

The Advent Sabbath Review and Herald

Vol. 88

Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C., October 12, 1911

No. 41



The Morning Cometh

WORTHIE HARRIS HOLDEN

*How large the hill beside you!
How small the mount afar!
The thistle by the wayside
Seems greater than a star.*

*The woods of trial surrounding
Obstruct the broader view,
But 'twixt the barred branches
God's sunlight glimmers through.*

*To-day's most grievous sorrow —
A mountain unto man —
Is but a cloudy moment
In God's eternal plan ;*

*E'en through the woods a vista,
And from the mount a view ;
For faith has e'er a Pisgah
Of gloryland for you.*

*Grieve not, though sore afflicted,
For sorrow dwells with hope ;
Behold the stars of promise,
Through God's great telescope.*

Portland, Ore.

"AMERICAN STATE PAPERS"

Bearing on Sunday Legislation. New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition Now Ready



COMPILATION of rare and valuable documents on religious legislation, which have appeared at various times during our colonial and national history, showing, by plainest principles of deduction, the attitude civil government should sustain toward such legislation. It is one of the most interesting books on the subject published, and invaluable to a correct solution of some of the most vital questions now confronting men in both political and religious life. It presents, in their own words, the ideas of the founders of the American government upon the great question of the proper relation of church and state. The book is divided into eight parts, besides an appendix, as follows:—

PART I deals with the Colonial period. In this are given numerous examples of the Sunday laws of all the early American colonies; a sketch of Roger Williams; and the claims of Rhode Island to its being the earliest civil government founded upon the principle first enunciated by Jesus Christ—complete separation of church and state.

PARTS II AND III contain, in documentary form, a history of the development of this principle during the Federation and National periods. In these are found some of the most profound utterances to which American minds have given expression—veritable masterpieces of English and sound logic—bearing on the rights of conscience and the province and limits of civil authority; Patrick Henry's great speech; history of Liberty Bell; full text of the famous Sunday Mail Reports of 1829 and 1830; history of the National Reform Association; Sunday Legislation in California; the Blair, Breckinridge, and other Sunday Rest bills; Sunday closing of expositions; memorials to Congress; and a list of all the religious measures introduced in Congress since 1838.

PART IV contains important Court Decisions relating to Sunday laws and religious instruction in the public schools, including the Supreme Court "Christian nation" decision of 1892.

PART V is entitled "State Constitutions and Sunday Laws."

PART VI deals with the Operation of Sunday Laws in the United States, narrating about one hundred prosecutions under these laws.

PART VII is entitled "Sunday Laws Before the Bar of Reason."

PART VIII presents, in brief, the History of Sunday Legislation from Constantine to the present time. In the appendix will be found the Declaration of Independence; the Constitution of the United States; terse arguments on precedent and the constitutionality of Sunday laws; Senator Heyburn's speech in the United States Senate, May 26, 1911, against the Johnston Sunday bill; and gems from noted men and well-known authors.

No other book like it in the United States; no other contains so much matter upon this subject. It is virtually eight books in one. Every American should have it and read it. Its "Foreword," by Judge Cooley, and its closing argument in Part VII, by ex-Postmaster-General William F. Vilas, were both written especially for this work. There are copious notes throughout, with numerous cross-references, and all thoroughly indexed.

The book contains 800 pages, or more than twice the number in the first edition, and, bound in cloth, sells for only \$1.25. We bespeak for it a wide field of usefulness, and trust that it may have a large and extensive circulation. It ought to be placed in the hands of every lawyer, judge, legislator, minister, educator, and school-teacher in the United States, and in all the public, college, and school libraries throughout the land. The fact that it contains the text of all the Sunday laws of the United States, including those of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, should alone sell the book to thousands.

The following item from the Washington "Herald" of Feb. 11, 1911, shows how persistently Roman Catholics are working for the extension of their literature:—

"Through the assistance of the Catholic Convert League and the Children of Mary of the Sacred Heart, a catalogue of Catholic books in the public library (of Washington) has been published. An introduction by Father Russell calls attention to the value of reading Catholic books."

This is both significant and suggestive. Let the American public have an opportunity to read "American State Papers." This will throw light upon a subject on which many are now in great darkness.

800 pages. Cloth binding, \$1.25

Review & Herald Publishing Assn.

Takoma Park, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHILE THEY LAST

Six Choice Numbers of
"LIBERTY"

312 Pages for Only 30 Cents

Back numbers of "Liberty" are scarce articles. In fact, all of the back numbers can be supplied only in the very few bound volumes remaining, at the prices given below.

Write the number of copies you desire opposite each number, cut this advertisement out, and mail with money-order or stamps to your conference tract society.

PARTIAL CONTENTS

Vol. IV, No. 4.

Will Italy Follow France?
Church and State in Modern Greece.
Undermining American Liberties (Rome versus American free speech and free press).
National Reform Principles in Russia.
The Model Sunday Law.
Religious Liberty Before the Inquisition.
Compulsion or Transformation?
Also 27 other articles profusely illustrated.

Vol. V, No. 2.

The Rulers of This World (25 illustrations).
Shall Congress Prescribe Your Religion?
Primary Purpose of the Sabbath.
How Sunday Laws Have Treated Christian Men.
Are Sunday Laws Police Regulations?
Review of Lawyer Jackson's Sunday Law Brief.
Pictures of 25 world rulers, etc.

Vol. V, No. 3 (Vatican Incident).

Roosevelt Versus the Pope.
Teaching American Principles in Rome.
Have Individuals Any Rights?
Undermining American Liberties (Romanizing school text-books, etc.).
Attack Upon Protestant Missions.
Church and State in China.
Religious Intolerance in Chile.
Sketch of California Sunday Legislation.
The "Blue-Laws" Defended.
Not of Force, but of Love.
Also 21 other articles, besides illustrations of the World's Parliament buildings.
Photographs of the Vatican, the Pope, ex-President Roosevelt, Mr. Fairbanks, and Cardinal Merry del Val.

Vol. V, No. 4.

The Bible and Public School Libraries.
Archbishop Ireland Versus American Protestantism.
How Exemption Clauses Work.
Sunday Laws and Seventh-day Baptists.
A Modern Savonarola (Rome's attempt to drive a Protestant Italian from America).
The "Blue-Laws" Revived.
Also 21 other articles with illustrations.

Vol. VI, No. 1.

The President at Mass.
The Bible and the Public School.
Thinking the Constitution.
Union Labor and the Civil Rest Day.
Putting God's Name Into the Constitution.
Significant Events of 1910.
The Idaho Sunday Law.
National and Individual Religion.
Also 18 other articles of importance, besides illustrations.

Vol. VI, No. 3 (a Symposium).

Religious Liberty in Germany.
England and Religious Freedom.
Religious Conditions in Austria.
Finland and Religious Freedom.
Church and State in Portugal.
Religious Liberty in Italy.
Mayor Nathan's Speech, the Pope's Reply, the Mayor's Rejoinder.
Religious Freedom in Switzerland.
Church and State in Sweden.
Religious Liberty in Argentina.
Observance of Sunday in Post-Offices.
Status of the Johnston Sunday Bill.
Many other articles and illustrations.

SPECIAL PRICE

Single copies, post-paid, 10 cents each.
4 copies, assorted, 25 cents.
6 copies, your choice, 30 cents.
25 or more copies, one kind or assorted, 4 cents each.
Bound Volumes, cloth, 90 cents.
Bound Volumes, paper, 50 cents.
Volumes I, II, and III, bound in one, cloth, \$1.75.

Order To-day. First Come, First Served

PLEASE ORDER THROUGH YOUR CONFERENCE TRACT SOCIETY

If you do not know the address of your Tract Society, inquire of the publishers of this paper

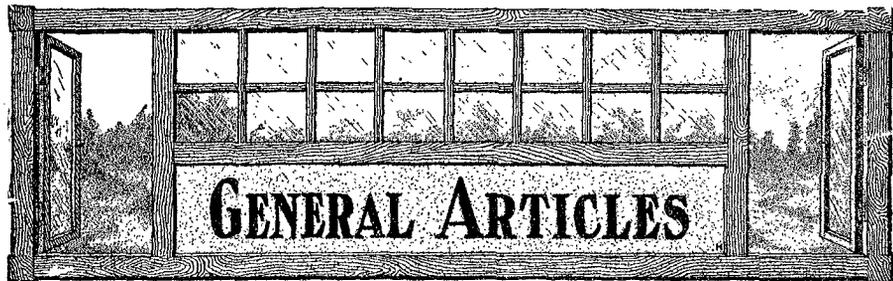
The Review and Herald

"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. 88

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1911

No. 41



When Kingdoms Fall

MRS. E. M. PEEBLES

THE Lord our refuge is, and strength;
In grief a present help to save,
Though waters roar and mountains
shake,
Though hills dissolve and earth may
quake,

Though fig-tree fail and olive cease,
And flocks and herds yield no increase;
Though sun and moon stand still,
abashed

At presence of thy glittering spear,
When they behold the nations thrashed
Who rise defiant without fear.
Then shall they see thy hand at length
Stretched forth to save whom mercy
crave.

Our God shall come, and shall not keep
A longer silence when we cry.
When darkling demons hold full sway,
And impious nations rise to slay,
He'll hear the righteous when they call;
He'll save his own when kingdoms fall.
"From Zion's beauty God hath
shined;"

Tempestuous fires around him burn,
Unbounding love he calls to mind,
And justice deals to those who spurn.
The wicked drink the dregs so deep.
O sinner, fly while help is nigh.

Entering and Occupying

J. N. ANDERSON

THE missionary forces of our denomination are extensively distributed in the various parts of the world. We have workers in forty-five of the fifty-seven mission fields, thus giving us potential possession of the larger part of the world. But while that is true, the fact remains that so far as actually occupying those fields is concerned, we have merely made beginnings—very promising and splendid beginnings, indeed, but nevertheless they leave to us to-day the real task of carrying the advent message to the world.

In this day of God's great preparation in which open doors have been set before

us and solid foundations have been laid by God's advance guard, we have boldly and with commendable zeal and courage entered upon this work. This is well; all good beginnings are good as beginnings, but they must issue in successful endings. The success of every undertaking is determined by the way in which it ends.

The entire mission force of all societies in all heathen lands is approximately 20,000. Of that number our force would constitute probably not more than about the one-fiftieth part. These figures plainly show how very thin our ranks must be in the great heathen fields where a thousand million await the preaching of repentance and remission of sins.

The point in all this is that a great work lies before us. Jesus enjoined on his followers to pray the Lord of the harvest that he send forth laborers into his harvest. And this prayer carries with it the duty of training and sending forth missionaries to fully occupy the fields we have already entered, and reach on still farther to possess the fields unentered. No one can say how many men and women will be required to accomplish this great work, but we all know it will call for a large army of workers. The Buddhism of Tibet and Mongolia claims the eldest son in every family for the priesthood. Can we do less? Do we not indeed stand for the principle that every believer in the Lord is a member of the royal priesthood, a bearer of the advent message? Is it too much to expect that, on the average, every family be represented in the foreign field? It must be that the God who has opened all the great doors in these fields is also calling his messengers to enter them speedily to take possession for him. Are there not scores of young men and women upon whom the Spirit of God is moving, leading them to enlist in this great cause? We should have scores and hundreds of young people in active training for this world-wide en-

terprise. We should have not less than one hundred fifty students as prospective missionaries. This number of stalwart young men and women would be an excellent reserve from which the Mission Board could draw to fill the many urgent calls from all parts of the world.

Washington Foreign Mission Seminary.

A Godly Example in the Home

MRS. E. G. WHITE

THE Lord has recently impressed upon me again the need of reminding Seventh-day Adventist parents of the important work to be done in the home. To all parents who profess to believe in the soon return of Christ, there is given a solemn work of preparation, that they and their children may be ready to meet the Lord at his coming. God desires to see parents take their position wholeheartedly for him, that there may be no perverting of the work he has given them to do, and that our children and youth may understand clearly the will of God concerning them. They are to learn to resist evil and choose righteousness, to turn from sin and become the faithful servants of God, prepared to give him their life's highest service.

There are few parents who realize how important it is to give to their children the influence of a godly example. Yet this is far more potent than precept. No other means is so effective in training them in right lines. The children and youth must have a true copy in right-doing if they succeed in overcoming sin and perfecting a Christian character. This copy they should find in the lives of their parents. If they enter the city of God, and rejoice in the overcomer's reward, some one must show them the way. By living before their children godly, consistent lives, parents may make the work before them clear and plain.

It is God's desire that parents should be to their children the embodiment of the principles laid down in his Word. Let them make it their aim to train their children for God. To keep the feet of their children in the narrow path will call for faithful effort and constant prayer, but it is possible to train the children and youth to love and serve God. It is possible to inculcate the principles of righteousness, line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, and there a little, until the desires and in-

clinations of the heart are in harmony with the mind and will of God. When fathers and mothers realize the responsibility resting upon them, and respond to the appeals of God's Spirit in behalf of this neglected work, there will be seen in the homes of the people transformations that will cause the angels to rejoice.

Let parents study the first chapter of the second epistle of Peter. Here is represented the exalted excellence of Bible truth. It teaches that the Christian's experience is to be one of steady growth, of constant gain in graces and virtues that will give strength to the character and fit the soul for eternal life.

"Grace and peace be multiplied unto you," the apostle writes, "through the knowledge of God, and of Jesus our Lord, according as his divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain to life and godliness, through the knowledge of him that hath called us to glory and virtue: whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises: that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature, having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust.

"And beside this, giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity. For if these things be in you, and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. But he that lacketh these things is blind, and can not see afar off, and hath forgotten that he was purged from his old sins. Wherefore the rather, brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election sure: for if ye do these things, ye shall never fall: for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

It is the privilege of parents and children to grow together in the grace of Christ. Those who comply with the conditions laid down in the Word will find full provision for their spiritual needs, and for power to overcome. Feeling the need of that grace which Heaven alone can furnish, and which Christ imparts to all who seek, they will become partakers of the heavenly gift.

Those who have accepted Bible truth are to keep the truth circumspectly. They are to follow on to know the Lord, gathering into their souls the light of heaven. But they must not stop there. They are to communicate the light and knowledge received. The Lord expects parents to make earnest, united efforts in the training of their children for him. In the home they are to cultivate the graces of the Spirit, in all their ways acknowledging him who through the sanctification of the Spirit has promised to make us perfect in every good work. When parents awaken to a true understanding of their neglected duties, they

will marvel at the spiritual blindness that has characterized their past experience. And when they become learners of Christ, they will be taught how to do their work acceptably.

There has been too little definite work done in preparing our children for the tests that all must meet in their contact with the world and its influences. They have not been helped as they should to form characters strong enough to resist temptation and stand firm for the principles of right, in the terrible issues before all who remain faithful to the commandments of God and the testimony of Jesus Christ.

Parents need to understand the temptations that the youth must daily meet, that they may teach them how to overcome them. There are influences in the school and in the world that parents need to guard against. God wants us to turn our eyes from the vanities and pleasures and ambitions of the world, and set them on the glorious and immortal reward of those who run with patience the race set before them in the gospel. He wants us to educate our children to avoid the influences that would draw them away from Christ. The Lord is soon coming, and we must prepare for this solemn event. My brethren and sisters, let your daily life in the home reveal the living principles of the Word of God. Heavenly agencies will cooperate with you as you seek to reach the standard of perfection, and as you seek to teach your children how to conform their lives to the principles of righteousness. Christ and heavenly agencies are waiting to quicken your spiritual sensibilities, to renew your activities, and to teach you of the deep things of God.

Parents should be united in their faith, that they may be united in their efforts to bring their children up in the belief of the truth. Upon the mother in a special sense rests the work of molding the minds of the young children. But the father should feel more deeply than he usually does his responsibilities in the home. Upon him as well as upon the mother rests the duty of laboring for the spiritual welfare of his children. Business matters often keep the father much from home, and prevent him from taking an equal share in the training of the children; but whenever he can, he should unite with the mother in this work. Let parents work unitedly, instilling into their children's hearts the principles of righteousness.

The vows of David recorded in Psalm 101 should be the vows of all upon whom rest the responsibilities of guarding the influences of the home. David declared: "I will behave myself wisely in a perfect way. . . . I will walk within my house with a perfect heart. I will set no wicked thing before mine eyes: I hate the work of them that turn aside; it shall not cleave unto me. A froward heart shall depart from me: I will not know a wicked person.

"Whoso privily slandereth his neighbor, him will I cut off: him that hath a

high look and a proud heart will not I suffer. Mine eyes shall be upon the faithful of the land, that they may dwell with me: he that walketh in a perfect way, he shall serve me. He that worketh deceit shall not dwell within my house: he that telleth lies shall not tarry in my sight."

Home missionary work is a most important work. It should be our first work to give that light to those related to us by the ties of kinship and blood. There should be no neglect on our part to do our utmost to bring them to an understanding of the knowledge we have received. "If any man provide not for his own," the apostle Paul declared, "and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel."

Shall the people who have a solemn message to bear for the enlightenment and salvation of the world, make little or no effort for the members of their own family who are unconverted to the truth? Will parents allow their minds to be engrossed with trifling matters, to the neglect of the all-important question, "Is my family prepared to meet the Lord?" Will they assent to the great truths that are present truth for these last days, and be interested to see this message going to other peoples and lands, while they allow their children, their most precious possession, to go on unwarned of their danger and unprepared for the future? Shall those who, from the Word of God and through the witness of his Spirit, have had clear light concerning their duty allow the years to pass without making definite efforts to save their children?

Christ is waiting for the cooperation of human agencies, that he may impress the hearts of our children and youth. With intense desire heavenly beings long to see parents making that preparation which is essential if they and their children stand loyal to God in the coming conflict, and enter in through the gates to the city of God. Let parents arouse from their indifference, and redeem the time. Let them seek to correct the mistakes they have made in the past in the management of their children. Let those who have neglected their God-given work repent of their neglect, and in the fear of God take up their responsibilities. As they seek to magnify the law of God in the daily life, they will make that law honorable in the eyes of their children.



Prevailing Prayer

GEO. O. STATES

FROM Daniel's experience recorded in Daniel 9 and 10 we may learn valuable lessons concerning God's way of answering our prayers. He says: "I was . . . praying and confessing my sin and the sin of my people Israel, and presenting my supplication before the Lord my God for the holy mountain of my God; yea, whiles I was speaking in prayer, even the man Gabriel, whom I had seen in the vision at the beginning,

being caused to fly swiftly, touched me about the time of the evening oblation. And he informed me, and talked with me, and said, O Daniel, I am now come forth to give thee skill and understanding." Daniel is here earnestly pleading with the Lord, and the angel Gabriel is sent in answer to his pleading. In chapter ten Daniel is fasting and praying, and the same angel appears to give him the desired light. These are lessons for the Lord's people in all ages, to teach them to hold onto the promises of the Lord.

The men and women whom the Lord raised up in starting the third angel's message believed they were fulfilling prophecy, and earnestly prayed to the Lord to open the way before them. They came to places where the way seemed hedged up on all sides, and then they earnestly pleaded with the Lord to open the way. Elder Joseph Bates, after spending thousands of dollars in giving the first angel's message, began publishing the first Sabbath tract with only a York shilling in his pocket. All the pioneers in the message saw close times, and were much in prayer.

Nehemiah's experience is a valuable lesson on earnest prayer. The Lord's work had come to a place where, from a human standpoint, everything was going to pieces. The first chapter of Nehemiah records his earnest prayer and confession. The second chapter tells of his going in before the king sad. "Why is thy countenance sad, seeing thou art not sick? . . . Why should not my countenance be sad, when the city, the place of my fathers' sepulchers, lieth waste, and the gates thereof are consumed with fire? Then the king said unto me, For what dost thou make request?" Here God's cause had reached a crisis. How much depended on giving the right answer! "So I prayed to the God of heaven." Before Nehemiah dared to make his request, he sent up a silent petition. This work was successful because those leading out were united, and looked to the Lord for divine guidance.

When the enemies of the Jews heard that the wall was being repaired, they did all they could to draw the people away from their work, and made fun of the wall, saying, "If a fox go up, he shall even break down their stone wall." God's work succeeded. What made it successful? "Nevertheless we made our prayer unto our God." They looked constantly to the Lord. If they had not, the work would have failed.

These lessons are recorded for us. "All these things happened unto them for ensamples: and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come." The Lord's work has always succeeded when his people have prayed earnestly, and depended wholly upon him.

Cedaredge, Colo.



"LET the Holy Spirit form the living Christ in your heart, and all the Christ graces of character will appear."

Along the Way

THE bread that giveth strength, I want to give;

The water pure that bids the thirsty live; I want to help the fainting, day by day; I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

I want to give the oil of joy for tears; The faint make strong 'gainst harrowing doubts and fears; Beauty for ashes may I give all the way; I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

I want to give good measure, running o'er, And into angry hearts I want to pour The answer soft that turneth wrath away; I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

I want to give to others hope and faith, I want to do all things my Master saith, I want to live aright from day to day; I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

—Selected.

The Two-Horned Beast of Revelation 13

C. E. HOLMES

FOR many years Seventh-day Adventists have taught that the two-horned beast of Revelation 13 represents the United States. Elder J. N. Loughborough states that "since the year 1851 it has been the faith of the Seventh-day Adventist people, on the authority of the prophecy in the thirteenth chapter of Revelation, that the power there represented, which would finally become a persecuting power, is the United States of America. . . . In the ADVENT REVIEW AND SABBATH HERALD, Vol. I, No. 11, May 19, 1851, appeared an article by Elder J. N. Andrews, claiming that the prophetic symbol of Rev. 13: 11, 12, represents the United States."

As far as I am able to determine, Elder Andrews was the first among Seventh-day Adventists to teach this interpretation of Rev. 13: 11, 12; and there are no statements quoted in our publications since 1851 that indicate that any outside of our faith made the application of this prophecy to the United States. Recently, however, in looking over some old books, I found one in which the writer states very definitely that our country finds its place in the thirteenth chapter of Revelation. The book was published in Baltimore, Md., in 1839, by John Hersey. This was twelve years before Elder Andrews published his exposition of the prophecy. Under the title of "The Signs of the Times," page 93, Mr. Hersey says:—

"And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb.' This beast may be considered the unregenerate part, the secular or political power, of these United States. He rose up out of the earth, where there were few or no inhabitants. He had two horns like a lamb.

"Our character, when compared with that of Europe, has been lamblike—quiet and inoffensive. Whether the two horns refer to the royal form of government under Great Britain, and the pres-

ent republican form, or not, is uncertain; if not, there will be a division of the Union, or a change in the form of government."

While this writer did not interpret all the details of the prophecy exactly as we do, yet this quotation is interesting to us, showing, as it does, that we were not the first, nor were we alone, in teaching that this prophetic symbol represents the United States.

Commenting on the "mark of the beast," he says further:—

"In a word, any violation of the law of God, however slight it may be, must be considered as a mark of the beast—it is sin. Let us carefully examine Christ's law. Sin is the transgression of the law, and every departure from Christ's commandments must constitute a mark of the beast." (Italics his.)

As the United States has progressed, the predictions which we as a people have made, based upon this prophecy, are being rapidly fulfilled. It is becoming apparent to students of the Word that the conditions set forth in John's prophecy of the two-horned beast find a striking parallel in the history of our nation. The following quotations show how some more recent expositors view this prophecy:—

"I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon.' Those who have given this text study and thought maintain that this scripture refers to the United States, and I agree with them."—*T. De Witt Talmage, in a sermon upon this text in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.*

"In the thirteenth chapter of the book of Revelation, the writer describes two beasts, the first of which he saw rise up out of the sea, and the second come up out of the earth, both of which were deadly enemies to God and to his church. The second beast had two horns like a lamb, but he spake as a dragon. Great power was exercised by this beast, and great wonders were wrought by him, so that the people that dwell on the earth were deceived by him. However lamb-like and innocent in appearance, this beast is imperious and intolerant in his actions. 'And he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand or in their foreheads: and that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name.' Without attempting any exegesis of this passage, or even saying that it has reference to present-day conditions, every thoughtful reader of the Word of God must have been impressed with the fact that we have come into a condition that is remarkably similar to that which is here described, in the multiplication of unions and orders of various kinds, both among those who sell and those who buy, those who employ labor and those who seek employment. . . .

"Whether this vision has any reference to present-day conditions or not, it surely is a striking description of con-

ditions that have arisen among us."—*Tract on Labor Unions, by Rev. John S. Thompson, pages 1, 2. Published by the Reformed Presbyterian Church.*

With our knowledge of the prophecies, we should energetically seek to warn the people of this nation, that they may be saved from the impending doom which is clearly set forth in the Word of God.

Takoma Park, D. C.

Our Literature

ISADORE L. GREEN, M. D.

THOSE who fail to read the REVIEW AND HERALD, week by week, or who read it carelessly, sustain an incalculable loss, with which nothing except a neglect of the Bible or the Testimonies can compare. Such are certainly losing their interest and confidence in the third angel's message, or they would need no admonition to read and note thoughtfully the weekly progress of this world-wide missionary effort. Those whose hearts beat in unison with the laborers who are pushing the work with energy and sacrifice, that God's Word may find its fulfilment in this generation,—the preaching of the gospel to the whole world and the establishment of his kingdom,—will find their spirits aroused and their whole being responding with an Amen, Lord Jesus, hasten the accomplishment of thy work in the uttermost parts of the earth.

They will look forward to the weekly coming of the REVIEW as the appearing of a most welcome instructor and friend. They will eagerly glean the golden fruit from every department, and be helped by the cheering, soul-inspiring, heaven-born thoughts. As they read the summaries of work done in both foreign lands and the home land, they can but marvel, and say as did Jeremiah: "Ah Lord Jehovah! behold, thou hast made the heavens and the earth by thy great power and by thine outstretched arm; there is nothing too hard [wonderful] for thee." Jer. 32: 17. Truly the answer returned by Jehovah is coming to God's people as it did to Jeremiah: "Behold, I am Jehovah, the God of all flesh: is there anything too hard for me?" Facts and statistics fully prove that there is nothing too hard for the Lord.

Those who have not read the reports from the biennial conference have missed a spiritual feast. As we read and enter into the blessed spirit of that occasion, our confidence in the speedy culmination of the third angel's message is increased. To follow a detailed account of each day's service and note that the same spirit had brought all these nationalities to see eye to eye, and had caused all to speak the same heavenly language, makes one appreciate more than ever the strong declaration of Paul in Gal. 3: 27, 28: "For as many of you as were baptized into Christ did put on Christ. There can be neither Jew nor Greek, there can be neither bond nor free, there can be neither male nor female; for ye are all one man in Christ Jesus." A forcible statement was this of the fact that all are one in Christ, and that the closing

message of mercy can and will unify all peoples, kindreds, and tongues.

To read the pages of our church paper without prejudice is an antidote for all divisions, strifes, and false doctrines; it is to see that we are on the home-stretch and marching on no uncertain orders.

We never ought to think of doing without our good denominational paper. In these days of peril when evil men and seducers are becoming worse and worse, and when the love of many is growing cold, we must keep in touch with the centers of the work, and not neglect the reading of the Word of God. The instruction we get from week to week in the REVIEW is profitable and helpful in daily living.

It is sad but true that those who regularly neglect to read the REVIEW week by week, also grow negligent in reading the Scriptures and allied literature, and too frequently turn to fiction and unprofitable reading. When this happens, the result is a certain departure from truth essential to salvation. Spiritual starvation and inanition are the result. Such a person, being unnourished, becomes a weakling, and, as expressed in medical phraseology, anemic, until a bad condition is reached from which there is no recovery. The spiritual appetite is easily perverted; that keen relish for the Word of God is lost. The spiritual needs increase, but not being aware of his condition, he neglects, almost unconsciously, the essential elements for spiritual uplifting and moral strength.

The REVIEW should be found in every Seventh-day Adventist family, and it would seem that if we were all working harmoniously and perseveringly to occupy the place designed of God for us in his vineyard, we would gladly sacrifice, if necessary, that we might have its weekly instruction and encouragement. Let us rally around our good church paper, and thereby strengthen the hands and hearts of those who are praying for heavenly guidance in seeking to have its pages filled with the choicest and best, and that which will be the most helpful to all its readers.

If we are anxious to know what is going on throughout the denominational ranks, which now encircle the globe, let us read the statistical reports, so faithfully and untiringly compiled. Any one who has been interested in these matters in a practical way knows that the preparing of statistics is a tedious undertaking. It is search and research, comparing and aggregating, calculating figures and relative values, until the head swims; yet this is frequently and punctiliously done. Week by week, month by month, and year by year the work goes on increasing in proportions, enlarging and developing, until one is amazed at the mass of important data. History is being made fast, and we are a part of it, willingly or unwillingly.

Brethren and sisters, let us stand by the ancient landmarks. They are safe guides leading to the heavenly port where God's people are so soon to enter.

Watertown, N. Y.

Kindness to the Erring

ELIZA H. MORTON

IN these last days when Satan is working with all power to engulf souls in ruin, it behooves every one of us who has named the name of Christ to remember his own special weakness. We are not all constituted alike, and the open transgression in others, which in our eyes is almost unpardonable, may in the sight of the Lord be less heinous than an undeveloped evil which we cherish secretly.

While we should not look upon sin "with the least degree of allowance," yet for the sinner we should feel deep sorrow, and seek by every means in our power to help him to overcome. The harsh, scolding tone of rebuke only tends to irritate; but the kind, gentle word may be sent home by the Spirit of God and enable the weak one to look heavenward, whence cometh strength. O to be kind, just to be kind! How much it means! No wrapping around ourselves of our own robe of righteousness, no isolating ourselves from those who we think have done wrong, will ever help them to do better, but will surely tend to make our own lives more selfish and narrow. Our advances may be met with coldness, our kindness be unappreciated, and all our efforts appear to be unavailing; but if performed in love, they will react upon our own hearts, making them more sympathetic and more open to the influences of God's Holy Spirit; and we know that,—

"Snowy wings of peace shall cover
All the errors of to-day
When the weary watch is over,
And the mists have rolled away."

The spirit of criticism unmingled with encouraging words may be cultivated to such an extent as to crush out every noble impulse, every tender feeling. Robertson says: "Nothing chills the heart like universal distrust. Nothing freezes the genial current of the soul so much as doubts of human nature."

What refreshing dew is to the flower, kindness is to the heart. Earnest, calm, and gentle words are better than a stony silence. We are all "tending to that quiet country where the voice of praise and the voice of blame are alike unheard," and it is well to deal gently, for earth's restless dream will soon be over, life's labor ended, and in the great tribunal we shall cry, "Deal gently with us, O our God."

Portland, Maine.

MAKE for yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts. None of us yet know, for none of us have been taught in early youth, what fairy palaces we may build of beautiful thought—proof against all adversity. Bright fancies, satisfied memories, noble histories, faithful sayings, treasure-houses of precious and restful thoughts which care can not disturb, nor pain make gloomy, nor poverty take away from us—houses built without hands, for our souls to live in.—*John Ruskin.*



WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 12, 1911

FRANCIS M. WILCOX EDITOR
 W. A. SPICER
 C. M. SNOW ASSOCIATE EDITORS
 W. W. PRESCOTT

All communications relating to the Editorial department, and all manuscripts submitted for publication, should be addressed to Editorial Department, Review and Herald, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., and not to any individual.

Editorial

The Test of Character

THE real test of character is in the little things of life. History affords many illustrations of men who stood in some great crisis, but who went down before the smaller trials which entered their experiences. It requires a higher standard of honesty to refrain from misappropriating one dollar, when the theft perhaps would not be known, or if known, would be overlooked, than wrongly to appropriate ten thousand dollars.

The real test of faithfulness is in the use of the little things of life. The Saviour teaches this principle when he says, "He that is faithful in that which is least is unfaithful also in much: and he that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much."

But little danger threatens the Christian disciple in temptation to steal, to take human life, or to destroy his neighbor's property; but every human heart is constantly tempted in the small things of life. If we are not tempted to slander our neighbor, we are tempted many times to misjudge his motives; if we are not tempted to steal, how often are we beset by envy of those better conditioned than ourselves!

The suggestion to indulge in the grosser forms of Sabbath violation may not appeal to our minds with sensible force; but in the little things of human experience, how many times do we find our own pleasure, and speak our own words on God's holy day! We would not enter a court of justice, and deliberately take an oath to that which we knew to be false; but how sorely tempted we are sometimes to equivocate and misrepresent the real facts, fearing that a frank statement would bring criticism upon ourselves! We look with loathing upon the grosser forms of intemperance, and would consider it a great disgrace to be found under the influence of intoxicating drinks; but how often do we violate the principle of temperance in overeating, or in partaking of foods

which minister in some degree to the results produced by the grosser forms of this vice!

Nothing could induce us to put forth our hands and take that which is not our own; but how often are we tempted in business relations to drive sharp bargains, and how negligent we are sometimes in the payment of just debts and obligations! The man who refrains from paying a debt when it is within his power to do so, manifests in his life the same principle which actuates the thief. We would not think of entering the home of a neighbor, and scolding his wife or children; and yet how many times are we tempted, and sometimes to the yielding point, to manifest this spirit in our own homes!

We need to give diligent heed to the little things in our experience. There is danger that we shall seek to lift our heads among the stars, seeking to contemplate the achievement of some great deed or the heroism we would manifest in imaginary crises, while our feet trample upon the flowers on earth, and we fail to recognize the ways and opportunities which God has brought into our lives for the perfection of the Christian character and the exhibition of the Christian spirit.

Let us be true to God in the great conflict in which we are engaged, always remembering that loyalty and faithfulness have their foundation in our daily, personal experience, and that we can be true in a great crisis only as we are true day by day and step by step through life's journey. F. M. W.



A Noteworthy Prediction

THOSE observers of present-day occurrences whose minds are not blinded by an optimistic creed are being convinced that moral and spiritual standards have been lowered in America, and that the last quarter of a century has marked a considerable disintegration of American civilization. Those who during the same period have steadily maintained that such a state of things would be the inevitable result of the rejection of the warning message sent to this generation, and that the prophecies foretell this very thing and accurately delineate present conditions, have often been stigmatized as pessimists and alarmists. Their interpretation and application of the predictions of Scripture are now so clearly justified by the facts that the man in the street is beginning to agree with them, and some men of affairs are raising the note of alarm.

Recent publications give emphatic testimony to the truthfulness of these statements. In its review of the week the *Outlook* of September 30 devoted nearly two pages to the unrest in the Old

World, enumerating ten countries in which political and economic disturbances were to be noted, and mentioning three in which the conditions demanded the proclamation of martial law and the intervention of an armed force to quell rioting. In its issue of September 28 the *Independent* (New York) published an editorial of such a striking nature that we feel justified in reprinting nearly all of it. That a liberal journal whose evolutionary creed proclaims the regeneration of this world by the inherent forces that make for good, should give publicity to the sentiments expressed in this article, and should endorse the severe indictment brought against American life, is of the greatest significance. It indicates that the facts are too patent to be denied by candid observers, even though they do militate against their preconceived ideas. The major part of the article in question follows:—

"The next twenty-five years will determine whether the United States shall go on as a republic or become a monarchy." This remark was made a few days ago by a distinguished American scholar who, for forty years or more, has enjoyed an international reputation as an exceptionally sober-minded and conservative writer on public questions.

Looking back twenty-five years, he explained, one is compelled to admit that American civilization has been disintegrating. The economic struggle between the powerful rich and the wage-earning classes has extended and become acute. The powerful rich have not shown an interest in intellectual things commensurate with their opportunities, although individuals have made large bequests to institutions of learning. Even art they have not appreciated, and the picture dealers will tell you, as the book publishers have been telling us, that the automobile and the purely material pleasures that go with it have nearly ruined their business. The wage-earning masses, whether because their lives have been too poor and barren to permit them to care for such things, or for whatever other reason that may be alleged, are not interested in the advancement of knowledge or the creation of beauty. Whether it be due to their nature or to their circumstances, they care little for learning, or for cultivation in any true sense of the word. The pleasures of rich and poor alike have been vulgar, and are now becoming unmistakably brutal. Only the small class professionally engaged in intellectual pursuits has been doing anything to save our civilization, and this class is now being crushed between the upper and the nether millstone of our economic system.

Lawlessness in every form has been increasing. Corporations have set the example of preying upon the public domain, the stockholder, the taxpayer, and the wage-earner. Mobs burn Negroes in the North, as in the South. We have the reputation of being a country in which murder goes unpunished. The kidnapping of children has become a commonplace crime; the wrecking of shops and tenement-houses by bomb throwers an almost weekly occurrence. Hoodlumism in the streets and in public

conveyances has made our every-day going and coming an experience to be dreaded.

Democracy shows neither the disposition nor the ability to grapple with these evils. On the contrary, it is year by year making government more inefficient, by multiplying elective officers and continually shifting administrative officers, so that no official, however sincere his desire to serve the public, can become a true expert in his business, or feel that his efforts will be appreciated and backed up by the voters. There is no reason to expect, therefore, that life and property will, under these circumstances, become more secure. Labor disturbances will more and more interfere with the regular course of business. In the end the thing will happen that invariably has happened at this stage in the evolution of a people, since civilization began. The classes that care for civilization, and are not ready to see it overwhelmed by barbarism or destroyed by social chaos, will rally around a strong man, a military figure, and will set up a monarchic government.

This, in substance, was the social diagnosis and the prediction made, not in any public utterance for sensational or for political effect, but quietly, and, by the way, in a conversation among friends, as a matter-of-fact expression of personal conviction.

The prediction is one that we are not prepared to endorse, but the account of American life, upon which it is based, unfortunately is substantially true. No competent observer can impeach it in any important particular. The American social system has been disintegrated. A wave of barbarism has swept over the country. Overshadowing every other issue is the imperative necessity to rally the intellectual and moral forces of the nation, not merely to achieve this or that reform, but to preserve the essentials of civilization.

The title of this editorial as it appeared in the columns of the *Independent* is "The Menace of Barbarism," a striking phrase to be used in such a connection.

There is thus being worked out before our own eyes the old but ever new principle that the only enduring basis for character is found in the law of God, and that the rejection of his warning messages means disaster. How suitable to the needs of man at this time is the entreaty to fear God and keep his commandments! This is the only way of escape from the impending ruin which will involve the whole world.

W. W. P.

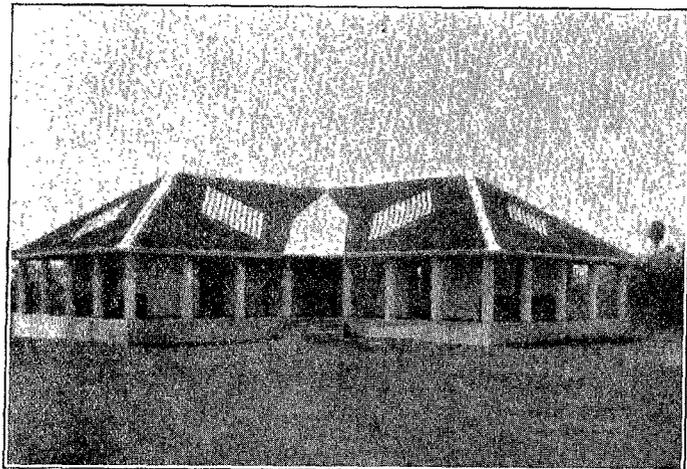
Some Things the \$300,000 Fund Is Doing in India

IN the little workers' paper of India, *Eastern Tidings*, Elder J. L. Shaw addresses a "Letter to Our Workers and Believers in India," telling them how the portion of the \$300,000 Fund thus far sent to India has been spent. His words to the believers there will cheer on the believers here in making up this fund for providing specially needed facilities. Of the need, he says:—

Because of poor facilities the work in India has been hampered. Living in unsuitable houses, with unsanitary conditions about them, has broken down the health of many workers in India, and some of them have lost their lives. How many times we have bowed before God as workers, asking him for means to answer some of the urgent calls which seemed so necessary for the permanence of our work! The money which is now coming to India from the \$300,000 Fund is surely an answer to these requests. Our hearts well up in continuous gratitude to God and to our brethren and sisters in America for this evidence of answered prayer.

Now, as to what India's share has already done for south India:—

At Tinneveli a church and school building combined has just been completed. A photograph sent us gives the appearance of a structure suitable for



CHURCH AND SCHOOL BUILDING, RECENTLY ERECTED IN TINNEVELLI DISTRICT

both school and church purposes. When Brother and Sister James first went to Tinneveli, they lived in the center of the native town. Mud houses were about them on every side. In this location, with frequent cases of cholera and many other diseases prevalent, it seems like a miracle that their lives were spared. But thank God, now, through the liberality of our brethren and sisters in America, there is a comfortable bungalow at Tinneveli, with a church and school building combined, and considerable material on hand with which to build a small dispensary.

Of Burma's benefits, Elder Shaw says:—

In Meiktila, northern Burma, we are expecting to put up a dwelling-house for Brother and Sister Thurber. They are now living between two and three miles from Brother Thurber's school, in an undesirable house. We are glad to say that funds are in hand with which to put up the building.

In eastern Bengal, where we have scattered Sabbath-keepers all about the delta of the Ganges,—in visiting whom Elder Little lost his life,—there has been great need of a proper boat, on which the workers could live while on tour from village to village. Now Elder Shaw says:—

The long-desired house-boat for which our brethren in Bengal have been urging can now be purchased. Money for the

same is in the bank. A purchase was just about effected two or three months ago, but at the last was dropped. Brother French and other members of the Bengal committee are now in search of another boat. At Gopalgunje a house and church formerly owned by Brother Mookerjee has been taken over by the mission. Brother and Sister Watson have already taken possession, and find themselves much better located for the work than at Barisal.

Continuing, this article gives a review of further blessings the fund is bringing:—

At Karmatar [west Bengal], where the work has been going forward for a number of years, plans are now in hand to put up a mission house of our own. Thirteen biggahs of land have been granted to us; the well is being dug; a fence is being constructed; and a house will soon be built. Through the kindness of the Agricultural Gardens at Calcutta, one hundred trees, including shrubs, have been donated. These, if properly cared for, in a few years will be a great blessing to the Karmatar Mission. The workers hope to have a suitable dwelling-house built by the end of the present year, when their lease expires.

What joy and rejoicing this monument of progress would have been to Brethren Robinson and Brown, who now quietly sleep in the little cemetery at Karmatar.

From Deosa, Garhwal [north], we get the good word from Brother Burgess that the schoolhouse is nearly finished. The Garhwal school now has a small dwelling-house, two small dormitories, and a school building. These buildings will be a blessing in the conducting of the work among the Garhwal people. They have been built in the most careful and economical way, and will remain as an evidence that God hears and answers prayer.

From Najibabad [north central] we get a request asking us to come and look at land with the idea of putting up a mission house for the mission at that place. Less than a year ago Sister O'Conner, who was carrying on a school and living in the very heart of the city, was stricken with plague, and had not God answered prayer, would have died. We have grave fears for our workers at Najibabad, unless we get a building of our own out of the congested part of the city in a healthful place.

The Watchman Press [Lucknow] is enlarging its work, and feels very much the need of suitable quarters. It is marvelous how Brother Perrin and his workers have been able to do the work they have in the low, hot, close, and dusty building in which they have been working the last two hot seasons. Never can we make the Watchman Press what it should be until we have suitable quarters

of our own. Brother Perrin is now making careful inquiry for land, and we believe it is going to be possible to have something of our own, and that we shall have money from the \$300,000 Fund for this purpose.

As I look over the work in India, the difficulties with which we have been confronted, and the progress which is now being made by the workers in the different languages, and the openings for advance moves, my heart wells up in continuous gratitude unto God. If ever the Lord went before his people in any land, he is going before the gospel in India.

Several workers have esteemed it a privilege to contribute to the \$300,000 Fund. As I read of what our brethren and sisters are doing across the water, I feel that we should show our gratitude by sending home our testimony of praise and thanksgiving to God, and deny ourselves as much as possible for the advancement of the work, and contribute as largely as we feel able to the \$300,000 Fund.

Such words as these, we know, will bring joy to the hearts of all who have been making gifts to this fund.

W. A. S.

The Catholic Convention at Columbus

THE tenth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies was held at Columbus, Ohio, from the twentieth to the twenty-third of August. It was one of the most spectacular conventions yet held, and was considered by its members to have been one of the most successful.

The federation now claims a membership of nearly three million, and practically every State and Territory in the Union is represented on its muster-roll. The advantage to the church and her interests in possessing such a strong organization of voters was quickly apparent to the astute politicians of the Vatican; and at each convention of the federation the Pope is present to give his blessing in the person of his special representative in America, Mgr. Diomedede Falconio.

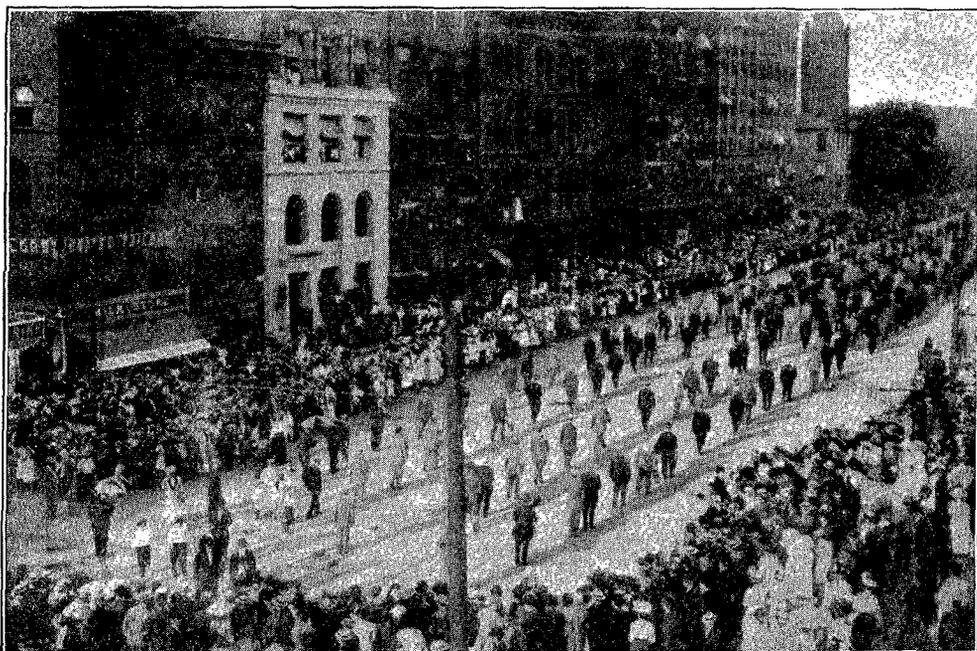
On Sunday, August 20, the convention was opened by a great parade, gaudy with banners and the trappings of war. The governor of the State and the mayor of the city contributed the influence of their presence to the success of the gathering. Two reviewing stands were erected, one for the prelates of the church, and the other for the State and city officials and lesser clerical lights. The latter was built upon the front of the capitol grounds. Not only were the municipal and State officials brought into the program, but representatives of two denominations other than the Catholic added their influence to the attainment of the federation's purposes. While the

parade was in progress, the beautiful chimes of Trinity Episcopal Church intoned sacred melodies, and at one of the public meetings following, the pastor of the First Congregational Church of Columbus had a place on the platform among the Roman priests and bishops.

The city was in gala attire. Fluttering flags and draped bunting were in evidence everywhere. The flag which was most generally used in these decorations was the federation's official flag, having in its center the escutcheon of the United States, and stamped upon that escutcheon the cross of the Catholic Church, while a palm branch stretched the length of the flag from top to bottom. There were printed on this flag the words, "In union is strength."

of Pittsburg, Pa., declared that one of the great problems to be solved was the securing of a day of rest and worship for all the people of the country, and that day of rest and worship he plainly indicated must be Sunday.

Here, then, is an organization of nearly three million voters committed to that undertaking, which, when accomplished, will make the nation stand sponsor for an institution of the Catholic Church, a rival of the Sabbath of Jehovah. Will Protestantism assist in bringing the scheme to a successful culmination? Organized Protestantism, as represented by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, has already committed itself to that undertaking. And that organization claims to



PARADE OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20

This banner, in its peculiar make-up, was emblematic of Rome's purpose to "make America Catholic." The cross stamped upon the flag or escutcheon indicates that she proposes one day to rule this nation in her own interests through the power of the hierarchy, and the union of her many secret societies will be the force through which she will bring it about. Companies of riflemen in her Sunday parades ought to furnish a strong hint as to one of the means she might not hesitate to use to accomplish that purpose.

Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, N. J., in giving, in a public address, a brief history of the organization and a statement of its purposes, extended to Protestant denominations an invitation to unite in the effort to accomplish results which Catholics and non-Catholics both desire to see accomplished. He said they were now ready to join with their separated brethren for the solving of all great national problems; and Bishop Canevin.

represent between seventeen and eighteen millions of adherents. With these organizations, the National Reform Association, the International Reform Bureau, the American Federation of Labor, the Lord's Day Alliance, the W. C. T. U., the civic leagues, and the young people's societies of the various denominations all working to that end, there is no human power in the country that can successfully oppose the accomplishment of their united object. When God sees fit to permit it, they have the power to bring it to pass. It seems certain to those watching the development of these movements that the time can not be far distant when this nation will, through its organic law, honor and exalt the sabbath of the Roman Church, the sun-festival of the ancient world, the rival of the Sabbath of "the Lord thy God." The conflict between truth and error is fast reaching its culmination. May we stand true to the right.

C. M. S.

Walk in the Light

"WALK while ye have the light, lest darkness come upon you." The Jews to whom these words were primarily addressed, failed to heed this admonition of the Saviour. They walked in the paths of their own choosing, and walking thus, they were led to mistake the light of human wisdom for the light of God. Their end was utter darkness. From being conservators of God's truth through the ages, and a nation of whom the great Light-bearer was born into the world, they became separated from God, and others were raised up to do the work which they might have accomplished.

The lesson is for us to-day equally with them. God has bestowed upon us as a people great light. He has given to us a knowledge of the times in which we live. The unfolding page of prophecy is open to our understanding. Precious principles of truth shine forth from the Sacred Word. The second coming of Christ, the perpetuity and obligation of God's eternal law, the nature and destiny of man, the ministry of the Lord Jesus Christ in behalf of the human family, the sanctuary and the closing scenes in that sanctuary as represented in the investigative judgment, the principles of religious liberty, revealing the attitude which should be taken toward the proposed union of church and state, the perpetuity and manifestation in the remnant church of spiritual gifts, the Scriptural method of supporting the gospel ministry, the principles of Christian temperance and healthful living,—this great system of truth forms a sure foundation on which we may safely rest.

In theory we believe it all, and rest on it securely, but beyond this in importance is the question whether we live and exemplify these principles of truth in our lives; in other words, Are we walking in the light which God has given us as individuals and as a denomination? Does the hope of Christ's soon coming stir our hearts as it did twenty years ago? Does the returning of the weekly Sabbath bring to us joy and blessing in our experience? Do we find in the ministry of Christ our Saviour, constant satisfaction, joy in the forgiveness of sins and in divine acceptance? Are we cherishing in a practical way in our homes the principles of Christian temperance, showing our thankfulness for the light which God has given us as a people?

The way we can answer these and other questions which might be raised with reference to our attitude toward the truth we profess to believe, really determines after all, our real spiritual standing. Our lives are demonstrating to our fellows, and to the universe of

God, whether or not we really believe the Lord is coming. By our business transactions, by our dress, by the furnishing of our homes, by the food placed upon our tables from day to day, by our beneficences, by our plain, ordinary, every-day life we are either demonstrating the genuineness of our faith or giving the lie to our profession. Which are we doing?

Let us sit down alone with God, and consider if we who read these lines are individually walking in the light God has given us. Are we true to our profession as believers in the near coming of the Lord? are we walking in the light of God blamelessly? are we doing every day the best we know? Is the earnest purpose of our lives to walk in every ray of light which God has let fall upon our pathway?

Without this settled purpose, without a complete surrender of our ways to God, and an acceptance of his ways, we can never gain perfection through his grace. We may confess the sin of a moment, the impulsive word, the hasty judgment, but how can we stand before God with divided hearts, or with unsettled purposes? how can we lift up our heads in prayer when our own hearts rise to condemn us, and we are conscious of willing and persistent wrong-doing?

O, let us turn to him with full purpose of heart! Let us take the blessed light which he has given us, and cherish it in every detail: doing this, and living from day to day in all good conscience, we can plead his promises with an assurance which will know no denial. Walking in the light, we shall not be left in darkness.

F. M. W.

Statement of the \$300,000 Fund

Oct. 1, 1911

Atlantic Union Conference	
Central New England.....	\$ 3227.88
Greater New York	3154.65
Maine	377.11
New York.....	1784.58
Northern New England	1050.53
Southern New England	509.29
Western New York	1363.15
Total	11467.19
Canadian Union Conference	
Maritime	284.62
Ontario	1658.68
Quebec	546.10
Newfoundland
Total	2489.40
Central Union Conference	
Colorado	720.53
East Kansas	1875.54
Nebraska	8898.88
North Missouri	773.32
Southern Missouri	435.94
Western Colorado	699.81
West Kansas	730.89
Wyoming	1209.29
St. Louis Mission	77.00
Total	15421.20

Columbia Union Conference	
Chesapeake	\$ 774.99
District of Columbia	1259.47
Eastern Pennsylvania	1728.51
New Jersey	1758.45
Ohio	3674.71
Virginia	403.35
West Pennsylvania	812.76
West Virginia	410.00
Total	10822.24

Lake Union Conference	
East Michigan	4382.72
Indiana	3652.24
Northern Illinois	2033.71
North Michigan	607.07
Southern Illinois	1372.48
West Michigan	4788.85
Wisconsin	2163.47
Total	19060.54

Northern Union Conference	
Iowa	5435.57
Minnesota	4286.94
North Dakota	2069.13
South Dakota	1534.83
Total	13326.47

North Pacific Union Conference	
Montana	1569.15
Southern Idaho	1809.60
Southern Oregon	924.65
Upper Columbia	3201.36
Western Oregon	3338.23
Western Washington	3406.64
Alaska	2.15
Total	14251.78

Pacific Union Conference	
Arizona	675.36
California	5667.70
Southern California	6337.22
Utah	130.30
Central California	1008.10
North California-Nevada ...	1393.97
Total	15212.65

Southeastern Union Conference	
Cumberland	1519.30
Florida	1803.90
Georgia	676.77
North Carolina	502.69
South Carolina	333.54
Total	4836.20

Southern Union Conference	
Alabama	180.81
Kentucky	234.00
Louisiana	214.75
Mississippi	337.03
Tennessee River	472.22
Southern Union Mission ...	5.00
Total	1443.81

Southwestern Union Conference	
Arkansas	201.31
New Mexico	163.14
North Texas	668.37
Oklahoma	2005.14
South Texas	189.86
West Texas	128.60
Total	3356.42

Western Canadian Union Conference	
Alberta	627.20
British Columbia	666.98
Manitoba	705.10
Saskatchewan	973.50
Total	2972.78

Miscellaneous	4933.69
Grand total	\$119,594.37

W. T. KNOX, Treasurer.

Note and Comment

Increase of Crime

THE Scriptures of truth declare that evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse even unto the time of the end. This prediction is being fulfilled on every side. We need only to admit the testimony of our own senses. According to the *Nation* of March 2, 1911, the English Home Office, with its highly organized system, speaks, in its blue book on criminal statistics for 1909, of "the steady increase of crime during the last ten years."

When an authority like this makes such a statement, the *Nation* believes "that it is safe to say that that increase is a demonstrated fact." According to the English blue book, the increase of crime "is largely due to a general relaxation in public sentiment with regard to it."

The world is coming to regard crime with greater tolerance than formerly. This no doubt is due to the liberal views and teachings regarding questions of morality, which are in evidence on every side at the present time. When ministers of the gospel preach that the law of ten commandments has been abrogated, that the Scriptures of truth can no longer be accepted as the revealed will of God to man, that some of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion which have been sacredly regarded in the past, are no longer worthy of credence, what may be expected of the effect upon the public? The inevitable tendency is the lowering of the standard in every community, and in a greater prevalence of crime we reap the fruits of this seed sowing.

There Is No Difference

THE Word of God clearly teaches "that God is no respecter of persons: but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted of him." No position that man can occupy, be it that of a king on his throne or the highest prelate of the church, gives him any preeminence over the humblest man on earth, in access to God. The Christian religion knows no class or caste distinction. Man-made religions, however, are built upon this very principle. Some are held to be the special favorites of God; they stand as his special representatives. *America*, in its issue of August 19, thus speaks of the present Pope, Pius X:—

This we do know, that the number of the sovereign pontiff's days, by reason of his office, are in God's hands in a very special way. Far less than ours, than those of any temporal ruler, are they determinable by the natural happenings of daily life. We may say even that in a certain sense many high things for him in God's providence are more abso-

lutely decreed, because his office of God's vicegerent joins him more closely to God than any other human creature existing on earth.

There is unmistakable satisfaction to every child of God, however humble his parentage or lowly his situation, to know that when he kneels before his Creator and Redeemer, he has direct and immediate access to the throne of the Infinite. His intercession need not go through priest or prelate. As though Christ died for him, and him only, he can present his petitions before the throne of grace. This is the beauty and the sweetness of the individual relationship existing between God and each one of his children.

The World's Peace a Dream

REFERRING to a recent speech of the German chancellor in which he states that "disarmament is a dream, an insoluble problem, as long as men are men," the *Christian Workers Magazine* for July inquires, "Can any one find a flaw in this statement?"

Admitting that the statement is correct, the magazine charges that the fault is not with Christianity, even though it has operated in the world for twenty centuries, but that the failure is because "fallen man is a failure, who has corrupted it beyond recognition." Answering the query as to whether it shall always be so, the magazine continues:—

He is coming whose fan is in His hand, and who will thoroughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner, but burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire. Peace is good, but there is something better than peace, and something that must precede it; namely, truth and righteousness. To God we look for this, and not to man. We will do what we can to legitimately promote peace, but we shall not expect men and nations, but God, to accomplish it. It is not until he judges among the nations and rebukes many peoples that they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks. Then they shall not learn war any more, for men shall have ceased to be "men," and have become children of God.

Is World Peace in Sight

MANY peace promoters would have us believe this. We would indeed that it were so, but the stern facts of greater war preparations and increased naval armaments on every side, banish the hope. In replying to this question the *Christian Advocate* of August 3 says:—

If world peace is in sight, which we hope is the case, the chief sign is that the governments of the earth are continually making preparations for defense. On July 1 of this year what is called "the era of compulsory service" was inaugurated in Australia. One hundred five thousand boys of from fourteen to eighteen years of age have been brought by this law under the immediate discipline of a training that requires at least four whole-day and twelve half-

day parades and twenty-four night drills annually. Next year 30,000 youths of eighteen will enter the ranks of the national militia. In each succeeding year similar batches will follow; thus in seven years, allowing for wastage, the citizen army will number 120,000 trained men. The same day saw the inauguration of the compulsory naval force. The total required enrolment is 3,700. There are two sections of the force: an adult reserve and a cadet reserve, the ages of the latter ranging from fourteen to eighteen years.

The reign of peace will never be ushered in through national disarmament or peace treaties. Sin and crime will abound more and more. The pent-up passions of men will find expression in strife, warfare, and commotion. Peace to this old earth will come only through the reign of the Prince of Peace at the last great day. This only is the hope of the church of God. Joel 3:9-16.

The Spirit of Compromise

THE spirit of compromise is the spirit of the world, the spirit of popular acclaim, the spirit of the multitude. Aaron made a golden calf because he feared the people. Scores of others have departed from the path of rectitude for the same reason. He who keeps before him the fear of God will not be governed by this evil principle.

Commenting upon the noble stand taken by Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego in refusing to worship the golden image, the *Western Recorder* of August 31 says:—

To him who has not the fear of man before his face, but who fears only God, it is a matter of preeminent concern whether God will approve or disapprove his conduct, and a matter of minor measure whether men, even though they be kings, shall think well or ill of it. What stupendous and self-destroying folly it is to fear man, who at his worst can do no more than destroy the body, and not to fear God, who can destroy both body and soul in hell! Better a thousand times to be hurled into a fiery furnace with the favor of God and a good conscience than to live with the flatteries of kings in the comforts of a palace.

Not what is popular, but what is right, is the correct governing principle of life. "Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil." Majorities are seldom right. There are more heathen than Christians, more Catholics than Protestants, . . . and more effusionists than immersionists. Numbers are no standard by which to measure right or wrong. "Neither the rectitude of a course nor the truth of an opinion is to be decided by the law of a greater number." It is the "wide gate" and "broad way" through which the "many" go to destruction.

We may not be tested in our experience in the same way as these three young men, but in every-day Christian living we have the privilege of demonstrating the same noble stand in our relation to truth and error. Let us keep free from the spirit of compromise in our experience.



Camp-Meeting in Chosen

F. H. DE VINNEY

I HAD the privilege of attending the first camp-meeting ever held in Korea, or Chosen, the official name of the country now that it is Japanese territory.

The meeting was held at Chinnampo, on the west coast, about two hundred miles north of Seoul. Chinnampo is at the mouth of the Tatong River, about an hour's ride from Piengyang, where was fought one of the heaviest battles of the Japo-Chinese war.

The meetings were held in a tent, 28 x 56 feet, made by combining two meeting tents. The people lived in the church building owned by the mission, and in near-by houses, and many of the men slept in the tent. The foreign workers, fourteen in number, were ac-

secretary and treasurer; R. Russell, medical secretary; H. M. Lee, educational secretary; Mimi Scharffenberg, Sabbath-school secretary.

The report of the superintendent showed 107 baptisms during the present year. The regular monthly subscription list of their paper is 2,700, this number being reached during the nine months of the life of the paper, while 39,500 copies of regular and special issues have been sold during the past year.

The educational secretary reported sixty as the average attendance at the mission school, with prospects for a larger school the coming year, which opens August 23. Professor Lee will have charge of the boys' department, and Miss May Scott of the girls'.

The instruction given was of a prac-

press the battle to the gates, and to be true to their call to labor for souls for the Master.

It was a great pleasure to meet old acquaintances from the home land, and to engage in labor and share the blessings with the brethren and sisters in this great field.

Persia

HENRY DIRKSEN

THE brethren and sisters everywhere will rejoice to welcome Persia as the infant field into the large family of fields being reached by the third angel's message.

Coming from Baku, Russia, and passing hoary Mt. Ararat and the plain at its base, where Noah is said to have planted his vineyard, Brother Oster and the writer crossed the boundary-line, May 18, at Djulfa. While crossing the river that marks the boundary, a heavy rain descended, wetting but not injuring our belongings. We had no trouble at the Russian or Persian custom-houses.

We soon learned, however, the difference in traveling expenses in Russia and Persia. We paid ten dollars, third class, all the way across the great country of Russia, whereas we had to pay



FIRST SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CAMP-MEETING IN KOREA, OR CHOSEN. HELD AT CHINNAMPO, WHERE WORK IN THIS COUNTRY WAS FIRST BEGUN, AUGUST 3-13. 175 SABBATH-KEEPERS PRESENT

commodated in Japanese hotels. The tent was pitched in the edge of the city, on a hill overlooking the city and the bay; and although it was very warm during the entire ten days, yet there was always a fine breeze, which made it comfortable in the tent. The land upon which the tent was pitched is owned by our mission, having been purchased for a mission station. About 160 adults were present during the meeting, some of whom had walked over two hundred miles, supporting themselves while on the way and during the meeting by canvassing.

The usual camp-meeting program was followed, except that at the early morning service the foreigners were by themselves in the hotel, and the Koreans had the tent. These meetings for foreigners (we are the foreigners here) were times of great profit to us all as we sought the Lord together for help to do his work faithfully.

A regular business session was held each day, and all phases of the mission work received attention. As the result of the election of officers, C. L. Butterfield is superintendent; H. A. Oberg,

tical nature, and different needs were given attention. In the evening the sermon was delivered in the native language. The tent was always well filled evenings, and many from the city stood outside and listened attentively.

The last Sabbath morning service will long be remembered by all present. After a rousing sermon by Elder W. R. Smith, in Korean, several men left the tent, one by one, while the meeting was still in progress, and on a hillside near by they together sought the Lord in a special manner, confessing their sins and asking forgiveness, until every man was free in Christ. At the same time a company of women were out on the other side of the tent doing likewise. The service in the tent continued until all could come together rejoicing in the Lord.

The meeting was a great success, and accomplished much good. Plans were laid to follow up the interest in Chinnampo, with a view to developing a church. It was felt that a new era had begun for the cause in Chosen, and the workers returned to their different fields of labor refreshed, and encouraged to

seven dollars by passenger automobile, the cheapest method of transportation between Djulfa and Tabriz, a distance of about seventy miles. We remained in Tabriz sixteen days, and then proceeded to Urumiah City.

Since we had to stop a little time at beautiful Lake Urumiah (marked on all maps of Asia), we decided to investigate the strange features of this body of water. It is twenty-five by one hundred miles in area, and is more salty than the Dead Sea, of Palestine. Not a single living thing is to be found in it. The water is shallow and very clear. Testing its swimming qualities, we found absolutely no effort necessary to keep above water. One simply can not sink.

We are now settled in Urumiah City, in the charming valley of the same name, and are studying hard to master the Azerbaijan-Turkish, spoken in this province. In the meantime we are forming friends among the foreigners here. People, manners and customs, sights and scenes, are different, of course, from those in either Russia or Germany. The climate is agreeable and healthful.

We are surely glad to be able to say that ancient Persia, so often mentioned in Holy Scripture, and hitherto by us untouched, has now some representatives of the truth. Persia is nearly in the center of the Mohammedan population of the world. A difficult but interesting field is before us. Before our Saviour comes, even the Moslems must be warned. Pray for us.



South Russian Conference

D. ISAAK

WE thank our Heavenly Father for protecting his children during the terrible cholera epidemic and other dangers. This field includes the governments of Bessarabia, Kherson, Ekaterinoslaf, Taurida, and the southwestern corner of the Don district. The population is about eleven million, made up of Russians, Germans, Jews, and others. Educational advantages are increasing, yet the greater portion of the people can neither read nor write.

The soil is very fertile, and the climate good. Crops seldom fail. Grains, vegetables, and fruits of all kinds are cultivated in abundance. Wheat, potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, apples, grapes, and melons are among the main products. From its great mines, the earth also gives different kinds of coal, iron, and useful stone or rock. Great factories and mills have been erected here within the last few years, which are carrying on a large business, and are helping thousands of poor people to gain a livelihood. These are controlled largely by foreigners.

Crimea

The Crimea is the most famous health resort in Russia. Thousands come every summer to the cities of Eupatoria, Sevastopol, and Jalta for rest and various cures. Were a doctor to come here with two or three nurses and a cook, set up a health restaurant, bath-room, etc., work would be plentiful and success sure.

The Mission Work

With the help of the Lord, we have received 207 persons into the church in the last two years, and have organized four churches and two companies. The tithe has steadily increased.

With the Lord's blessing, the work in Odessa, despite difficulties, has made a good beginning. At Ekaterinoslaf, Taganrog, and Berdiansk, where there are now young churches and a good interest, we plan to continue the work; but as we are very short of workers and means, we are obliged to let other cities, towns, and hundreds of villages remain waiting.

The interest in cities and villages is especially good. Doors and hearts are open. The Lord is our guide and helper. Our trust is in him. He must finish his work, and cut it short in righteousness.

IN God's world, for those who are in earnest, there is no failure. No work truly done, no word earnestly spoken, no sacrifice freely made, was ever in vain.

—F. W. Robertson.

Let Us Be Kind

LET us be kind;
The way is long and lonely,
And human hearts are asking for this
blessing only—

That we be kind.
We can not know the grief that men
may borrow,
We can not see the souls storm-swept
by sorrow,
But love can shine upon the way to-day,
to-morrow,—

Let us be kind.

Let us be kind;
This is a wealth that has no measure,
This is of heaven and earth the highest
treasure—

Let us be kind.

A tender word, a smile of love when
meeting,

A song of hope and victory to those re-
treating,

A glimpse of God and brotherhood
whose life is fleeting—

Let us be kind.

—Selected.

Mother

"ALL that I am or hope to be," said Lincoln, after he had become president, "I owe to my mother."

"My mother was the making of me," said Thomas Edison, recently. "She was so true, so sure of me; and I felt that I had some one to live for; some one I must not disappoint."

"All that I have ever accomplished in life," declared Dwight L. Moody, the great evangelist, "I owe to my mother."

"To the man who has had a mother, all women are sacred for her sake," said Jean Paul Richter.

The testimony of great men in acknowledgment of the boundless debt they owe to their mothers would make a record stretching from the dawn of history to to-day. Few men, indeed, become great who do not owe their greatness to a mother's love and inspiration.

How often we hear people in every walk of life say, "I never could have done this thing but for my mother. She believed in me, encouraged me, when others saw nothing in me."

"A kiss from my mother made me a painter," said Benjamin West.

A distinguished man of to-day says: "I would never have reached my present position had I not known that my mother expected me to reach it. From a child, she made me feel that this was the position she expected me to fill; and her faith spurred me on and gave me the power to attain it."

It is a strange fact that our mothers, the molders of the world, should get so little credit and should be so seldom

mentioned among the world's achievers. The world sees only the successful son; the mother is but a round in the ladder upon which he has climbed. Her name or face is never seen in the papers; only her son is lauded and held up to our admiration. Yet it was that sweet, pathetic figure in the background that made his success possible.

Many a man is enjoying a fame which is really due to a self-effacing, sacrificing mother. People hurrah for the governor, or mayor, or congressman, but the real secret of his success is often tucked away in that little, unknown, unappreciated, unheralded mother. His education and his chance to rise may have been due to her sacrifices.

The very atmosphere that radiates from and surrounds the mother is the inspiration and constitutes the holy of holies of family life.

"In my mother's presence," said a prominent man, "I become for the time transformed into another person."

How many of us have felt the truth of his statement! How ashamed we feel when we meet her eyes, that we have ever harbored an unholy thought, or dishonorable suggestion! It seems impossible to do wrong while under that magic influence. What revengeful plans, what thoughts of hatred and jealousy, have been scattered to the four winds while in the mother's presence! Her children go out from communion with her resolved to be better men, nobler women, truer citizens.

The greatest heroine in the world is the mother. No one else makes such sacrifices, or endures anything like the sufferings that she uncomplainingly endures for her children.—Orison Swett Marden, in *Success*.

Devotion to the Bible

MATTHEW HALE SMITH, in his book, "Marvels of Prayer," tells of a shipwreck, and of the rescue by Captain Judkins and the crew of the "Scotia." Among the rescued was a lad, about twelve years old, who had lost everything.

"Who are you, my boy?" said Captain Judkins.

"I am a little Scotch boy. My father and mother are dead, and I am going to America to find my uncle, who lives in Illinois."

"What is this?" said the captain, as he took hold of a rope that was tied around the boy's breast.

"It is a piece of cord, sir."

"What is that tied under your arm?"

"My mother's Bible; she told me never to lose it."

"That's all you saved?"

"Yes, sir."

"Couldn't you have saved something else?"

"Not and save that."

"Didn't you expect to be lost?"

"I meant, if I went down, to take my mother's Bible down with me."

"All right," said the captain, "I'll take care of you."

Having reached the port of New York, Captain Judkins took the boy to a Christian merchant, to whom he told this story. "I'll take the lad," said the merchant. "I want no other recommendation; the boy that holds on to his mother's Bible in such perils will give a good account of himself."—*Selected.*

Do You Pray?

LITTLE children, do you pray?
Do you thank the Lord each day

That he's kept you free from harm
By his strong and mighty arm?

For your home and parents dear,
For your friends both far and near?

For the blessings he doth give
That his children dear may live?

Do you ask him you to keep
When awake and when you sleep?

Child, the Lord is ever near,
Ev'ry little prayer to hear.

— *Our Little Folks.*

Erysipelas: Its Causes and Treatment

Symptoms

PICTURE to yourself a bright red swelling, quite distinct from, and raised above, the surrounding skin, with surface smooth and shiny. At first it is small, but, if you watch closely, you will notice a great difference in a few hours; the discoloration seems to spread in all directions.

Now, just supposing you have the opportunity, *touch* the swelling, and you will find it is hot, tender, or even painful and "puffy,"—not firm like the surrounding tissues,—and if pressed with the finger, a small indentation remains.

Next, *ask* your imaginary patient how she feels. She will tell you she is very ill, has a headache, is disinclined to work or to eat; in fact, is sick at the sight of food.

The patient will further tell you she has not felt up to the mark for a few days, having had "a shivering fit" forty-eight hours before; or if it be a child who is ill the mother will exclaim, "O, yes; baby was in convulsions yesterday."

This preliminary occurrence is nature's warning to us that the patient has probably been exposed to some source of infection; and in a few days' time, called—

The Period of Incubation

we shall know exactly what is wrong. Turning to our patient again, we must examine her more carefully. Most likely the rash is seen on the face, as this is

the part commonly affected. We shall find in nine cases out of ten that the starting-point was a sore, cut, or wound. Or the origin may have been where the skin and mucous membrane join, as at the angle of the eye, nose, or mouth; or from a part of the skin roughened by irritating discharges from the nose or ear. Occasionally, the rash begins in the throat or nose, and shows itself afterward on the skin.

Frequently small blebs appear, which may unite into large blisters containing clear, yellow fluid. These break in time. Their contents dry up and form scabs, or crusts, which drop off as the inflammation dies down. Only if further infected through dirt and carelessness do sores result.

The most noticeable features of the case will be—

The Temperature

which rises rapidly, and continues high as long as the redness keeps on spreading. The pulse, however, is the better guide to the condition of the patient. Death seldom occurs if this disease be promptly treated, especially if it is uncomplicated with pleurisy or pneumonia.

During the attack the tongue becomes dry, foul, and in bad cases cracked and brown, while crusts appear on the lips and teeth. Delirium, or wandering of the brain at night, is not uncommon; and the nearest glands are always enlarged.

When the complaint is at its worst, the features are so swollen as to be unrecognizable; but all these symptoms gradually disappear on the fall of the temperature. Simultaneously the inflammation ceases to spread, the rash fades, the skin peels off, and in some cases there is a temporary loss of hair. If properly managed, the patient should begin to recover in from five to seven days, though with a bad constitution the fever may last two or three weeks or longer, especially if relapses occur.

Causes

Erysipelas is contagious, and is therefore due to what bacteriologists call "specific organisms"—minute cellular bodies arranged in chains like a string of beads. They are duly found in the lymph spaces and lymphatic vessels at the advancing margin of the rash, and have nearly always gained entrance to the skin through a cut or wound. There are, however, special circumstances, known as "predisposing causes," which render people liable to this disease. Such are chronic alcoholism, diabetes, affections of the liver and kidneys; while personal hygiene plays a most important part, the exciting causes including bad or insufficient food, impure water, and lack of cleanliness.

There is little doubt that the infection is carried, not by the air, but by direct contact, i. e., by unwashed hands and dirty clothes. Insanitary surroundings, and accumulations of decaying vegetable or animal matter, favor the growth of the microbe. An eminent authority writes, "The presence of a dust heap

near the window of a ward has been known to cause repeated outbreaks of erysipelas in the nearest bed." Damp and cold weather seem to be specially associated with epidemics of this disease. Certainly it is most prevalent in spring and autumn, and now that the summer months have passed away all too quickly, it may be useful to us to know how best to deal with the complaint should we come across it.

Treatment

As its infectious nature has been explained, we must first isolate the patient, especially from those having wounds, or who are in delicate health. Keep her warm and comfortable in bed in a room with the window open three to six inches, and keep a little fire burning.

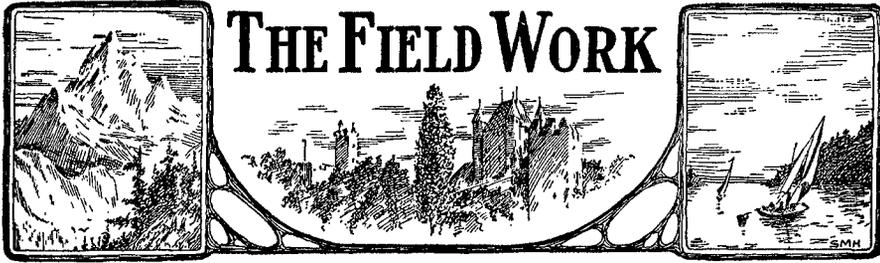
The bowels should be relieved at the beginning of the attack, and thereafter daily (if there be no natural evacuation), with the colon douche, or enema, of two pints of warm water.

The whole body should be sponged with tepid water night and morning—except the affected part, which should be bathed in water as hot as the patient can bear, softly and quickly dried, and dusted with flour from a dredger or through muslin. This protects the sensitive area from variations in temperature, and helps to form a scab, under which the new skin grows. If preferred, a cotton-wool mask may be made to cover the face and head. But poultices and cold applications only make matters worse.

While the fever lasts, the nourishment must be entirely fluid and of the simplest character—half a pint of cool milk and barley-water, with a few grapes or other fresh fruit, or a baked apple, every four hours from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Between these hours, if the patient is thirsty, let her sip boiled water, lemon-water, or water in which a piece of toast has been soaked. This regimen should be continued as long as the tongue is furred.

When the severe symptoms have subsided, we can add more milk, brown bread and butter, puddings, gruel, etc. During the period of convalescence, macaroni and stewed fruit may be allowed for dinner, or a vegetable stew nicely flavored and thickened with rice or pearl barley, besides the above-mentioned articles of diet.—*F. Fleetwood Taylor, M. D.*

◆ ◆ ◆
"Do not be niggardly of praise; it will inspire to better deeds and create an ambition for better living. Censure may utterly discourage the fallen, and certainly can never lift them up. Avoid giving all your smiles and politeness to the transient guest, the passer-by in the outside world. One of the most pitiful things I ever heard was the heart-broken wish of the little child of a man famous for beautiful manners in public: 'O, wouldn't it be nice if he would act that way at home!' Sadder still is the case if the mother lets her 'serving' so remember her that she has no time to be kind and courteous to the children."



Life Sketch of Elder H. H. Wilcox

At his home four miles south of Potsdam, N. Y., on the morning of Sept. 2, 1911, occurred the death of Elder H. H. Wilcox, in the ninety-second year of his age. He was born at Redfield, Oswego Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1819, and therefore lacked but thirty-one days of being ninety-two years old.

Elder Wilcox was married to Didean Miles in 1841. Her death occurred in 1892. To them were born three children, two of whom are still living, Malcolm Wilcox, of Iowa, and William Wilcox, of Hermon, N. Y. Lottie Wilcox Freeman, the only daughter, died about two years ago. From these sprang several grandchildren.

Elder Wilcox was married to Mrs. Eliza Anna McCuen, who lived but a few months after their marriage, falling asleep in the spring of 1895. In the fall of 1896 he was united in marriage to Mary A. Meacham, who has loved and cared for this faithful pilgrim during his old age and last sickness.

Brother Wilcox's religious experience began in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Later in life he became acquainted with the doctrines taught by Seventh-day Adventists through the missionary efforts of a lay member, and by reading tracts and papers which were placed in his hands by this brother. In 1860 he began publicly to proclaim his faith by lecturing on the prophecies. Being a shoemaker, he worked at his trade, then preached as long as his means lasted. Through the snow, rain, and storms of northern New York he traveled by foot in those early days, visiting the people in their homes, selling books, reading the Word, praying and preaching in schoolhouses, as the way opened.

Sept. 26, 1881, he was ordained to the gospel ministry by the Seventh-day Adventist conference. He has been a faithful minister of Jesus Christ, never failing to keep an appointment. He loved his work, he loved the people for whom he labored, and in turn he was loved by them.

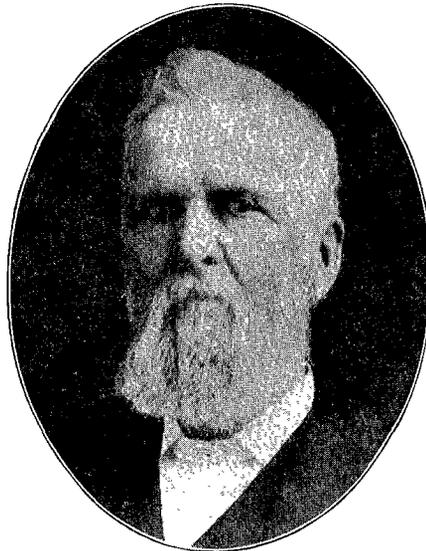
Elder Wilcox was an instrument in the hands of the Lord of leading many to a knowledge of the third angel's message. Several of these are actively engaged in the proclamation of the message at the present time.

In his early experience as an Adventist, he was evidently a man of strong faith, being frequently called upon to pray for the sick. He has related some remarkable answers to prayer. He was a member of the New York Conference from the time of its organization. From the time he began to preach until his death, he sustained the relation of minister in the conference.

After his advanced age prevented him from engaging in active evangelistic labor, he continued to serve the churches of West Pierpont and South Russell

with acceptance, his influence and instruction being of great assistance and encouragement.

During the past year Elder Wilcox was not able to go from place to place, yet he still retained the use of his mental faculties to a marvelous degree. At the annual conference held in Syracuse, Sept. 1-10, 1910, he bore a testimony of force and power, which was as clear and pointed as any he ever gave. His mind remained active and clear to the



ELDER H. H. WILCOX

last. It has been my privilege to make him frequent visits during the past year, the last being three days before his death. He spoke of his hope, and of the sure triumph of this message. He desired to live to see the Lord come, but was fully reconciled to sleep until the Life-giver comes. His strong constitution and great vitality combined with adherence to strict temperance principles, gave him a tenacious hold on life. He died of old age, and breathed his last as a child falling asleep. A large company attended the funeral services, which were held in the West Pierpont church. The discourse was based on Rev. 14:13.

J. W. LAIR.

Northern New England Camp-Meeting

THIS meeting was held at White River Junction, Vt., August 24 to September 3, and was attended by about two hundred fifty of our people from all parts of Vermont and New Hampshire, the two States that form the Northern New England Conference. Two years ago these fields united their interests, and concluded thereafter to walk together as one conference, and the union has been so pleasant and harmonious that we are sure they would not now dissolve it.

The camp was beautifully located about half a mile from the railroad sta-

tion, on a wooded hill, and here about fifty family tents were pitched; a goodly number of near-by rooms were also occupied. Forty-five delegates represented the field; and an earnest, hearty, enthusiastic spirit seemed to pervade every session of the conference.

In order that more time could be given to the spiritual interests of the meeting, the delegates and most of the people assembled two days before the advertised date, and transacted the larger part of the conference business. This plan worked well and enabled our general laborers to give more time to spiritual interests. A few conference sessions were held during the regular meeting, for electing officers, granting credentials and licenses, and considering some matters of finance, but the pressure of business was greatly relieved by the above-mentioned plan.

The conference adopted resolutions urging that the Harvest Ingathering campaign be taken up with zeal and energy; that the action of the General Conference Council at Friedensau, recommending fifteen cents a week instead of ten cents a week per member for foreign work, be endorsed; that a fund be raised to assist small, struggling church-schools; that earnest attention be given to the French work in the conference; that new tents be purchased for evangelistic work; and that the worthy poor receive careful attention. All these and other resolutions were adopted heartily, and we believe with a spirit which means success for the work.

This camp-meeting was the largest held in this field for some years. New power and life is taking hold of the work in Northern New England. There is now in the field a strong, vigorous class of middle-aged workers, who are pushing the work into new fields, and fruit is beginning to appear. If these workers will now stand unitedly, keep close to God, and press hard the battle, great victories will be gained for the cause.

During the meeting about \$600 was raised in cash and pledges for different departments of the work, and plans were laid which will call for a considerable sum of money from the churches the coming year. We believe our brethren will be liberal with the cause of God.

The most important feature of the meeting was the deep spiritual current which ran through the entire session. The power of God was present, hearts were converted, and backsliders were reclaimed. We doubt if any one left the ground without giving his heart to God, and this we believe is as it should be. God met with his people, and it was good to be there. Union, harmony, and love prevailed, and we certainly look for great things in the future from Northern New England.

The following persons were present from outside the conference: L. W. Graham and wife, of New York City; Elder R. D. Quinn, president of the Greater New York Conference; Elder H. C. Hartwell, president of the Massachusetts Conference; Prof. C. S. Longacre and Leon W. Cobb, of South Lancaster Academy; C. J. Tolf and M. M. Hare, representing the canvassing and young people's work; and the writer.

Elder W. H. Holden was again elected president, and Brother R. B. Clapp was ordained to the gospel ministry, his brethren feeling that he had given proof of his calling.

Thus closed a good camp-meeting for Northern New England, and the brethren and sisters were full of faith and courage as they departed to their homes.

W. B. WHITE.

The French Department Three Important Moves

We are glad to report progress in the French department of our work. At the South Lancaster Academy a French department has been opened, and now for the first time we can invite our young people from among the French in this country to a school where they can be instructed in their mother tongue, and obtain a preparation for some part in the Lord's work among their own people. Such an opportunity should have been provided long before this. Because of this lack we have lost much, and the work among the French in this country has suffered greatly. But now the way is open and opportunities are offered for the training of workers; and we sincerely hope that it may be fully appreciated and utilized.

In our visit among the French in Michigan, Wisconsin, and the East, as well as in Canada, we met with a large number of young people all the way from sixteen to twenty-five years of age that now should avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by our French school. Will our French-speaking people give this matter their most earnest consideration, and do all they can to encourage the young people to attend our French school? and will they give them such assistance as may be needed to help them to get started? Elders and other officers in our churches should take a special interest in this matter. Then, besides the young people, there may be those of more mature years that should attend. We are in sore need of earnest and faithful laborers for this great French field in America and elsewhere.

Another important move is the printing of a magazine in the French language, *La Sentinelle* (the Watchman), of thirty-two pages besides the cover. It is beautifully gotten up, and presents a very pleasing appearance. It is printed by the International Publishing Association, at College View, Neb. The issuing of this magazine in the French tongue should give a new impetus to the work among this people. Never before have our French-speaking brethren and sisters had such a beautiful paper filled with present truth to circulate in this country.

This affords an opportunity to revive the home missionary work; and as this magazine is offered on the same terms as the English, the way is open for self-supporting missionary work. We hope all our French-speaking people will take advantage of this opportunity with real earnestness. And not only our French-speaking people, but those who speak English, German, or one of the Scandinavian languages can take part in the circulation of this French magazine, and thus help on the good work.

We can also report another move of interest. At the biennial council of the General Conference Committee held at Friedensau, Germany, July 4-16, 1911, it was arranged for Elder John Vuilleumier to come to America to connect with the French work in this country. We now learn that he has arrived at

Montreal, Canada. This is a valuable accession to our French work. Canada is an important French field, where we have a number of believers, who have proved themselves faithful; but as there has been no one to lead out in this tongue, the work has been somewhat at a standstill.

Elder Vuilleumier is a laborer of experience, and with his coming we believe we shall see a decided revival of the work among the French in Canada. With the French department at the South Lancaster Academy, the French magazine, and the reenforcement of laborers, we have reason to look for a decided forward movement among the French-speaking people in this country. May the special blessing of the Lord attend this effort is our earnest prayer.

O. A. OLSEN.

Northern Illinois Camp-Meeting

THIS meeting was held in City Park, Aurora, Ill., August 22 to September 3. It was attended from without the conference by Elders A. G. Daniells, O. A. Olsen, Allen Moon, J. J. Westrup, J. B. Blosser, Profs. H. R. Salisbury, M. E. Kern, and O. J. Graf, and Brother I. A. Ford.

The preaching and teaching were so practical and good that the people were filled with gladness as they listened. The remark was frequently made by tenters and visitors that the camp was the most beautiful they had ever seen, and the meeting the best they had ever attended. Of course our meetings should become better as we come nearer to the end and get into closer union with our Lord and the truth.

Thousands of dollars have been spent by the city in providing facilities and in beautifying this park. Nature has done much to beautify with hills and groves the fifty acres on which we camped; and the art of man has made walks and planted flowers and shrubs to please the eyes and lift up the hearts of all who behold them. And the grounds, with spacious dining-hall and electric lights, were given freely to our people for the twelve days of convocation.

About seventy tents were pitched, and all made for dwelling purposes were occupied, yet there were not canvas homes for all; so many people had to seek lodging in the city.

The weather was so fine that it seemed a constant smile from heaven almost every hour of the period. There we were made to know that God's people can abide under the favor of heaven without criticizing any one, and without murmuring at Providence.

It was estimated that 400 of our people were present at least a part of the time. Seventeen were baptized by Elder Magoon in the little lake upon the campground. Three new churches were received into the conference. The tithe for the year 1910 was \$24,923.86, which was nearly nineteen dollars a member. The subscription book sales and the magazine sales were more than any previous year; I have not the statistics at hand, so can not report the exact amount.

The Tri-City Sanitarium reported that the institution had enjoyed the largest patronage of any time during its history. It had made substantial gain in its finances.

Since the graduating exercises, when eight nurses were graduated last spring, many of the physicians in the city have been bringing patients to the sanitarium. Some divine influence has enabled them to see that our nurses and our methods are just what the afflicted people need, so they have been keeping the house full of people.

Fox River Academy, located in this conference, having been remodeled and put in good condition of late, reported a full school for the past year, with a gain of \$1,000 in its operations. Its prospect for the year just opening is very bright. The applications for places in the school next year are calling for all the rooms in the institution.

The proceedings of the annual conference passed off harmoniously, and the majority of those who filled offices of trust during the past year will serve the same good cause during the year to come. But the writer, who has served as conference president in Northern Illinois for the last six years, and who was first called to the conference presidency when the Indiana Conference was organized thirty-nine years ago, lays off the official burden of conference work now, and our dear fellow worker, Elder George E. Langdon, will put on the official harness in the Northern Illinois Conference.

We surely believe God will bless Elder Langdon's labors here, and that our people will sweetly cooperate with him as they have so kindly done with his predecessor.

I most sincerely thank the Lord that although I have just about completed my threescore and ten years, and have invested forty of these in labor for this good cause, I am yet able to labor in the ministry. Not this only, but I feel wholly disposed to push forward in the blessed way which leads to our Lord's second coming. We are assured that some who have been long in this way shall abide till his coming.

WM. COVERT.

Maritime Conference

THE annual session of the Maritime Conference convened Tuesday, September 12, and continued, with morning and afternoon meetings, until Sunday, the seventeenth. The weather, though cold and rainy the greater part of the time, did not prevent a good attendance. The meetings were held in a tent on the grounds of Williamsdale Academy, at Williamsdale East, Nova Scotia. The academy grounds and buildings appeared at their best, the main building having recently been repainted within and without.

The meetings were harmonious and of a high spiritual order. Perfect unity prevailed in all the deliberations and a spirit of oneness characterized the entire conference. The visiting brethren present were Elders William Guthrie, president of the Canadian Union Conference, and M. C. Kirkendall, president of the Ontario Conference.

Elder Kirkendall conducted a daily Bible study that included such timely subjects as the Law and the Gospel, Bible Hygiene, Spirit of Prophecy, and Support of the Gospel Ministry. Elder William C. Young and the writer held special meetings for the young people each day in the academy chapel.

Reports of conference officers, field workers, and departmental secretaries showed a gain in membership, tithes, offerings, and book sales for the year. During the summer season seven canvassers were in the field, the sales amounting to \$1,685.30, a gain of \$564.30 over the sales of 1910, when eleven agents were at work.

The academy opened September 20, with twenty students present. Ten or twelve more are expected to arrive later. The academy is greatly in need of a piano, but neither the conference nor the school board can afford the expense. Students are in attendance who would take musical instruction if the institution owned such an instrument, and other pupils could be secured. The tuition from this work would appreciably increase the annual income of the school. If any of our brethren and sisters are so situated that they could supply this deep-felt need, they would render a service to many deserving young people of this conference, and assist the school over a difficulty that now seems to be insurmountable.

One great drawback to permanent progress in this conference is its proximity to the New England States. Our young people especially, and frequently whole families, seek employment or homes over the boundary because of the better business opportunities that exist in the United States. However, we realize that what is our loss is a gain to the cause elsewhere.

Officers were elected as follows: President, J. O. Miller; secretary-treasurer, Miss O. M. Russell; conference committee, J. O. Miller, J. A. Strickland, William C. Young, W. H. Cook, Watt Steves; religious liberty secretary, J. O. Miller.

The conference closed Sunday night with a special temperance meeting.

J. A. STRICKLAND.

Western Colorado Camp-Meeting

THE Western Colorado camp-meeting was held at Grand Junction, September 14-24. The camp was conveniently located in a beautiful park on the street-car line. The attendance of our people was fair, the weather was favorable, and the city showed much courtesy in the endeavor to make things pleasant and comfortable for us.

The laborers from outside the conference were Elders E. T. Russell, G. A. Irwin, Meade MacGuire, E. A. Curtis, and Dr. H. A. Green.

The reports rendered showed progress in the various departments of the work. The conference voted to harmonize with the recommendation and counsel of the General Conference, relative to the sending of a part of the tithe to foreign missions. By unanimous vote the conference assumed the management of the Western Slope Academy, and will take steps to place it on a better working basis. Elder E. A. Curtis was elected president of the conference, and a few changes were made in the minor offices.

The last Sabbath of the meeting was attended by the power of God, and marked by earnest supplications for unconverted friends and relatives. The general feeling was that the meeting was a blessed one throughout. Personally, it was a pleasant opportunity for renewing acquaintances, and recalling

memories of many good meetings enjoyed in this State years ago.

The Western Colorado Conference has a small membership, but it has great resources, and in the course of time should become a strong financial aid in extending the work abroad.

It is safe to say that all who were present left the camp with earnest prayers and hopes for the prosperity of the work during the coming year.

N. W. KAUBLE.

Guadeloupe Island, West Indies

I AM here for the purpose of scattering literature, and it affords a fine opportunity for conversing with individuals. In stores, in shops, in homes, we encounter many. Some from sheer curiosity, a few, I hope, from real interest, ask Bible questions and questions concerning Protestantism.

A privilege which I have enjoyed, is that of reading the Bible to merchants, who often leave their business to listen, while customers come in from the novelty of the thing, I suppose; for they do not care to have it repeated. I met two such merchants last week, and for about twenty-five minutes they asked all the questions the time would allow, while I tried to answer them from the "oracles of God."

The Bible is now being sown here by the American Bible Society. A letter from the agent of the Antilles gives the glad sentence: "I trust in the future there may be no dearth of Bibles either in Martinique or Guadeloupe."

Of course, some are such complete strangers to the Book that when they buy it, they do not know how to read with profit; and when the novelty of possessing it is over, they let it alone. Some inquire for the 109th Psalm. I have been asked more than once, "How much would you charge for reading a chapter for me?" This they want, not for edification, but for malice (witchcraft), to bless themselves with some earthly gain, or to curse somebody against whom they may have a grudge. Thus by their superstition would they turn the Book from which Paul preached into one like those he caused to be burned. Being accustomed to do that with their candles, they think it can be done with God's light as well. Some seem to attach the idea of charm to the mere presence of the Bible in the house. An old friend of mine whose coconut-tree fell, and who might have been killed had it hit him, attributes his good luck to a Bible that he had bought. An old woman, however, took serious objection to the Book, saying it was the "Protestant Bible," which pays no reverence whatever to Mary.

So thoroughly has the Catholic Church impressed the people with the idea that they can not understand the Bible, that even the most intelligent give up the task before trying it. The *directeur* of one of the boys' schools, who ordered a Bible after I had read some plain scriptures, said he could not understand; it must be explained.

The book that I am trying to scatter is "*Vers Jesus*" (Steps to Christ). I can think of no other book published by our people that is so well adapted to the requirements of these people, leading them step by step toward Christ, in language so simple and beautiful that it

pleases them, and at the same time ministers to their spiritual necessity. Why should "apples of gold" be put in anything other than "pictures of silver"?

I met a woman here who fourteen years ago read one of our books on an English island. Her father was a preacher, and her brother is a minister in the States. On reading the book, she said: "If ever I change my religion, it will be for that which this book represents." For twenty years she has lived here. Friends have repeatedly urged her to join the Catholic Church, but she said she could not. When I came here selling tracts, and she found out I was a Seventh-day Adventist, she said her day had come. The husband, though in no way opposed to her, has not yet found faith to settle the question for himself. We have a Sabbath-school consisting of a mother and three daughters, and another woman.

I take this occasion to ask any of our people who may have clean copies of our French periodicals, or any other French literature which they would like to donate to the work here, to send them post-paid. They would be thankfully received, and put to good service. My address is Guadeloupe, Pointe a Pitre, Vis-a-vis de l'Externat des Sœurs, West Indies.

Mrs. Giddings looks after the work in Dominica. Remember the work here in your prayers, that we may have successful efforts in sowing the printed page.

PHILIP GIDDINGS.

Nyassaland Mission

CHOLO.—To-day we sent out eight new teachers, and made arrangements with the head teacher for a transfer of others, so as to open up six more schools. One of my teachers found twenty new sites for out-schools. These people are waiting. We will occupy these places as soon as we can find teachers, and the means to support them.

I have another teacher out in another direction, who is expected in any day now. He will probably bring other calls for schools.

The school at the station is doing good work. We are fairly well filled as regards numbers, and hope that some of these boys will be willing to carry the gospel to their people.

Truly this is the time to work Africa. It is very hard to find men who are willing to go to teach the gospel. In other words, it is most difficult to instill into the hearts of these natives a true missionary spirit. But we have faith to believe that God has some jewels here.

The industrial side of the work is practically a failure this year, on account of heavy rains. The creamery is doing well. Last week we sent in thirty-six pounds of butter.

The health of all the workers is very good.

S. M. KONIGMACHER.

Japan

KUMAMOTO.—I am here in this city with Brother Kuniya and two other of the Japanese brethren, holding a tent-meeting. Work was started here by a brother past "threescore and ten" at the same time we moved to Nagasaki. The city has a population of about one hundred thousand, and is better known for the bravery of its soldiers than anything

else. The interest is quite good, with an attendance of about one hundred, not including the children. We hope to succeed in organizing a little church, and thus have one more center from which the gospel light may radiate.

Just before I left Nagasaki, one woman who has experienced a wonderful change, was baptized. A man was also ready, but for certain reasons it seemed best for him to wait. Nagasaki is not only the strongest Buddhist city for its size in Japan, but it has about two thirds of all the Catholics in Japan. Nor is there another place of the same size that has had a fraction of the Protestant work Nagasaki has had. It also has more foreign saloons and similar "sinks" of vice than any other city. I plan to return to Nagasaki after a little while, to continue the work in that place.

Conditions are quite favorable here in Kumamoto for a good harvest of souls. We are realizing the Lord's blessing in many ways. We are simply his instruments. I often wish I could use the language as the Japanese can; but there are many other things we can do even though we can not do that.

W. L. FOSTER.

Report From Southern Publishing Association

WE know that the readers of the REVIEW will be interested to learn of the success which is attending the work in the great Southland. We give God all the praise, knowing that the success attained is due to the fact that the Lord is on our side, and is adding his blessing to the efforts put forth.

Our publishing houses have been established for the definite purpose of giving the last warning message to the world. In "Testimonies for the Church," Vol. IX, we read: "The most solemn truths ever entrusted to mortals have been given us to proclaim to the world. The proclamation of these truths is to be our work. The world is to be warned, and God's people are to be true to the trusts committed to them."

We who have accepted the truth have a duty to perform in proclaiming it to the world. Only a very small percentage of our people is actively engaged in the canvassing work. If we were following the instruction of the Lord which says, "Where there is now one, there should be one hundred in the field," the message would be going with very much greater power, and the coming of the Lord would be hastened. Surely it is time for our people to awake and to do the work which the Lord has said is missionary work of the highest order. We in the publishing house realize that the Lord is indeed blessing the canvassers in our field.

During eight and one-half months this year we have shipped out one hundred thirty-six tons of our literature. Our Fort Worth Branch, in a recent letter, reports over five tons of books sent into the field in three days; and in a letter written September 6, Brother R. L. Pierce, our branch manager, writes as follows: "To-day was our banner day in shipping out books. We shipped 5,644 pounds, surpassing our previous highest record for one day by about 1,200 pounds. These books went to canvassers in Oklahoma, northeast Texas, and south

Texas, as the deliveries in other conferences have not yet begun. Orders are literally pouring in, and our stock is rapidly diminishing. Rush orders with all possible speed. Work nights if necessary."

As a result of this communication, our workers in the bindery and pressroom will begin night work at once. Our hearts rejoice when we receive such communications as the above; for when this work is advancing rapidly, we know that the message is being given, and that our brethren are indeed witnessing for the Master.

Now a word regarding the condition in our territory. The southwestern part of our field has been suffering from severe drought for the last three years, and yet our canvassers are selling more books than formerly, as they are also doing in our entire territory. The work is progressing in every union conference. Brother A. F. Harrison, general agent of the Southern Union Conference, reports that he expects to sell more books this year than ever before; and from the way orders are coming in from his canvassers, we really believe that this will be so. Brethren L. D. Randall, manager of our Atlanta Branch, and V. O. Cole, general agent of the Southeastern Union, are also sending in encouraging reports; a recent order called for over 5,000 pounds of our literature, and it is a common occurrence to receive large orders from that field. Our three general missionary agents are working hard all the time. When it comes to the matter of circulating our literature, they are most enthusiastic, and their enthusiasm is permeating the State agents and the workers in the field. Surely we have a noble band of men and women engaged in the canvassing work in our territory. A very large percentage of them is putting in full time, and deliveries all over the territory are unusually good, being in most cases one hundred per cent. We find that our book sales are steadily on the increase.

A word as to the work at our office and our season's output: A business day begins with us at 6:30 A. M., and closes at 6 P. M., during an ordinary season, making a ten-and-three-quarter-hour day, with forty-five minutes for lunch; but during the rush season, we average from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, every business day beginning with fifteen or twenty minutes' worship and prayer.

Up to September 1 of this year, we manufactured 44,600 subscription books and 26,845 juvenile books, making a total of 71,445. We have in process of manufacture 35,500 subscription books and 27,600 juvenile, or a total of 63,100, making a grand total manufactured and in process of manufacture of 134,545 volumes. August 1 we had actually sold 89,876 subscription and juvenile books, and 32,356 miscellaneous books, or a total of 122,232. During the first seven months of this year we sold 998,924 pages of the Family Bible Teacher. This large amount of work has been made possible by the untiring efforts of our canvassers. What would it mean to this work if all our people would awake to the importance of circulating our literature!

While the book work has prospered, the circulation of the *Watchman* is also increasing, and souls are accepting the truth as a result of reading our mis-

sionary monthly. We hear good words for the *Watchman* from all over the world. In fact, it is gaining in favor continually, and there will be many souls saved in the kingdom of heaven as the result of the efforts of faithful workers in selling or giving away this journal. There are many of the sisters who can not take up regular work with our books, but all can have a part in circulating our magazines. The *Watchman* offers opportunity for all such. Your tract society secretary will be glad to furnish full information as to terms, etc.; and all orders should be placed directly with your local secretary.

We feel to praise the Lord for the success which is attending our work. Without him we can do nothing, but we know that God is at the helm, and that when we rightly relate ourselves to him, he is more than willing to bless our efforts. We ask an interest in the prayers of God's people that the work in the great Southland may continue to grow. Soon all will be finished, and if faithful, we shall be gathered home. The Lord is preparing to do a quick work in the earth, and to cut it short in righteousness. R. Hook, Jr.

The Virginia Camp-Meeting

IN the city of Richmond, within convenient reach of the car lines, the camp-meeting of the Virginia Conference was held from August 17 to 27, in connection with the business sessions of the conference. There were about twenty-seven tents pitched on the ground, with an average attendance of one hundred of our people. There was a large outside attendance, and much interest was manifested. A tent effort, conducted by Elders C. Sorenson and W. D. MacLay, had been held in the city of Richmond previous to the camp-meeting. I believe the camp-meeting had a good influence in helping to develop the interest aroused by the tent effort.

Although the work in Virginia up to the present time has moved forward slowly, and has been accompanied by many difficulties, yet we think we can say in all good faith that there are many bright omens for better days in this field. The camp-meeting was the best I have ever attended in this State. Revival meetings were held not only on the two Sabbaths of the camp-meeting, but at different times through the week, at which times the power of God was present in a marked degree. Many not of our faith responded to the invitation made for those who wished prayers.

Elder W. J. Stone, of Indiana, was elected president of the conference for the ensuing year. The following-named persons are members of the new executive committee: W. J. Stone, Stewart Kime, R. D. Hottel, J. E. Gardner, and A. J. Painter. Otherwise, practically the same officers as last year were re-elected.

It is with great pleasure that we welcome Elder Stone into the conference. We pray that not only sympathy, but also substantial help in both men and means will accompany Brother Stone into the conference. Very little has been done for the two million people within the bounds of this conference, and yet what little has been done shows that the people of Virginia are just as responsive to the claims of this message as the people of any other State.

God blessed the work of Brother Kime last winter at Stanleyton, and between fifteen and twenty were added to the church there. The tent effort conducted by two licentiates, Brethren Lillie and Gordon, aroused considerable interest in the southern part of the State the past summer. Hundreds of people attended the meetings each night, and when the time for camp-meeting came, many were in the valley of decision. We are looking forward to a good report respecting the closing up of the work in that place. I might speak of other openings equally as promising. If there is one request above another that we wish to make of the brethren who read this article, it is that they would make special mention of Virginia in their prayers.

Aside from the regular conference laborers and the workers from the Columbia Union Conference, Elder W. A. Spicer was with us during the latter part of the meeting.

B. G. WILKINSON.

Witnessing for Christ on Ship-board

DR. W. C. DUNSCOMBE, in returning from Japan, came across by way of India to England, instead of by the United States. On the boat he had some experiences that will be of interest to our brethren. He writes:—

"I have been having some blessed experiences on the boat trying to do missionary work. I packed in a hurry, and after getting on the boat found that I had only one *Signs of the Times* with me. I wanted to place it so that it would do good; so after I had become acquainted a little, I gave it to a passenger who seemed to be an honest searcher after truth.

"He was grateful to get it; and as he read, I observed that he seemed to be much interested. He read every article, from cover to cover. This encouraged me, and opened the way for talks about the truth. Then we began to have Bible studies twice a day, and he finally knelt down with me and promised God that he would obey all his commandments, including the fourth.

"He is the chief mate on a steamer that plies up and down the coast of China. He never had professed Christianity before, but had always led a sober, temperate life, and has taken this step after some days' consideration. I have written our brethren in England to visit him when he arrives, so that they may give him more truth until he is thoroughly grounded. I thank God that he has given me this opportunity."

Friedenstal, East Africa

WE are all of good courage. Maria, the wife of one of our out-school teachers told us some days ago that she would like to do some work for the station, because she had not paid tithe for two months. I told her that we did not expect her to work, since she has a husband and a little child at home, and her husband pays tithe. She replied: "Well, I know that you do not request it, but as my potatoes have not yet grown large enough to sell, I would rather do some work." So she worked for two weeks, glad to do something for God's cause.

E. Korz.

Christian Education

Conducted by the Department of Education of the
General Conference

H. R. SALISBURY

Secretary

The Opening of Our Schools

South Lancaster Academy

PROF. C. S. LONGACRE says: "We had a grand opening day this year. We have an increase in attendance over last year at this date. We have many more students in the home, which is an encouraging omen. Many others are sending word that they are coming in a few days.

"We were especially glad to have Elder A. G. Daniells with us on the opening day. His inspiring talk was greatly appreciated by all. We regretted very much that he could not remain longer.

"We had our plans so well laid and our work so organized that the examination, classification, and matriculation work was all accomplished in a single day. We were ready for class work by Friday, and we have been running without any need of change in our program so far.

"We had a most blessed revival on Friday night at the students' meeting. The Holy Spirit made us a gracious visit. Many surrendered to Christ for the first time, and about eighty students came to the front seats to reconsecrate their lives to God and his service. At the Sabbath forenoon service nine students came to the front seats again to acknowledge their acceptance of the Saviour for the first time. God bore remarkable witness at the students' social meeting and the consecration service which followed. The whole room seemed surcharged with the presence of the Holy Spirit. We are especially grateful for the assurance of God's presence with us, which we pray may continue throughout the school year.

"Our courage is good. We are very solicitous for the prayers of God's people that every student entrusted to our care may be brought to Christ this year, and may make the most of his opportunities and privileges while in school."

Clinton German Seminary, Clinton, Mo.

In a letter from Prof. G. A. Grauer, he says: "I am glad to give you a good report of the opening of our school this year. Up to date we have nearly twice the number of students we had last year at this time, and still every train brings new arrivals. We shall soon have our first one hundred. This is a surprise to us, for we were afraid that the dry season would lessen the attendance of our school this year, but we have every reason to believe that it will be materially increased over that of last year. We are profoundly grateful for this."

The Southern Training-School, Graysville, Tenn.

Prof. M. B. Van Kirk writes: "We were glad to have Elder Chas. Thompson, president of the Southern Union Conference, with us at our opening session, Wednesday, September 13, who gave a very encouraging and interesting talk to the students assembled. A goodly number of brethren and sisters from the village were also present.

"The enrolment in the training-school department was quite the same as the

first day of the session last year, while that of the intermediate and primary school was a little less.

"The students are showing an excellent spirit, and the prospect is encouraging. New students are arriving nearly every day, and we hope to have as many students as we matriculated last year, if not more.

"As a faculty, we desire the prayers of God's people that this may be the best year of this institution."

Eastern Colorado Academy

From Prof. E. G. Salisbury comes this report: "Our school opened September 5 with an enrolment of fifty in the academic and twenty-five in the church-school department. Inasmuch as our academy is situated in a farming district, and as most of our students come from farms, we expect our enrolment to be augmented from time to time until the first of November. It is a source of encouragement and satisfaction to the members of the faculty to see the class of students who have come to us for instruction. All seem interested in their work, and satisfied with the conditions as they find them in the school. The school shows evidence of good work in the past, and we hope, by the blessing of the Lord, to make the work highly successful and satisfactory.

"At our camp-meeting held at Denver, August 17-27, it was voted by the conference to erect a new cement dormitory. Work has already begun on this building. We hope to be able to occupy a part of it in about six weeks. We are now accommodating our young men and women in the old dormitory, which affords room for about forty students. Of course, with our enrolment, it is necessary to make room for some of our students in the homes of the members of the church. We are having fine weather, so the inconvenience is slight.

"Last year considerable expense was put upon our academy building, and we now have a chapel capable of seating one hundred persons. We have five recitation rooms, which at present are adequate for our needs.

"Our school is situated in the heart of the irrigated section of eastern Colorado, nine miles east of the foot-hills. We have an altitude of five thousand feet, and can look out upon the mountain range for fifty miles. Long's Peak is in the distance, so we enjoy mountain scenery and at the same time have the convenience of the level country for our garden work and traveling. We are three miles from Loveland, and have our mail delivered to us daily by free rural delivery. The school has bought a carriage, which drives to Loveland twice a week for the accommodation of the students and faculty. Our teaching force consists of six well-trained teachers. We feel that there is a good year before us, and we are earnestly endeavoring to uphold the standard in our local conference."

Cedar Lake Academy, Cedar Lake, Mich.

We are glad that the Cedar Lake Academy is recovering from the unfortunate fire of last school year, and was able to open on time, even though the building was not fully completed. Prof. Roscoe Garrett says: "The hearts of the teachers and patrons of Cedar Lake Academy were gladdened on the morning of September 13, when a goodly

number of young people assembled in the new academy building as students for the coming year. The enrolment on that morning was thirty-four; more have come since then, and others are coming later, among whom are canvassers who have books to deliver, and young people who must assist in fall harvesting at home.

"The dormitory has undergone many changes this summer, and the newly painted and papered rooms present a very inviting appearance. Although the furniture has not yet arrived, the students are very patient, and are cheerfully looking forward to the near future when all will be completed.

"The academy building is also unfinished. The assembly room was fitted up temporarily for school work, and the carpenter work is being hastened, so that in a few weeks more the building will be completed. New seats have been ordered, and will be placed as soon as they arrive; the primary department will then begin.

"The boys are being kept busy outside of school hours in the peach orchard, about the building, and harvesting the fall crops; while the girls find plenty to do in the domestic department, canning fruit, etc.

"With a strong, united faculty, and the number of sincere Christian young people who have arrived, Cedar Lake Academy bids fair to have a successful school year."

H. R. S.

Gospel Workers' Department

Their divine calling, qualification, and preparation. Methods of labor, plans, etc.

Conducted by A. G. DANIELLS

The Third Angel's Message and the Loud Cry

IN a testimony dated at Hobart, Tasmania, May 1, 1895, are the following words: "Several have written to me, inquiring if the message of justification by faith is the third angel's message, and I have answered, 'It is the third angel's message in verity.' . . . This is the message that God commanded to be given to the world. It is the third angel's message which is to be proclaimed with a loud voice and attended with the outpouring of the Spirit in a large measure. This message of the gospel of his grace was to be given to the church in clear and distinct lines."

Again, in "Testimonies for the Church," Vol. VI, page 19: "The work will be cut short in righteousness. The message of Christ's righteousness is to sound from one end of the earth to the other to prepare the way of the Lord. This is the glory of God which closes the work of the third angel." The same thought is expressed in "Early Writings," page 277, under the heading "The Loud Cry:" "I saw angels hurrying to and fro in heaven, . . . preparing for the fulfillment of some important event. Then I saw another mighty angel commissioned to descend to the earth, to unite his voice with the third angel, and give power and force to his message."

Thus it is plain, and has been repeat-

edly stated, that the third angel's message in spirit and in truth is righteousness by faith; the everlasting gospel as revealed in the keeping of the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Now let us see if we do not find this in the message itself; in the very words of the message expressed in the briefest possible terms. "And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel." The people symbolized by these three angels have something which is said to be the everlasting gospel, that they may preach it unto them that dwell upon the earth. The gospel is declared to be "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." Rom. 1:16.

The gospel is the power of God to save us from sin and sinning, and the third angel's message is the everlasting gospel. Then what less than the everlasting power of God to save from sin can this message be? And how can any one preach such a gospel in the power and demonstration of the Spirit unless he has the evidence in his own life of the power of God to accomplish that thing in him? In other words, how can any one give to others what he does not possess? We answer, It can only be done in theory, but this kind of preaching will be robbed of all true authority, and can never have any part in the loud cry of the third angel's message.

The preaching of the advent message must be plain, practical, and powerful; it must be accompanied by absolute surrender to God, deliverance from the bondage of Satan, complete and constant cleansing from sin, and the reception of the Holy Spirit by faith as the only source of power to go forward and complete the work of bearing the gospel message to the world in this generation. The judgment-hour message which was preached in 1844, and which has been proclaimed to the world ever since, is not merely a matter of figures, facts, dates, and answerings of history to prophecy. All these are absolutely essential to seal up the vision and make the prophecy sure; but that which is of paramount importance is, "Once in the end of the world hath he appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself," "to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, . . . and to bring in everlasting righteousness." Heb. 9:26; Dan. 9:24.

The fact that the hour of God's judgment is come, calls for everlasting righteousness. The gospel is sent forth to prepare a people to meet God, but the hour of God's judgment is come to fix our destiny forever just as the judgment hour finds us at the particular moment when our names are called up in review. Therefore, whoever preaches the judgment-hour message, and whoever receives it, ought so to live that if at any time their cases should be called up in final review in the investigative judgment, they would be able to pass all of its searching tests. Of those who pass successfully the judgment, it will be said, "He that is righteous, let him be righteous still." The judgment hour did not make the individual righteous, but found him so, and Heaven simply recognizes the fact, and the final word goes forth, "Let him be righteous still." The reason he does not sin any more after this is that he had come to the place in his experience where he would not consent to sin before that time, and the power that

keeps the saints after probation closes is the same power that is at our demand now. May God help us to appropriate it.

The call out of Babylon is a call for complete separation from confusion and sin, and one who raises this cry must himself be wholly separated from all that pertains to Babylon. The third angel's message is a warning against the beast and his image, and finally develops a people who have the Father's name written in their foreheads. They have the image and superscription of God instead of that of the beast and his image. "They reflect the image of Jesus fully." Of these it is said, "Here is the patience of the saints: here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus." Where in all the Word can there be found a higher standard, a more definite message of God's keeping power, than in Revelation 14? "Here are they that keep the commandments." God "is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy." Thus we see that in the very words of the message there is the promise of righteousness by faith unto all them that believe.

"We are in danger of giving the third angel's message in so indefinite a manner that it does not impress the people. . . . Our message is a life-and-death message, and we must let it appear as it is, the great power of God. We are to present it in all its telling force. Then the Lord will make it effectual. It is our privilege to expect large things, even the demonstration of the Spirit of God."—"Testimonies for the Church," Vol. VI, pages 60, 61. R. D. QUINN.

Medical Missionary Department

Conducted by the Medical Department of the General Conference

GEORGE THOMASON, M. D. Secretary
L. A. HANSEN Assistant Secretary

Sanitarium News Items

THE Nashville (Tenn.) Sanitarium recently graduated a class of four nurses, the members of which were Hattie Bennett, of Mississippi, and Velma Scarborough, Lucy Williamson, and Thomas Woodruff, of Texas. Miss Scarborough is now matron of the Nashville Sanitarium. Miss Williamson has accepted the position of head nurse in the Orlando (Fla.) Sanitarium.

Miss Helen V. Price, who has done acceptable work in connection with the Nashville and Graysville Sanitariums, has taken the matronship of the Hinsdale Sanitarium.

Ida Simmons Whitney, who has given several years of faithful service to our sanitarium work in the South, has been obliged to seek health for herself, going to the State of Washington. Encouraging word of her improvement is returned.

This summer the sanitarium at St. Helena, Cal., has enjoyed the largest patronage of its history. The Lord has prospered the work, and his blessing has been manifest in many ways. Dr. Myrtle B. Hudson has recently con-

ned with the institution, taking her place on the faculty, and filling the office of secretary of the training-school. Dr. Hudson will continue the work laid down by Dr. Maria L. Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Whitney, who have been faithful workers in the St. Helena Sanitarium for years, having carried the head nurse's work in their respective departments for nine years, have severed their connection with the work for a much-needed rest, and have gone for the present to their ranch at Salida, Cal. Their helpfulness and kindly Christian influence will be greatly missed in the sanitarium family. Mr. A. V. Williams, who has carried similar responsibilities in our Eastern institutions, will take the place vacated by Mr. Whitney. Miss Helen N. Rice, formerly head nurse, and secretary of the training-school, at Boulder, Colo., but who has for two years past been a member of the St. Helena Sanitarium family, will succeed Mrs. Whitney in the training-school and lady nurses' department.

Dr. H. F. Rand, of the St. Helena Sanitarium, makes weekly visits to the dispensary in San Francisco. Brother C. E. Moon and wife have charge of the work there, at 916 Laguna Street, and much good is being accomplished.

Treatment-Rooms Offered for Sale or Rent

THE medical department has word from two treatment-rooms, offering their business for sale or rent. Good reasons are given for desiring to make this disposition. Both places offer opportunity for suitable persons to do successful work and to exert a good influence. This may present a desirable opening to some of our nurses, especially married ones. Necessary information will be given on application. Please give references from conference workers. Address Medical Department, General Conference, Takoma Park, D. C.

It may be stated that we have a number of treatment-room enterprises, located in the cities, which are proving centers of excellent influence, and doing much good. Their financial success is generally gratifying. They offer a means for practical cooperation with our sanitariums, being, on the one hand, feeders for these larger institutions by sending them patients; and on the other hand, they find business in continuing treatment for those who return from sanitariums. The very best class of people are usually patrons of these places. Most interesting experiences in connection with this work are reported. Medical workers who are prepared to engage in it, and are desirous of conducting a business that will tell for good, may well give it consideration.

L. A. H.

"Young man, young woman, keep a clear conscience. To lose your money, to lose your position, to lose your friend or your reputation, is deplorable; but should you lose them all, you are not hopelessly stranded if you have kept a good conscience; on the other hand, if you part company with this one thing, though by so doing you keep all these, you have made a poor bargain, and have left yourself exposed to elements that will work your ultimate ruin."

News and Miscellany

Notes and clippings from the daily and weekly press

— Admiral W. S. Schley was stricken with apoplexy while walking the streets of New York City, October 2, and died immediately. His life affords a long and honorable record of military and naval achievements.

— The worst storm for several decades raged on the North Sea October 3. A large number of vessels were wrecked. On the Belgian coast two hundred forty lives are known to have been lost. It is believed that a much larger number have been drowned.

— Spirited negotiations have been carried on between France and Germany for some time over the commercial relations of the two countries, particularly with respect to Morocco. At one time the discussion reached such a stage that it was feared by many that unpleasant relations between the two countries would ensue. Diplomacy, however, has succeeded in accomplishing its appointed task, and a settled agreement is about to be reached between the two countries.

— Relations between Italy and Turkey during the last few days have reached a critical stage. Italian gunboats have made a demonstration against the Tripolitan coast, and it is believed at this writing that they have taken military possession of Tripoli. In consequence of the strict censorship of despatches, the exact situation of affairs is not clearly known. The Porte has appealed to the powers for relief, but intimates that if they do not use their good offices in inducing Italy to retire from her position, Turkey will assume the defensive, and begin active operations. The situation is being watched with keen interest by the European courts.

— September 30 a large dam belonging to a paper company, one and one-half miles from Austin, Pa., burst. Nearly 500,000,000 gallons of water rushed down the valley in a wall ten feet high, breaking every structure in its path. Austin, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, was practically swept out of existence. Other towns in the pathway of the water were likewise swept away, or greatly damaged. Warning given the people through the telephones, by the blowing of whistles, and in other ways, enabled the large majority to flee to the hills and other places of safety. From 150 to 200 persons were drowned. Millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed. This will rank among the prominent flood fatalities during recent years. In the year 1910 a flood at Cologne, Germany, June 13, resulted in the loss of life to 150 persons. One at Budapest, Hungary, August 16, brought death to 300. In a flood at Tokio, Japan, August 14, 385 were drowned. In a flood at Victoria, British Columbia, September 3, 1,000 were drowned. These fatalities, however, do not compare with the Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31, 1889, when 2,200 persons lost their lives, nor to the terrible tidal wave which inundated Galveston, Tex., Sept. 8, 1900, when 6,000 persons were sent to a watery grave.

— Apartment-house life is extending rapidly in New York City. Gigantic buildings, ten or twelve stories in height, are crowding out the single dwellings on many of the finest streets and avenues. The record figure for apartments was reached a few days ago when a millionaire leased one on the tenth story of a new fire-proof sky-scraper on Fifth Avenue, consisting of twenty-two rooms and eight bath-rooms, at \$25,000 a year. Two other apartments on the fourth and tenth stories were leased at \$20,000 each.

— The Post-office Savings-bank, the most popular bank in Great Britain, has just celebrated its jubilee. It began in 1861 with 301 offices, and now has 15,000. The idea of the bank seems to have originated with a Huddersfield banker named Sikes, who wrote in 1859 to Mr. Gladstone, then chancellor of the exchequer, urging him "to bring the savings-bank within less than an hour's walk of the fireside of every working-man in the kingdom." And that his legislation fulfilled this injunction was one of the things of which Mr. Gladstone was proudest.

— Sunday, October 1, Francisco I. Madero was elected president of the Mexican republic. While much apathy existed on the part of many of the people, so that only a small vote was returned, President Madero was clearly the choice of his countrymen. He has promised many reforms in government administration, and it is believed that he takes his high office with an honest desire and an earnest determination to work for the advantage of his people and country. It is believed since this election that conditions throughout the republic will become settled.

— President Taft is making a 13,000-mile journey, covering the majority of the States in the Union. He is delivering speeches on vital national questions at many of the important places en route. His genial good nature makes for him friends wherever he goes, even among those who are opposed to his policies. At a banquet tendered him in Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Bryan sat by his side, and paid him a glowing compliment as the head of the nation. President Taft replied, expressing his hearty appreciation of the compliment given him, particularly by one of an opposing party.

— The most recent despatches from Cheng-tu, China, announce that the foreigners who remained in the city have not been molested, and are being civilly treated by the authorities. Food is again entering the city, and the shops are reopening. A cablegram from the British consul says: "There has been no fighting within the city since September 7, but there have been several engagements outside the walls, the insurgents losing considerably and loyal troops inconspicuously." Despatches to the French and German legations from Cheng-tu dated, respectively, September 10 and September 11, indicate that the commander of the troops in the capital of Szechuen attempted to conciliate the besieging forces by promising not to decapitate the leaders of the antirailway movement, and by offering to indemnify the families of the insurgents who had been killed. The antirailway loan movement seems to be taking on an increasingly revolutionary character throughout the country.

and the government is concerned over the recent meeting of antiloan agitators at Hongkong. At this meeting it was resolved to organize the opposition in the provinces of Hu-peh, Hunan, Kwangtung, and Szechuen. In Peking the palaces and the residences of the officials are protected by extra guards.

— Coat- and cloak-room concessions in the large New York hotels and restaurants are a source of almost princely revenue. In a recent suit in the Supreme Court, it came out in the evidence that one holder of a hat-checking concession in a well-known hotel was paying \$1,750 yearly for it and \$1,500 rental besides, and was clearing a handsome profit, until some one, as he alleges, offered the hotel \$6,000 yearly for the same privilege. It was shown that there were many such concessions for which sums varying from \$6,000 to \$8,000 were paid.

— The office of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department is daily turning out work in the way of plans and estimates, the effect of which is being felt all over the country. At present there are 190 buildings in the course of construction under the supervision of the Treasury Department. The supervising architect's office has charge of the designing and construction of all the post-offices and custom-houses in the United States and insular possessions. James Knox Taylor is the supervising architect.

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Camp-Meeting

SOUTHWESTERN UNION CONFERENCE
South Texas, San Antonio, Oct. 26 to Nov. 5

The Watchman

The Present Truth Evangelizer

THE October *Watchman* struck a vital chord, for again we exhausted our edition. It is truly phenomenal the way the Lord is blessing in the circulation of this excellent magazine.

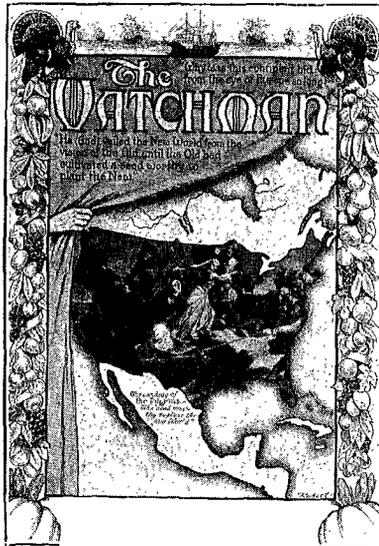
In the November number we think we have surpassed all previous efforts, and our cover design is the finest we have yet secured. It is printed in four colors, and is certainly a beauty. It is a most striking picture of the hand of Providence in the history of the United States.

We want every one to read our leading editorial, "Was Our Nation Established by Divine Providence?" Is it not strange that nearly 5,500 years elapsed since the beginning of time before the western hemisphere was discovered, during which time four powerful universal monarchies rose and fell? When the Old World was exhausted by almost ceaseless conflict, God prepared virgin soil for the growth and development of heaven-born principles long trampled in the dust by the legions of Europe. From it the United States sprang forth, and took her place among the nations as an example of what God-given freedom and equality can accomplish when nourished in soil wet with the dew of Heaven's blessing. Read how the United States, the most favored of governments, must have been established by Providence for a definite purpose.

Another editorial, "The Hand of God in History," is an excellent review of evidences indicating divine direction in the affairs of men. Have the wheels of time, grinding out the centuries, turned in vain? When universal empire held sway, defended by the imperial

army of Rome, Christendom dreamed of nothing but despotism. How different to-day! World dominion after a supreme struggle has given way, and several kingdoms now occupy the throne of the Cæsars, maintaining universal peace by their jealous fear of one another. Truly the hand of God is visible in history, and the handwriting on the wall is plainly legible when viewed from a Bible standpoint. This article is interesting and instructive because it views history and its Maker in the light of the prophetic word.

Those interested in the causes of the unrest prevailing to-day should read Clarence Santee's excellent article entitled "A Prophecy of the Last Days." Every one knows that more wealth is being amassed to-day than in the palmiest days of Babylon's splendor. Labor conditions are strained and perplexing. The unsettled world presents a picture to-day, a counterpart of which can not be found in all history. This article shows that remark-



FACSIMILE OF FIRST COVER PAGE

able prophecies are being fulfilled right before us, and that present-day labor troubles are one of the many signs that the end hastens on apace. An article of real value!

"The Home of the Saved," by Wm. M. Crothers, is an excellent review of a perplexing question. Plain, simple Bible statements make this article an intelligent exposition of the theme selected.

These are four of our leading articles, and do not represent the magazine fully. Secure a copy, and read many other interesting things prepared for our readers.

Rates in quantities: Up to 40 copies, 5 cents a copy; over that number, 4 cents. Order to-day through your tract society.

SOUTHERN PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

Publications Wanted

THE following-named persons desire late, clean copies of our publications sent postpaid:—

A. C. Allen, Portage, Wis.

R. I. Keate, Fort Payne, Ala.

Mrs. Mary Gray, Eufaula, Okla.

Miss H. Norcross, Fort Collins, Colo.

Mrs. Etta Burk, Eufaula, Okla., desires copies of old Bibles and hymn-books for missionary work.

Mrs. Lizzie Symons, Sterling, Mich., *Watchman*, *Liberty*, *Life Boat*, *Temperance Instructor*, and temperance tracts.

James Harvey, 1373 Grove St., Oakland, Cal. This brother does not wish copies of the *Missionary* number of the *REVIEW*.

Mr. H. B. Taylor, Box 440, Van Buren, Ark., *Watchman*, *Life and Health*, *Youth's Instructor*, *Signs of the Times*, *Liberty*, and *Life Boat*.

Change of Address

W. L. KILLEN gives notice of change of address from High Point, N. C., to Boise, Idaho.

ELDER W. A. T. MILLER gives notice of change of address from Box 64, Alamogordo, N. M., to Box 286, Albuquerque, N. M.

Paradise Valley Sanitarium Training-School for Missionary Nurses

OUR next class will begin work the first Monday in November. We need eight or ten more applicants to fill the class. Let only those apply who wish to prepare for a place in the Master's service. We have an efficient corps of teachers, and a delightful climate, both summer and winter. Write for application blanks to Mrs. Winifred Frederick Lindsay, National City, Cal.

International Publishing Association

THE eighth annual meeting of the membership of the International Publishing Association will be held at College View, Neb., beginning Oct. 13, 1911, at 10 A. M., for the election of a board of trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

The members of this association consist of the executive committees of the General Conference, the Central Union Conference, the Northern Union Conference, and the Southwestern Union Conference, the board of trustees and counselors of the International Publishing Association, and the editors of the foreign periodicals published by the International Publishing Association. A large representation of the membership is desired at this meeting. F. F. BYINGTON, *Secretary*.

Business Notices

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

No advertisements of "agents wanted," or "partners wanted," and no "promotion" nor "colonization" enterprises, will be printed in this column. 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. The fact that one is a subscriber does not necessarily make him "known" to the managers, nor constitute sufficient 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 two dollars 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 five cents.

No discount for several insertions.

FOR SALE.—Well-equipped treatment-rooms. Doing good business, and in the midst of twenty good hotels. Good transient trade. \$1,000 investment. If sold at once will take \$850, half cash, balance on time. F. C. Metcalf, 1754 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

LIBERAL OFFER.—Highly refined Cooking Oil, guaranteed pure and wholesome. 1 gallon, 90 cents; 5-gallon can, \$3.60; 10 gallons, \$7; ½ bbl. (32 gallons), 60 cents gallon; 1 bbl. (54 gallons), 58 cents gallon. Purity Cooking Oil Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—Sanitarium Cooking Oil, pure, healthful, odorless; keeps indefinitely; 8 1-gallon cans, \$7; 5-gallon can, \$4.10; 2 5-gallon cans, \$8; ½ barrel, 72 cents per gallon; barrel, 70 cents per gallon. Address Sanitarium Cooking Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.

FARM FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine acres near Greensboro, N. C.; good house and other buildings; abundance of excellent water; plenty of wood; on good public road; healthful climate. A good missionary field for our people. For particulars, address M. H. Brown, Greensboro, N. C.

MALE NURSES WANTED.—Desire to correspond with graduate male nurses, with permanent employment in view. New England Sanitarium, Melrose, Mass.

ENGINEER WANTED.—Second assistant engineer wanted at once, who can secure Massachusetts license. Single man preferred. Steady work for the right party. New England Sanitarium, Melrose, Mass.

WANTED.—Permanent work with Adventists where I can learn to be a first-class cook or baker. Can do plain cooking. Age, 21 years. Please state particulars. Would go anywhere, and would begin now or later. Albert Birds-eye, R. F. D. 1, Curtis, Okla.

FOR SALE.—A well-improved 20-acre ranch, 20 miles from Los Angeles, one mile from electric line. An abundance of water from 12-inch artesian well distributed by underground cement-pipe line. Write for detailed description. \$8,500. Box 200, Artesia, Colo.

ELEGANT imported gelatine Scripture Cards—new on market. Handsomely illustrated hymns, greetings, birthdays. Assorted, post-paid: 10, 10 cents; 100, 99 cents. Beautiful, lithographed Bible mottoes (12 x 16). Sample, 6 cents; dozen, 65 cents; 100, \$3.75, post-paid. Stamps refused. Waterbury Specialty Co., Brandon, Wis.

Obituaries

PENGALLY.—Winfield Calvin Pengally was born in Newark, N. J., Sept. 1, 1908, and died from poisoning by matches, at Sebeka, Minn., Sept. 10, 1911, where the parents were visiting. The child was loved by all who knew him, and he will be greatly missed by his parents. The funeral was conducted by the writer, who used 2 Kings 4:26 as the text.

ANDREW MEAD.

DAVIS.—John Herbert, son of Brother and Sister J. E. Davis, aged 2 years, 4 months, and 2 days, was accidentally shot and instantly killed while playing with a gun, Sept. 3, 1911, at the home of his parents, ten miles north of Liberal, Kan. His death brought sadness to the hearts of those who loved him, but the promise is given, "They shall come again from the land of the enemy." Words of comfort were spoken by Brother Troy Deloy, from Rom. 5:12.

Mrs. H. L. SPECHT.

PALIN.—Lucinda Dawson was born in Troy, Oakland Co., Mich., Dec. 28, 1832, and died at the home of her brother, B. P. Palin, in Hampton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1911. She accepted present truth in Tyrone, Mich., in 1852, under the labors of Elder M. E. Cornell. About the year 1888 she was married to Thomas Palin. They moved to Kansas, where they remained till his death, in 1906. After that time she made her home with her brother. She was a sufferer for many years, but ever manifested Christian fortitude and patience.

B. P. PALIN.

HOPKINS.—Lula Cromley Hopkins was born in Mulvane, Kan., May 30, 1878, and departed this life at Madison, Wis., Aug. 13, 1911. Early in life she became a Christian, and at the age of nineteen joined the Seventh-day Adventist Church, of which she was a devoted member till the time of her death. In the spring of 1898 she entered the Battle Creek Sanitarium Training-school for Nurses and was graduated therefrom in June, 1901. June 4, 1901, she was united in marriage to Dr. John W. Hopkins, later medical superintendent of the Madison (Wis.) Sanitarium. Sister Hopkins died as she had lived, a consistent, devoted Christian. During her last moments she spoke of the speedy return of the Saviour, and the glorious reunion with her family. She leaves to mourn her early decease, husband, daughter, father, three sisters, and two brothers. Funeral services were conducted by the writer. Interment was made in Oak Hill Cemetery, Battle Creek, Mich., beside their little son.

LYCURGUS MCCOY.

ANDERSON.—Truman A. Anderson died Sept. 8, 1911, aged 24 years, 9 months, and 9 days, in Eugene, Ore., at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Anderson. Truman was born in Ringgold County, Iowa, and moved with his parents to California, thence to Oregon. He bore his sickness patiently, and often asked that God's Word be read to him. He leaves a father, mother, and one sister to mourn their loss. Funeral services were conducted by the writer, assisted by Elder J. M. Comer.

G. E. LANGDON.

GOODRICH.—Helen Goodrich, only daughter of Mrs. L. Goodrich, of Minneapolis, Minn., died in Mount Hope, Wis., Sept. 15, 1911, at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Glaskin. Sister Goodrich received word of the illness of her child, and hastened to her, but arrived too late for Helen to recognize her mother. Helen was born Aug. 13, 1903. She loved the Sabbath-school. She was bright and intelligent, the joy of her friends, and will be greatly missed. The writer endeavored to point the large audience assembled at the Methodist church to the home coming in the near future, using Jer. 31:15-17 as a basis for his remarks.

W. W. STEBBINS.

ESTABROOK.—Henry P. Estabrook died in Madison, Wis., Sept. 16, 1911, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Geo. Grieve. He was born March 6, 1829, at Constable, N. Y., and came to Wisconsin in 1850, teaching school for a time at Cottage Grove, and later settling on a farm in Columbia County. He married Miss Calista Webb in 1859, who died but a few months before his death. Brother Estabrook was a man of noble principles, and was loved by all. About thirty years ago he embraced the truth, and was a member of the Madison church at the time of his death. He lived, and now sleeps, in the blessed hope. He leaves three sisters and one daughter to mourn their loss.

W. W. STEBBINS.

STRAWN.—Mariam Elenore Hughes was born near Monroe, Jasper Co., Iowa, March 27, 1860, and died in Amarillo, Tex., Sept. 12, 1911. She was united in marriage to C. B. Strawn, Sept. 28, 1880. To this union were born nine children, five boys and four girls, all of whom were with her at the time of her death. The father and children mourn the loss of a loving, faithful wife and mother. She was converted at an early age, and was baptized, having been reared in the knowledge of the third angel's message. She united with the Seventh-day Adventist church at Eureka, Iowa, in 1907. At the time of her death she was a member of the Amarillo church. Words of comfort were spoken by O. K. Kiker, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from 1 Thess. 4:13. Her last words to the family were from this same verse.

A. E. STRAWN.

NEAL.—Mahlon W. Neal was born near Jamesborough, Ind., June 16, 1839, where he lived until he reached manhood. From there he moved to Iowa, where he was married to Mary Boazon, March 11, 1861. To this union were born seven children, five of whom are still living,—three boys and two girls. His wife died in 1873, and about three years later he was married to Emma Cromer, who survives him. He gave his heart to the Lord when a young man. A few years later he heard and accepted the third angel's message, uniting with the Seventh-day Adventist Church about fifty years ago. For about twenty-five years Brother Neal faithfully labored in the Kansas Conference as a colporteur and field missionary. For the past few years he was detained at home, caring for his invalid wife. Eighteen months ago he moved to Colorado, fifteen miles north of Fort Morgan, that he might be near his son. Here it was that he quietly fell asleep May 18, 1911. General debility was the cause of his death. Of him it can be said, "His works do follow him." Funeral services were conducted by the writer on Sabbath, May 20. The deceased was interred at the Fort Morgan cemetery, there to await our Lord's return.

ROY E. HAY.

NETHERY.—Lowell Jay Andrew Nethery was born at Sheridan, Wyo., Oct. 12, 1908, and died at Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 9, 1911, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 27 days. The cause of his death was cholera infantum, which was acute from the first. He was sick only five days. All that loving hands could do was done to save his life. He was a most affectionate child. He leaves parents, a sister, and many other relatives to mourn their loss. His mother will be remembered as Ida Nelson, daughter of the late Elder N. P. Nelson. Words of comfort and hope were spoken by the writer to a large audience.

ANDREW NELSON.

THORN.—Ione Ostrander Thorn was born in Tuscola County, Michigan, June 21, 1877, and died in Flint, Mich. Sept. 1, 1911, of peritonitis. She was taken ill suddenly Sunday evening, and died Friday noon. Her sufferings during these five days were intense. All that human skill could do was done for her, but to no avail. She gave the brightest evidence of her acceptance with God, and this is the silver lining to the dark cloud that has settled down upon us all. Her husband, father and mother, and sister, with her family, were by her bedside almost constantly, and we cherish as a sacred legacy her last counsel and expressions of love and of faith and confidence in God. It was her wish that no funeral be held over her. She requested her father to offer prayer, and then to lay her away until Jesus comes. This request was carried out, and she now sleeps in Forest Lawn Cemetery.

WM. OSTRANDER.

COUNSELMAN.—Edward Munn Counselman was born in Baltimore, Md., thirty years ago the ninth of last December. When but a child of five, his father died, leaving his mother to care for him and his sister of six and a half years. Their mother, having accepted the Seventh-day Adventist faith, moved to Battle Creek, Mich., filling the position of preceptress in the Battle Creek College, where Mr. Counselman was educated. His career has been that of a successful business man. In 1904 he was united in marriage with Miss Helen Turner, of Windsor Mills, and to them were born two children, a son and a daughter. His last illness was endured with a patient fortitude that impressed his nurses in the Warren City Hospital, where his short but earnest life came to its close. He had the privilege of having his dear ones near him, except his sister in California. His loved ones, while broken-hearted, sorrow not "as those which have no hope" beyond. He gave them the blessed assurance that his dying trust was in Jesus, the Author and Finisher of his faith.

Mrs. E. M. COUNSELMAN.

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

Devoted to the Proclamation of "the Faith which was once delivered unto the Saints"

ISSUED EACH THURSDAY BY THE
Review & Herald Publishing Association

General Church Paper of the Seventh-day Adventists

Terms: In Advance

One Year.....\$1.75 Six Months.....90
Three Months.....50

No extra postage is charged to countries within the Universal Postal Union.

Make all Post-office Money-orders payable at the WASHINGTON, D. C., post-office (near Takoma Park Station). Address all communications, and make all Drafts and Express Money-orders payable to

REVIEW AND HERALD

Takoma Park Station - Washington, D. C.

[Entered as second-class matter, August 14, 1903, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.]



WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 12, 1911

CONTENTS

General Articles

Entering and Occupying, *J. N. Anderson* 3
 A Godly Example in the Home, *Mrs. E. G. White* 3
 Prevailing Prayer, *Geo. O. States* 4
 The Two-Horned Beast of Revelation 13, *C. E. Holmes* 5
 Our Literature, *Isadore L. Green, M. D.* 6
 Kindness to the Erring, *Eliza H. Morton* 6

Editorial

The Test of Character — A Noteworthy Prediction — Some Things the \$300,000 Fund Is Doing in India — The Catholic Convention at Columbus — Walk in the Light — Statement of the \$300,000 Fund 7-11

The World-Wide Field 12, 13
 Home and Health 13, 14
 The Field Work 15-19
 Christian Education 19
 Gospel Workers' Department 20
 Medical Missionary Department 20, 21
 News and Miscellany 21, 22
 Miscellaneous 22, 23

PLANNING to sail for Brazil in a few weeks, Elder H. Meyer and wife are taking some special work at the Washington Sanitarium, better to fit themselves for their future work.

AFTER spending several months at home on a furlough from West Africa to regain his health, Prof. T. M. French is making some further preparation for his work at the Foreign Mission Seminary.

BROTHER M. D. WOOD and wife, who have spent seventeen years as missionaries in India, and who have recently accepted the Seventh-day Adventist faith, have enrolled as students at the Foreign Mission Seminary.

LABORING in the Bahamas since the last General Conference, Elder W. A. Sweany now writes that they are looking for a place to erect a church building. Two have recently taken their stand for the truth. One of these is a barber, and closes his shop on the Sabbath. He is barber to the bishop, going to his house to do his work. Declining his call on the Sabbath has brought the Sabbath truth to the attention of this church dignitary in a very forceful manner. Altogether, there are now three stores, or shops, in different parts of Nassau that are closed on the Sabbath, their owners having embraced the third angel's message.

THE work at the Emmanuel Mission (Africa) is onward. The stonework on the mission house is nearly completed, and work begun on the schoolhouse. The mission site has been enlarged one and one-half acres through the liberality of Chief Jonathan.

ON a recent Sabbath, Brother A. N. Allen baptized two sisters away back in the uplands of Peru, fourteen thousand feet above the sea, in the hot springs of the Yauli. During this year, up to August 30, forty-one converts have gone forward in baptism in this mission field.

THE work of examining the election returns in Maine is slowly proceeding. The time for receiving corrections will not expire till October 9. It is claimed that corrections will be made in the returns of several towns which may materially alter the result. The prohibitionists do not by any means give up the fight, nor consider it hopeless. They believe that the final hearing on the canvass will give them the State by a small majority.

A NIGHT message from the Pacific Press tells us that up to October 6, 194,000 copies of the Harvest Ingathering *Signs* had been mailed out to the field in filling orders. Also, the best part of the telegram was that the wife of one of the elders in the San Francisco church could not wait until October 30, the time set to begin work among the people, but had used five of the sample papers sent out to the elders by the State secretary, and collected for missions with them \$17.40. This is the first fruit, so far as we know, of our coming ingathering for the needy fields, and surely it foreshadows a bountiful harvest.

A SECRETARY, in writing the Pacific Press regarding the Harvest Ingathering *Signs*, says: "The people are taking hold of this work with more interest this year than at any time previous. Some predicted that we would not have the interest this year on account of the drought, but it seems to work the opposite way." This interest apparently is general, as indicated by the way the orders are being sent in. Last year, up to September 30, 31,624 orders had been received for the Missions number of the REVIEW; this year, up to September 27, 114,719 orders have been sent in for the Harvest Ingathering *Signs*. This is a good indication that when the campaign begins, the thirtieth of this month, our brethren and sisters throughout the field will be prepared to enter upon the work of soliciting funds for missions in an enthusiastic manner.

FOR only about 3,000 English-speaking people in Japan, it is said there are eight papers published in English, with an additional number of papers in which there are one or two columns in English. This is an indication that there is a strong sentiment in favor of acquiring the English language on the part of the Japanese in their own country.

WRITING from England, Brother Joel C. Rogers says the manuscript for a new book in the Manganja language is about ready. He fortunately secured the assistance of Dr. Hetherwick, of the Blantyre Mission, who is also on furlough, to go over the manuscript, making any grammatical corrections necessary. Dr. Hetherwick is considered authority on the Central African dialects, which will insure the best translation possible for the book Brother Rogers is bringing out for the people in East Central Africa. He is also getting out Bible lessons for daily use by the native teachers, in the schools of his mission. Our missionaries on furlough, by the way, are usually very busy people. The great need of the "regions beyond" inspires in them a "mind to work;" and work they do, even though on a leave of absence from their fields, seeking recuperation.

Temperance Issue in Maine

THE readers of the REVIEW have been deeply interested in the temperance campaign in Maine, and many have helped to win the victory on the side of temperance by giving of their means to assist in procuring copies of the Temperance *Instructor*, over two thousand dollars' worth of which was faithfully distributed in that State before the election on September 11; and it is generally acknowledged that the fact that there was even a small majority in favor of prohibition was the result of the work done by our people.

Some of our brethren who intended to help in this good work have not as yet given anything. There is over four hundred dollars still due on the papers used in the campaign. We trust that all who wish to have part in this good work will send their donations to D. W. Reavis, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C. Much good has been done with the papers, a victory won; and shall we not show our thankfulness by promptly paying for them?

If there should be more money sent in than needed to pay for the papers, it will be used to pay for literature we are distributing while following up the interest in Portland, Maine.

S. N. HASKELL.