder J. G. Wood and his assistants in 1888, and remained a faithful member until her death. One son and one daughter survive her, she having previously laid to rest three sons and one daughter, and her companion, who was also united with her in the blessed truth. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer. **C. O. GERHART.**

GRAHAM.—Sister Dora Viola, daughter of John H. and Eva S. Graham, died at the home of her parents at Toluca, N. C., May 29, 1909, aged twenty-one years and twenty-eight days. She was born in Moline, Kan., May 1, 1888, and joined the church at that place when but thirteen years old. She lived a consistent Christian life, giving promise of much usefulness in Christian work. Most of the last years of her life were given to teaching and spreading the pages of present truth. Through weeks of intense suffering she manifested wonderful patience, and at noon of the Sabbath she loved so well, she fell asleep. We laid her to rest by the side of her brother Frank who preceded her one year, one month, and three days. **D. A. SHIELDS.**

BROWN.—Dorothy Lucille, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Brown, was born in Topeka, Kan., May 15, 1904, and died in Battle Creek, Mich., of enteritis, May 24, 1909, aged five years and nine days. Dorothy was of a sweet disposition, and would forego her pleasures and comforts to please and comfort others. During her sickness, of one week's duration, she suffered intensely, yet without a murmur or complaint, and when she was told she could not recover, said, "I will sleep in the earth till Jesus comes and wakes me up." She leaves a father, mother, two brothers, relatives, and friends to mourn, but they mourn not as those who have no hope. Words of comfort were spoken from Jer. 31:15-17. Interment in Oak Hill Cemetery. **W. C. HEBNER.**

ANDREWS.—Died at his home in Easton, Pa., Feb. 12, 1909, Daniel L. Andrews, aged 67 years, 2 months, and 25 days. Brother Andrews became a Christian in his young manhood, and was an active member of the Evangelical Church until about ten years ago, when he, with his daughter, Sister Sue M. Andrews, now State Sabbath-school secretary of the Eastern Pennsylvania Conference, embraced the third angel's message, while attending the tent-meetings conducted by Elder J. H. Schilling, now laboring in Germany. Brother Andrews was the deacon of the Easton church, in which capacity his faithful service and Christian character won for him the love and esteem of his brethren and sisters. Last June, Brother Andrews sustained a severe injury, while at his usual employment, from which he never recovered, and the development of later organic symptoms showed that he had cancer of the stomach; and though he suffered much, he bore it with patience and Christian resignation. During the eight months of his illness, on several occasions severe hemorrhages summoned the family to his bedside, only to witness again his "meek and quiet resignation, and that

holy triumph of God's child on the bed of death." Besides a devoted wife, seven children are left to mourn their loss. The funeral service was conducted by the writer, speaking words of comfort from Ps. 17:15, assisted by the Rev. Chas. Bohner, the pastor of the Evangelical Church, who frequently visited Brother Andrews during his illness. **CHAS. BAETERLE.**

BISBEE.—Sister Phoebe D. Overton Bisbee was born in Iowa, Nov. 12, 1860, and died of consumption, at her home in Covina, Cal., May 9, 1909. She accepted present truth at the age of thirteen years, and was a faithful member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church until her death. She leaves an aged husband to mourn his loss. The funeral was conducted by the writer, assisted by the Christian minister of the place. **J. W. ADAMS.**

COOPER.—Sister Isabella Cooper fell asleep May 12, 1909, at Madison, Wis., after a few days' illness. She was born in Low Green, near Leeds, England, in June, 1822. She was married to Joseph Cooper, of Skipton, England, in 1843. He came to this country in 1848, and the family joined him in 1849. A few years later the family moved to Madison. Ten children were born to them, only three of whom are now living. Sister Cooper at heart was a Seventh-day Adventist, although she never united with the church. The services were held in the home, by the writer, assisted by Elder F. F. Stebbeds, chaplain of the Madison Sanitarium. Text was James 4:14. **H. W. REED.**

STRACHAN.—Annie Strachan died at Sweetwaters, Natal, South Africa, Dec. 14, 1908, aged forty years. She accepted the truth in 1896 in King William's Town, and moved to Johannesburg just after the Boer war. Her husband died shortly after, leaving his widow with a family of four young children. By hard work and persevering energy, she built up a comfortable little home, which was always open to our workers and others passing through that city. She also was liberal in paying her tithes and offerings. She leaves four children to mourn their loss, having placed them all, with her property, under the guardianship of the conference. The funeral service was conducted by the writer at the Pietermaritzburg Cemetery in the presence of a respectful attendance. **H. J. EDMED.**

NELSON.—Mary Elizabeth Larsen, *nee* Nelson, was born in Denmark, Sept. 24, 1838, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. P. M. Johnson, May 16, 1909. In the year 1864 she came with her parents to this country, settling in Greenville, Mich., where she remained until March 9, 1886, when she was united in marriage to Mr. Niels Larsen. To them were born three children, two daughters and one son. The deceased was a great sufferer, yet she never murmured nor complained. She was of a loving and kind disposition, and bore her suffering with Christian fortitude, looking for her reward in the life to come. Her death is mourned by an aged husband, one daughter, one son, one grandson, two sisters, one brother, and many other relatives and friends. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer. **J. M. WILBUR.**

TISDALE.—Willie John Tisdale, daughter of Lew and Willie Tisdale, died in Memphis, Tenn., April 13, aged eight years and one month. The cause of her death was an unusual and most painful disease of the bones. Her illness lasted only two weeks, but in that time two surgical operations were performed, and everything that the best medical and surgical skill could do was done to save her life. The parents bow in reverent submission to him who gave and hath taken away, knowing that even in this sad providence he doeth all things well. Her father is one of the prominent business men of Memphis, widely known and universally respected. The mother, Sister Willie Tisdale, is an earnest Seventh-day Adventist, having been a member of the church in Memphis for several years. The funeral was largely attended. Words of comfort were spoken from Jer. 31:15-17, by the writer. **J. S. WASHBURN.**



WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 24, 1909

W. W. PRESCOTT
C. M. SNOW
W. A. SPICER
F. M. WILCOX

EDITOR
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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LAST week Brother E. T. Wilson, of the Foreign Mission Seminary, under appointment to Peru, left with his family for Missouri, where he will engage in canvassing until the Mission Board treasury is able to send him to South America.

THIS week Elder W. A. Sweany and family sailed from New York for the Bahamas. These islands were formerly in the West Indian Union Conference territory, but are now under the care of the Southeastern Union Conference.

LAST week Dr. F. W. Vasenius left Washington for New York, expecting to sail within a few days for Denmark. Dr. Vasenius came to this country from Finland, several years ago, to take a medical course. He was graduated this month from the George Washington University, and is under appointment to the Abyssinian Mission. He will go forward to that field after a short stay at the Denmark sanitarium.

A BIOGRAPHICAL sketch of the late Dr. A. H. Lewis, well known to a good number of the readers of the REVIEW as for many years a leader among the Seventh-day Baptists, has been prepared by Dr. T. L. Gardiner, an intimate associate of Dr. Lewis and his successor as editor of the *Sabbath Recorder*. Dr. Gardiner has written appreciatively of his friend and collaborer, and the book is well printed, including an excellent portrait of Dr. Lewis. Price, cloth, seventy-five cents; leather, one dollar. Address The Sabbath Recorder, Plainfield, N. J.

BROTHER H. TONJES, of Greater New York, sailed for Germany June 15, en route to Brazil, where he will engage in the book work, in response to a long-continued call for a general agent in that field. Brother Tonjes was appointed last winter, but his release could not be arranged for until recently.

ON June 20, from New York, Brother O. Shulz, of the Foreign Mission Seminary, sailed for Buenos Aires, South America, under appointment to Bolivia. He will spend some months in the study of Spanish at the Argentine school, before proceeding to his field. A personal loan, from one of the South American delegates, permitted Brother Shulz to get off thus early.

DR. GEORGE H. HEALD, editor of *Life and Health*, desires the attention of our physicians called to an article in the *Medical Record* of June 12, by Dr. Maurice Feshberg, on "The Inadequacy of Sanatorium Treatment for Tuberculosis." The magazine may be obtained from William Wood & Co., 51 Fifth Ave., New York; price fifteen cents a copy.

NEARLY all those who came to Washington to attend the General Conference have returned to their various fields, and now the resident members of the General Conference Committee are responding to calls to attend camp-meetings. Elder G. B. Thompson went last week to the Northern Union Conference, and Elder G. A. Irwin left on Monday of this week for the meetings in the Western Canadian Union Conference.

WATSON'S "Political and Economic Hand-book" is a large pamphlet of three hundred fifty-eight pages, of which the author says: "I have tried to make it an armory from which reformers can draw every weapon of offense and defense." Information from many sources and covering many subjects, including some facts relating to the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church on the question of the relation between the church and the state has been brought together in this publication. Price, one dollar. Address Thos. E. Watson, Thomson, Ga.

A Patriotic Program

IN the *Instructor* of June 22 is given material for a patriotic program for our Missionary Volunteer societies or churches. Our young people need to study the principles of liberty which are being so subtly assailed in these days. The message of the third angel is a warning against the worship of the beast and his image. Let all our churches improve opportunities like these.

Committee Actions

THE General Conference Committee has continued dealing with matters left over from the General Conference. Appointments for India and Japan are not yet made. Much to the regret of all, himself included, Brother J. L. Shaw has been advised not to return to India, on account of his health, and another has been invited to take the superintendency of the field. The name we shall not announce until consent is given.

Recommendations have been made as follows, it being understood that these appointments do not become operative until the Mission Board is able to make all arrangements for carrying out the recommendations:—

L. F. Hansen and wife, formerly of India, to the Atlantic Union Conference.

Wm. Steele, formerly of Ecuador, to Porto Rico.

C. F. Ihnis, of Western Colorado, to Panama.

C. J. Foster, of Takoma Park, to Chile, South America.

J. W. Hofstra, of West Michigan, to Java, East Indies.

Prof. R. G. Ryan and wife, of Shenandoah Valley Training Academy, Virginia, to South Africa.

J. A. Morrow, of Bermuda Islands, to Central Union Conference.

F. O. Raymond, of the Washington Branch Sanitarium, to India.

H. A. Oberg, of Walla Walla College, to Korea.

C. T. Everson, of Rome, to Italian work in New York City, and other American cities.

L. Zecchetto, of New York City, to Italy.

C. Sparks, of Nebraska, to China.

S. A. Nagel, of Loma Linda, to China.

O. A. Hall, of Nebraska, to China.

Fred Lee, of the Foreign Mission Seminary, to China.

Silas Davis, of Southern California, to China.

B. M. Garton, of Nebraska, to China.

Dr. A. L. Gregory, of South America, to Mexico.

Prof. B. F. Machlan, of South Lancaster Academy, to Avondale School, Australia.

Prof. C. W. Irwin, of Avondale School, Australia, to California.

It is recommended that the Italian paper published in New York be discontinued, and that the one published in Rome be the Italian paper for the denomination.

Again let it be emphasized that the Mission Board has reached the limit of its finances. No new work can be undertaken until new resources flow in. The offering, Sabbath, July 3, ought to be but the beginning of a resolute effort to follow the Lord's call into the fields.

W. A. SPICER, Secretary.