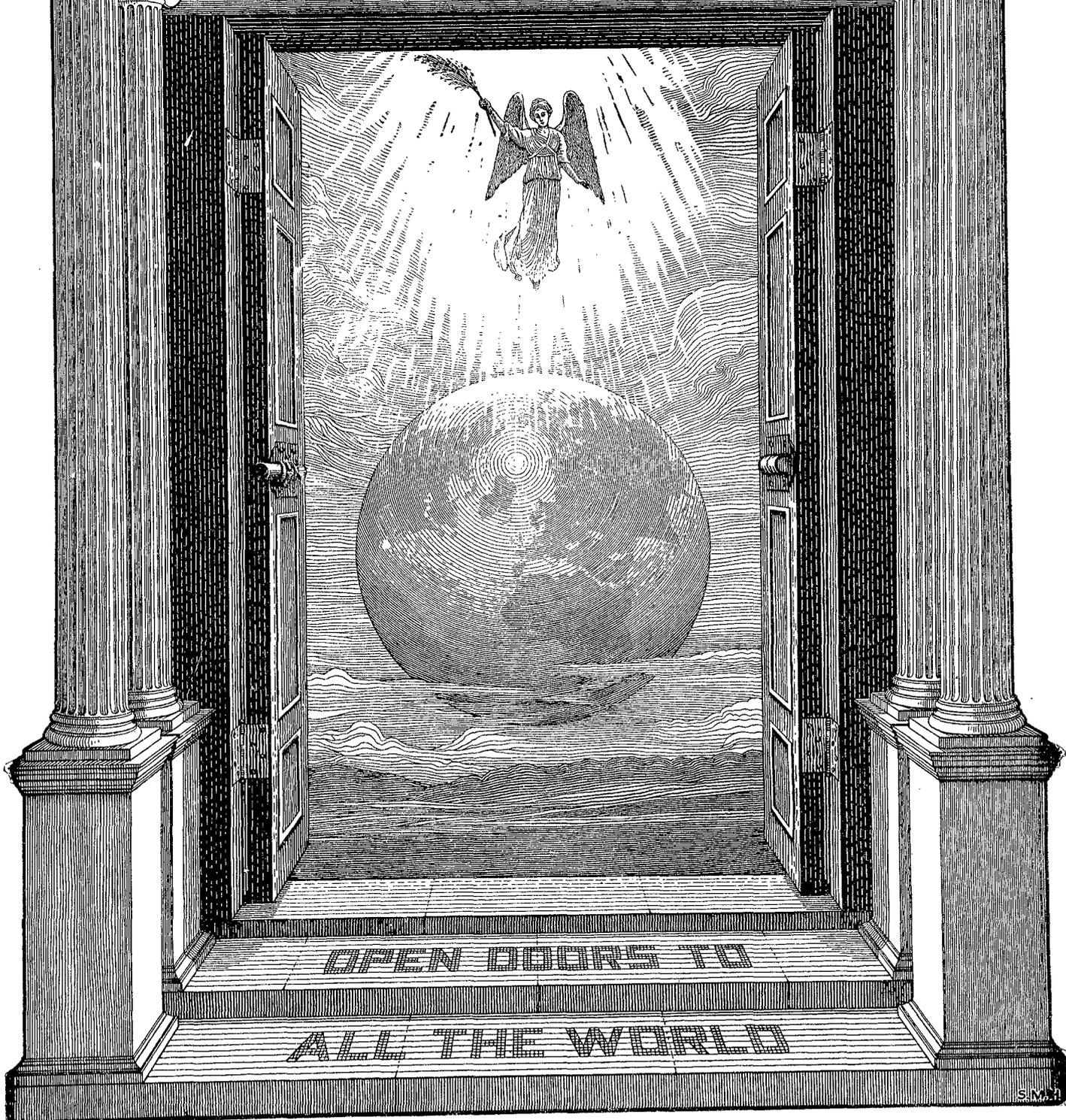


THE ADVENT SABBATH
REVIEW AND HERALD

THE
EVERLASTING GOSPEL



THE WORK AND THE WORKERS

THE supply of the "Mayflower" and "Statue of Liberty" issues of *Liberty* is exhausted. All subscriptions must now be started with the "Lincoln" number.

A SUPERB three-color harvest scene appears on the October *Life and Health* cover. One can almost hear the rustle of the cornstalks as they are being loaded.

PRESIDENT MENOCAI was one of Cuba's "leading men" to whom two sample copies of *Liberty* were sent through the courtesy of the executive committee of our Cuban Mission. See note on page 2 of REVIEW for August 20.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the standard historian of America, says that "Lincoln took to heart the eternal truths of liberty, obeyed them as the commands of Providence, and accepted the human race as the judge of his fidelity." See "Lincoln on Liberty" in the current number of *Liberty*, now ready.

ASK for the October or "School," "Child Welfare," "Anti-War," "Medical Missionary," "Healthful Cookery," and "Questions and Answers" number of *Life and Health*. Filled with instructive cartoons and illustrations. To sell it, just name over these six special features. Send \$2.00 for 50 or \$1.00 for 20 copies today.

A PROMINENT business man on Broadway, New York City, writes: "Inclosed herewith find my check to your order for the sum of \$6.00, for which please enter 10 yearly subscriptions to your *Protestant Magazine*. Kindly let us know what number you start these subscriptions with." We can no longer begin subscriptions with the August number, the supply being entirely exhausted.

"I AM a locomotive engineer," writes a man from Garretson, S. Dak., "and a reader of your *Protestant Magazine*. I like its style. Find \$3.00 inclosed for the following five yearly subscriptions. These names belong to railroad men who have been interested by a sample magazine given them. Others, I believe, would subscribe if I could get time to see them." This same amount also pays for ten half-year subscriptions.

JOHN HAY, Lincoln's private secretary, and, later, America's great Secretary of State, estimates thus the depth of Lincoln's character: "As, in spite of some rudeness, republicanism is the sole hope of a sick world, so Lincoln, with all his foibles, is the greatest character since Christ." Don't fail to read the "Lincoln," "Armageddon," and "Church and State" number of *Liberty*, just off the press. Sample copy, 10 cents. One year, 35 cents.

REV. HERMAN HALLERBERG, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Arlington, Nebr., writes: "Inclosed please find draft for \$10.80, subscribed by the following eighteen pastors, who herewith order your *Protestant Magazine* through me. Will send in a number of renewals later on. With best wishes for the cause." We are very grateful for the practical interest taken by so many staunch Protestant pastors in extending the influence of this fearless yet dignified magazine. To 10 addresses for six months, only \$3.00.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Lincoln's political enemy and rival, said: "Lincoln is the honestest man I ever knew." Read what the "great commoner" said about civil and religious liberty. See current "Liberty."

THE 20th Century Quarterly for September, 1914, the official organ of the International Reform Bureau, gives as one of its "seven great undertakings" a "movement to introduce 'American Sabbath' and

SOME of the articles and other features that appear in the "Lincoln," "Armageddon," and "Church and State" number of *Liberty*: "Lincoln on Liberty," "Is This Armageddon?" "Story of the Star-Spangled Banner Anthem," "President Nicholas Murray Butler on Dangers Threatening American Liberties," "The American Constitution," "The Practical Working of State Religion," "Prohibition

REPUBLICA DE CUBA
PRESIDENCIA

Havana, Cuba, September 3rd, 1914.

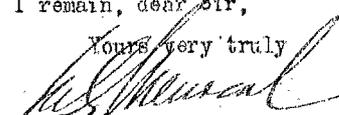
Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 24th ultimo, and in compliance with your request to express my views on civil and religious freedom, I wish to state the following:

Religious liberty is the true basis of civil and political liberty and the best guarantee of peace and prosperity of the nations. Where conscience is not free; where mankind cannot freely worship the Supreme Creator in accordance with the credence they profess, it is impossible to enjoy personal freedom, nor freedom of the home nor of patrimony. The *Liberty Magazine*, devoted to the defense of these essential principles of civilization has my most heartfelt sympathies.

With the assurance of my most distinguished consideration, I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly


President of the Republic of Cuba.

Mr. C. S. Longacre,
Editor The Liberty Magazine,
Washington, D. C.

What the President of the Republic of Cuba Thinks of "Liberty"

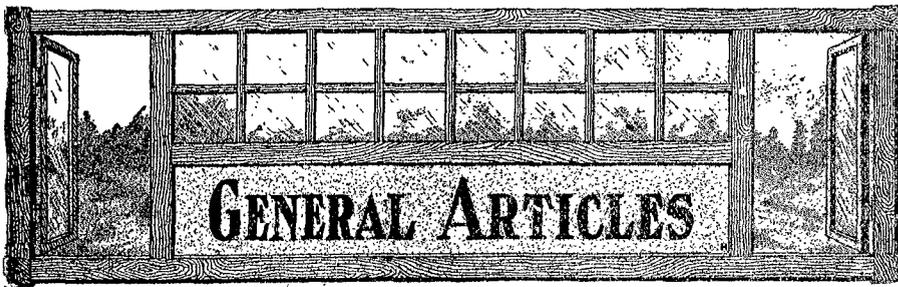
These words of President Menocal ring true. Other presidents and people of influence should have the privilege of reading *Liberty* and studying the noble religious liberty principles it advocates. "I will also give thee for a light . . . that thou mayest be my salvation unto the end of the earth. . . . King shall see and arise." Isa. 49: 6, 7. Let the light shine into the hearts of kings, queens, princes, presidents, chancellors, ambassadors, legislators, governors, generals, admirals, mayors, councilmen, educators, authors, teachers, clergymen, financiers, physicians, attorneys, sheriffs, wardens, editors, captains of industry, and all other molders of public opinion. Become a *teacher* of the *teachers* of the people. Let *Liberty* be your silent textbook. For \$2.00 we will send this quarterly magazine to ten of these molders of public opinion for one year. Or \$1.00 will pay for five yearly subscriptions. Send the names if you have them; if not, ask us to supply them. There is no better number to start these subscriptions with than the "Lincoln," "Armageddon," and "Church and State" number, just off the press. Send \$2.00 for 50 or \$1.00 for 20 copies of this truly great number. Address your tract society. Do it now. This "Lincoln" number is going fast

other American institutions to Spanish and Personal Liberty," "California America and the Philippines, following up Panama Canal opening." A study of *Liberty* each quarter will help you to analyze and counteract these church-and-state-union movements. 35 cents a year. "California Struggle for Liberty Against Religious Zealots," "Sunday-Law Agitation in California," "Photo Reproduction of Letter From President of Cuba Approving of *Liberty*," etc. Sells everywhere.

The Advent HOLY BIBLE **REVIEW** **HERALD** And Sabbath

"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. 91 TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914 No. 39



Faultless Before His Presence

WORTHIE HARRIS HOLDEN

Faultless before His presence, I,
 For grievous sin condemned to die,
 In garments pure and white arrayed,
 Nor by His Majesty dismayed,
 Who all my ransom paid.

Faultless before his throne! O, now
 No tainted thought should mark my brow,
 No treasured sin defile his name
 Of priceless purity I claim,
 Nor act defraud his fame!

'Tis for my joy; his standard high
 I ne'er could reach, howe'er I try;
 So round my will he hastes to wreath
 His grace divine, and in me breathe
 A purpose to believe.

Faultless through Jesus' power and might,
 Spotless since he will purge me white,
 Cleansed in his healing found each day,
 Armed by his Word for every fray,
 To conquer all the way.

Portland, Oregon.

Unity of the Bible

L. L. CAVINESS

ONE of the remarkable characteristics of the collection of books comprised in our Bible is its unity. This does not always appear to the superficial reader.

"At first sight, and judged by an ordinary literary estimate, the Bible presents an appearance of being merely a large collection of heterogeneous writings. Historical records, ranging over many centuries, biographies, dialogues, anecdotes, catalogues of moral maxims, and accounts of social experiences, poetry, the most touchingly plaintive and the most buoyantly triumphant, predictions, exhortations, warnings, varying in style, in authorship, in date, in dialect, are thrown, as it seems, somewhat arbitrarily into a single volume. No stronger tie is supposed to have bound together materials so various and so ill-assorted than the interested or the too credulous industry of some clerical caste in a distant antiquity, or at best than

such uniformity in the general type of thought and feeling as may naturally be expected to characterize the literature of a nation or of a race. But beneath the differences of style, of language, and of method, which are undeniably prominent in the sacred books, and which appear so entirely to absorb the attention of a merely literary observer, a deeper insight will discover in Scripture such a manifest unity of drift and purpose, both moral and intellectual, as to imply the continuous action of a single mind. To this unity Scripture itself bears witness."—H. P. Liddon, "The Divinity of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1894, page 45.

When we consider the purpose of these writings, we find the cause of their unity:—

"It is primarily the record of God's manifestation of himself in history as winning and ruling men. Its unity is to be found in the unity of God's purpose. Or it may be said that its unity is to be found in its center, Jesus Christ. In him the Bible finds its unity. It is either the record of his life, the transcript of his revelation and its interpretation, or it is the promise and preparation of his life, illustrating how greatly men needed this revelation, and tracing the steps by which at last the crowning manifestation became possible. Each part of Scripture receives its place and function by its relation to Jesus Christ."—Marcus Dods, "The Bible, Its Origin and Nature," Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1905, page 27.

This underlying unity is one of the greatest proofs of the divine origin of the Bible. H. L. Hastings, the anti-infidel writer, has well expressed it:—

"Here is a book coming from all quarters, written by men of all classes, scattered through a period of fifteen hundred years; and yet this book is fitted together as a wondrous and harmonious whole. How was it done? 'Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.' One mind inspires the whole book, one voice speaks in it all, and it is the voice of God

speaking with resurrection power."—*"Will the Old Book Stand?"* page 20.

Let us study the divine Word more, that we may see the unity of God's voice, which has been speaking to man throughout the past ages, and that we may also know his purposes and plans for the future.

Takoma Park, D. C.

God's Time for Doing Things

A. T. ROBINSON

In the year 1844 the twenty-three hundred years of Daniel's prophecy ended. That was God's appointed time for the cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary, or "the hour of his judgment."

In 1844 the first angel's message, based upon the darkening of the sun and moon and the falling of the stars,— signs given by our Saviour of the end of the world,— had been proclaimed. At that time the eyes of the generation then living upon the earth were directed toward those events as signs of the end. Our Saviour said, "Verily I say unto you, This generation shall not pass, till all these things be fulfilled." Matt. 24: 34.

In 1844 the last of the series of the seven-trumpet angels sounded. The solemn announcement comes down to us through the seer of Patmos that "in the days of the voice of the seventh angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God [the gospel] should be finished." The sounding of each one of these seven-trumpet angels was the divine signal for the beginning of a series of events to occur in human history covering successive periods of time. The sounding of the seventh angel, in 1844, was the signal of a series of events beginning with the finishing of the gospel, and embracing the second coming of Christ, the first resurrection; the one thousand years' reign of the saints in heaven, the descent of the holy city, the second resurrection, the destruction of the wicked, the purifying of the earth, and its becoming the eternal home of the redeemed.

God's Work Always Done on Time

To Abraham, the promised father of the Israelitish nation, it was revealed that his seed would be sojourners and bondmen in the land of Egypt four hundred and thirty years, after which they were to return with great substance. When God's clock of time had ticked off four centuries, through the birth and life experiences of Moses we discern clearly the shaping of human events preparatory to the fulfillment of the promised returned. Notwithstanding all the

power and might of Pharaoh's proud empire that battled against the fulfillment of that promised return, we have the inspired record that the exodus of the Israelitish millions from Egypt took place on schedule time. "Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the selfsame day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the Lord went out from the land of Egypt." Ex. 12: 40, 41.

Later in the history of that people, through the mouth of Jeremiah, the Lord declared that they would serve the king of Babylon seventy years, and that "after seventy years be accomplished at Babylon I will visit you, and perform my good word toward you, in causing you to return to this place." Jer. 29:10. Six hundred and six years before the birth of Christ, Nebuchadnezzar took Israel to Babylon, and God's clock of time began ticking off the minutes, hours, days, months, years. And when the seventy years had been "accomplished," like a great impassable mountain between God's promise and its fulfillment, there had just come to the throne of the world's empire a mighty heathen king, whose every interest was served by holding the Israelites in continued servitude. He had come to the throne the very year that the seventy years expired, so he must either be used as the instrument for the accomplishment of the promised return from the Babylonian captivity, or be removed out of the way.

But we have another inspired and inspiring record showing that the way was open exactly on time so that every Jew in Cyrus's empire might hasten his steps toward his home city. "Now in the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, that the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah might be fulfilled, the Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing." Ezra 1:1. That wonderful decree, made by a heathen king against his own interests, provided that if a Jew anywhere in all his realm was too poor to return to Jerusalem, the governor of the province in which he lived should put his hand into the king's treasury, and supply him with a beast to ride upon, money for the journey, and also money with which to make offerings to his God when he reached his home city.

Let us refresh our minds with that beautiful incident in the life of Christ when he sent two of his disciples out into the country to bring a colt, upon which he rode in kingly pomp into Jerusalem, amid shouts and hosannas, and with the way strewn with palm branches and the garments of the people. Christ said in response to the desire of the Pharisees that he rebuke his disciples and the children on account of the noise they were making, "I tell you that, if these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out." Luke 19:40. Why would the stones cry out in such haste? O, centuries before that day, the Lord, by the mouth of his prophet, had uttered these words, which for five hundred years had been awaiting the time of fulfillment: "Rejoice

greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass." Zech. 9:9. If human lips had refused to shout at that time, God would have quickly given voice to inanimate nature.

When the time fixed in the councils of heaven for the accomplishment of God's work upon the earth arrives, the agencies for its accomplishment are on hand, and all the powers of earth and hell combined cannot hinder that work.

God's Work Always Begins Small

When the time drew near for the exodus movement, God chose as the human agent in its accomplishment a helpless infant, born under sentence of death, and through eighty years of miraculous deliverance and training, fitted him to be the leader in that great movement. The greatest of all religious movements in the annals of human history, that movement which has shaped the affairs and the destiny of nations and of the world, an event of such importance that we date from it every event in human history, before or since, began with the birth of a helpless infant. That infant, born in a stable and cradled in a manger, was so despised and hated of men that a few years later he was crucified between two thieves.

As surely as God's appointed time for the exodus movement came at the "end of the four hundred and thirty years," and the time for the return from the Babylonian captivity came at the close of the seventy years, so surely at the close of the twenty-three hundred years, in 1844, God's set time had come for the cleansing of the sanctuary, the beginning of the judgment, and the beginning of a movement designated by inspiration as the finishing of the gospel.

True to the prophetic foreview, in 1844 we behold the beginning of a movement, small and insignificant at first, but destined to increase in strength and power until the eternal destiny of the whole world hangs upon its acceptance or rejection.

As the storm-tossed mariner nearing the close of a voyage makes soundings and takes his reckonings, so let us ascertain our whereabouts in this closing movement. Seventy years ago, Oct. 22, 1844, the twenty-three hundred years ended, the hour of God's judgment came, the seventh trumpet sounded, the time for the finishing of the gospel came, and the message began to sound. That message has encircled the globe, and is rapidly finding its way to the dark corners of the earth.

Is it not about time to look for a mighty movement among this people to prepare to leave this old earth and go to meet our Lord in the air? We believe it is.

Boulder, Colo.

The Second Advent Movement — No. 10

J. N. LOUGHBOROUGH

"I TOOK the little book out of the angel's hand, and ate it up; and it was in my mouth sweet as honey: and as soon as I had eaten it, my belly was bitter." Rev.

10: 10. This figure illustrates the result to those receiving the *time* message of that chapter. The message proclaimed from the once sealed but now open book, was the close of prophetic time. They enjoyed the sweetness of the message until the time was up. Then, as represented in Whiting's translation, "When I had eaten it, in my second stomach it was picra." Picra is a preparation of alcohol, gum myrrh, and aloes.

This well illustrates the condition of those earnest believers who, on the twenty-third of October, found themselves not only still on earth, sadly disappointed, but subject to the taunting and ridicule of their opponents. Brother Whipple, of Vermont, a brother-in-law of Geo. I. Butler, told me of his experience on that morning. He and his family had earnestly believed the Lord would come on the tenth day, and had provided no food for another day. They had a little money left, but to go to the town and buy food was a trying thing to do, as he must go to those to whom he had bidden adieu for this world the day before. As he neared the provision store, he saw a young man of his acquaintance spring out from behind the building and stare at him, and then dodge back again. This he did three times. Finally, standing in front of Brother Whipple, he said: "Whipple, is that you? I thought you went up yesterday." Brother Whipple said: "The Lord gave me an immediate answer. I said to the young man in a solemn manner, 'John, if I had gone up yesterday, where do you suppose you would have gone?'" The young man never troubled him again.

The world around supposed, no doubt, as the masses did after Christ's crucifixion, that the believers would now renounce their faith, and join in scoffing at their supposed folly. They very soon learned, to their astonishment, that the love of the Lord's appearing was not easily eradicated from the affections of those who had truly consecrated themselves to God. As to the situation, we read, in the words of one who passed through the disappointment: "The peculiar, trying position of those who on the eleventh day of the seventh month found themselves in this world of trial and temptation, finds a fitting illustration in the case of Mary as she 'stood without the sepulcher weeping,' and when accosted by the angels with the question, 'Woman, why weepest thou?' said to them, 'Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him.'"

As the believers again diligently searched the Scriptures, they saw more fully why those waiting for the second advent were compared by Paul to the disappointed disciples of Christ. Each had been sadly disappointed in their expectations, and "made a gazingstock both by reproaches and afflictions." Heb. 10: 33-39. This the Adventists keenly felt when, if not said to their faces, they would hear from behind, "There he goes, one of the regular everyday go-upers." It needed patience; but there was the consolation, "Ye have done the will of God." Like Jeremiah, they could say, "Thy word was unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart. . . . I sat not in the assembly of the mockers, nor re-

joined: I sat alone because of thy hand." Jer. 15: 16, 17. To them came the word of the Lord by the prophet Habakkuk, "At the end it shall speak, and not lie." Hab. 2: 3. As they were at the end of the predicted time, the question was, "How does the vision speak?" Turning again to the discourse of Christ, they read, "They that were ready went in with him to the marriage." This could not be his coming to this earth, for "afterward" came the other virgins knocking, and he tells them to "watch," because they do not know the hour of his appearing.

Now came the question, "What and when is the marriage?" Turning to Luke, they read: "Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning; and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their lord, when he will return from the wedding; that when he cometh and knocketh, they may open unto him immediately." Luke 12: 35, 36. They said: "This shows that the wedding is just previous to Christ's coming. So the coming of the Bridegroom to the wedding takes place before his coming to the earth."

In Revelation they found that the New Jerusalem was "the bride, the Lamb's wife." Rev. 21: 9. As shown to the prophet Daniel, there was to be a time when "one like the Son of man" was to come to the "Ancient of days," the Father, to receive his kingdom. Dan. 7: 13, 14. They said: "In ancient times, when a province was conquered and the ruler came to his capital city to take possession, they had a marriage ceremony, uniting him to his capital and his kingdom. So Christ will be married to his kingdom." On the matter of the Lord's marrying the land, see Isa. 62: 4. They read also in Heb. 10: 19, 20, "Having therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest." So, by faith, we enter in with him to the marriage. Of this we read in "Great Controversy," edition of 1911, page 427, "These saw the truth concerning the sanctuary in heaven and the Saviour's change of ministration, and by faith they followed him in his work in the sanctuary above."

That they had moved in the order of the Lord in giving the messages is further confirmed by the Testimony: "The first and second angels' messages . . . were given at the right time, and accomplished the work which God designed to accomplish by them."—"Spirit of Prophecy," Vol. IV, page 254.

1. It was God's purpose that the world should be notified that the coming of Christ was "at the door."

2. It was his purpose that a people should be brought together untrammelled by church creeds, who could proclaim to the whole world his truth for these last days. So it was with the apostles. They could not give the gospel to all the world, bound by Jewish hatred of Gentiles. The situation was well expressed by Paul and Silas at Athens. They said to the Jews: "It was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you: but seeing ye put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles." Acts 13: 46. So the call to the marriage supper was first

made "to them that were bidden." Luke 14: 17. When they, the Sardis church, let go of what they had "received and heard," the Lord brought out the Philadelphia church, that his message might advance to its completion. Rev. 3: 1-11.

Lodi, Cal.



The New Relationship

G. S. HONEYWELL

"There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit." Rom. 8: 1.

CHRIST hath sought me, Christ hath loved me,

He is now my joy and pride;
For I know when storms assail me
I can in his bosom hide,
There to calmly, sweetly rest,
Sheltered safely on his breast.

Here his friendship I will cherish,
Dearer than all else to me;
For I know no soul can perish
Anchored in the crystal sea,
Now to enter into rest,
Born to favor as thy quest.

Pearly are the gates that enter
To the treasures of his love,
Typified by those which center
Round our palace home above,
Where the good and true may rest
In the haven of the blest.

Teach me how to bear my sorrows,
Teach me how to live and die;
Teach me how to pity others
Whose fair cheeks are seldom dry;
O, teach me how, that I may rest
With perfect faith upon thy breast!
Punta Gorda, Fla.



"Judge Not" — No. 8

A. E. PLACE

EACH denomination believes that its way is the right way, if not the only way. Every church member who truly believes in religion and is consistent believes that his own religion is the right one. Otherwise, to be consistent, he must seek for another. It is this consistency which leads individuals to change from one denomination to another. The people known as Seventh-day Adventists would doubtless seek for some other way if they should lose faith in their present position.

It must be right for denominations or individuals to preach or teach what they believe to be the truth, but every denomination should remember that right there its rights cease, and each church member should also bear this in mind. If we pass this point, we begin to judge and condemn, and that moment we begin to lose the power of God; and he who loses the power from above will soon seek for earthly power, which ever tends toward tribunals and the Inquisition.

I look back once more, with sadness, upon a portion of my ministerial career when I waxed earnest and loud, as I judged (perhaps I should say misjudged) Catholics, National Reformers, and, in fact, all denominations that did not have the truth as I had it. More than once have I said, and with spirit, too: "They know better.

Truth is not what they want. They want the right of way for their denominational car;" and to prove it I would show how they had warned all Seventh-day Adventists to "get off the track." I have lived to see, and I believe know, that this spirit but widens the breach and deepens the chasm between us and those to whom Jesus sends us with his message. It also brings weakness, leanness, and barrenness of soul. It separates us from God.

Our present need is not theory. We have that in abundance, and it is beautiful. But we do need in greater abundance the spirit of our message. We greatly need a Spirit-filled church. We need a Spirit-filled ministry. Paul expresses it in the words, "Christ in you, the hope of glory,"—Christ in us more abundantly, raising up the fallen, opening blind eyes, looking for and binding up broken hearts, and with tenderness preaching "the acceptable year of the Lord."

We need more ministers who are, in word and deportment, guides, not guideboards,—men who "abstain from all appearance of evil;" men who are not desirous of position or official power or of an opportunity to "take charge of the work;" but men who, forgetting themselves, yearn for souls for whom Christ gave his life.

I repeat, We may persuade men to accept a theory, but it takes the Spirit and power of Jesus Christ to bring men from darkness into light. One sanctified life is more powerful than volumes of theory or argument. An "ounce" of divine persuasion is worth more than a "pound" of judgment. Let us then with kindness and with love, freely and earnestly beseech men to be reconciled to God, and then leave the judging to God, whether they respond or not.

Jesus washed the feet of Judas, and passed him the sop at supper, yet all the time Jesus knew that Judas was a thief and would betray him. Jesus pitied the poor man, and wished to do everything in his power for him.

Jesus does not tell me your faults, neither does he tell you mine. Why are we so ready to tell the faults of others? Jesus is sending his Spirit to convince us of our sins, that we may allow him to take them all away before any one else finds them out. He will hide them behind his back, cast them "into the depths of the sea." O, how good God is! "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so."

"Blest Jesus, come and rule my heart,
And make me wholly thine,
That I may nevermore depart,
Nor grieve thy love divine."

San Jose, Cal.



An old colored woman was describing a young member of her church, as having "jes' nough 'ligion to make her miser'ble — too much to be happy at dances, an' too little to be happy in pra'r meetin'." Alas! the type is common—a troubled spirit that halts halfway, afraid to go back and unwilling to go forward. There is no peace in the borderland. The halfway Christian is a torment to himself and no benefit to others.—*Christian Endeavor World.*



VOL. 91

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 17, 1914

No. 39

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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 Great War

THE situation in Europe, already serious, is daily growing more ominous and portentous. Never in the history of the world has there been such an apparent disregard of the value of human life, and such appalling losses on the field of battle. Men are used as machines, and thousands are indifferently sacrificed provided some advantage may be obtained. Wanton cruelty is charged upon some of the contestants. As one reads of the wholesale and bloody destruction of thousands, of the burning and pillaging of cities, and of the maiming of their inhabitants, he is led almost to doubt that we live in the twentieth century, with its much-vaunted civilization and refinement. One imagines rather that he is set back two thousand years, and that the wars of the ancient barbarians are again being enacted. It is being demonstrated that human nature is the same in every age, and that man when left to himself or controlled by human passions and prejudices surrenders to the same spirit of revenge and mad excess.

Says the Washington *Herald* of September 3:—

Is There No Power to Stop It?

There can be no victory in the battles being fought in France and Germany but Death's. Armies may advance and retreat, capitals and even thrones may fall, but the Black Warrior stands triumphant alone. Civilization, what is left of it, well may pause today, its racial sympathies and prejudices paralyzed, as it contemplates the sickening, revolting, savage drama in mad enactment upon a blood-soaked stage. Such frightful blotting out of life and tearing of human flesh has never been witnessed under heaven. Millions of men are doing the work at the bidding of kings and emperors, who have quarreled, strutting God's earth with dead by the tens of thousands. The human mind fails utterly to measure the slaughter; a Niagara of blood is deluging Europe, blood of Belgian, Russian, Austrian, Frenchman, Englishman, German—human creatures, all. America, which was asking, Has Germany won? has France won? cares little today whether Paris falls or Berlin falls. It stands aghast, horrified at a world scourge no other generation has known.

Is there no power in all the universe to stop it? Is it too stupendous a task for

the United States and South America, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, all the nations not at war, to undertake? Must all Europe be widowed and orphaned?

Where it will all end only the great Ruler of the universe understands. It is for us, in trusting faith, to possess our souls in quietness, and to prepare in our own individual experiences for the events that are coming upon the earth. Earnestly, day by day, we should watch unto prayer, remembering particularly our brethren in bonds, praying God to work for their deliverance and beseeching him to stay the tide of war and hold in check the elements of strife.

Not content with enjoying in our own hearts the peace of Christ, we should put forth earnest labor for those who know him not. God calls men today to the salvation which is in Christ Jesus. That call is felt in the silent movings of the Spirit of God upon every heart; it is sounded in the preaching of the gospel; it is emphasized by flood and fire and famine, by earthquake and war and pestilence. God's judgments proclaim the message of Christ's coming. God is seeking to awaken the world. He is making, as it were, a last supreme effort of his grace to bring men to a knowledge of himself. Let us cooperate with him and with the heavenly agencies in this work of warning, of invitation, of salvation.

◆ ◆ ◆ Is This Armageddon?

What Is the Battle of Armageddon and Where Will It Be Fought?

"It came to pass, when Joram saw Jehu, that he said, Is it peace, Jehu?" But Joram found that it was not peace, and he sank down in his chariot with the arrow of Jehu in his heart. See 2 Kings 9: 22-24.

Good-intentioned men and women have formed peace societies and have sought to convince the world that the day of war was past; but myriads of earth's inhabitants are sinking down today, as did peace-seeking Joram, where the missiles of Jehu have smitten them. Some twenty million men with slaughter weapons in their hands, trampling out lives and homes, or mobil-

ized and waiting to enter the fray, are the mocking answer of the god of war to the assurances of the peace societies and the international Peace Palace at The Hague.

Though war is hated by humanity for the very hatred and murder-lust it has planted in the hearts of men, the divine Word declares in unequivocal language that this world will come to its end in a universal appeal to the reasonless arbitrariness of war. The anomalous feature of the situation lies in the fact that the protestations of peace and the assurances of peace are to be heard at the very time when this world is ready to be plunged into this cataclysm of universal war. Says the inspired apostle: "When they are saying, Peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh upon them, . . . and they shall in no wise escape." 1 Thess. 5: 3. It is the acme of deception that earth's inhabitants should be lulled to sleep with the song of peace and safety when standing upon the very brink of the "battle of that great day" which ushers in the destruction of the world.

The press of the world has been talking about Armageddon; statesmen have referred to it just before or during this clash of the nations. A dim notion seems to prevail to the effect that Armageddon is a great war involving the troops of many nations; that it will prove to be the last war, because the horror of its results will shock the world into some arrangement, some union or confederacy of the nations, some parliament of the world, which will make war between the nations as improbable as it now is between the various States of the United States.

They who build on such a foundation build on sand; a structure reared on such a hope is a house of cards. Inspiration clearly reveals that the battle of Armageddon closes the history of this present world and precedes immediately the second coming of our Redeemer and the destruction of the wicked.

From the following scripture we learn what Armageddon is:—

"And the sixth angel poured out his bowl upon the great river, the river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up, that the way might be made ready for the kings that come from the sunrising. And I saw coming out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet, three unclean spirits, as it were frogs: for they are spirits of demons, working signs; which go forth unto the kings of the whole world to gather them together unto the war of the great day of God, the Almighty. . . . And they gathered them together into the place which is called in Hebrew Har-Magedon." Rev. 16: 12-16, American Revised Version.

Har-Magedon, or Armageddon, or Mt. Megiddo, or the city of Megiddo, is a real place; and there do the forces of the nations gather, under the inspiration of the "spirits of demons," to fight a literal battle for the possession of a literal city some fifty miles

from that place. They gather at Armageddon; the battle will take place around Jerusalem. The location of the battle is made certain by another scripture which reads:—

"Proclaim ye this among the nations; Prepare war; stir up the mighty men; let all the men of war draw near, let them come up. Beat your plowshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears: let the weak say, I am strong. Haste ye, and come, all ye nations round about, and gather yourselves together: thither cause thy mighty ones to come down, O Jehovah. Let the nations bestir themselves, and come up to the valley of Jehoshaphat; for there will I sit to judge all the nations round about. Put ye in the sickle; for the harvest is ripe: come, tread ye, for the wine press is full, the vats overflow; for their wickedness is great. Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision! for the day of Jehovah is near in the valley of decision." Joel 3: 9-14.

The meaning of Jehoshaphat is "Jehovah does justice." Therefore it is the "valley of decision," or the valley of Jehovah's judgment; and there does he "sit to judge all the nations." Furthermore, all the nations, or representatives of all the nations, will be there to receive sentence. But where is it? It is "a narrow glen which runs from north to south, between the mounts Olive and Moriah, and through which flows the Kidron."—*Robinson's "Bible Dictionary," article "Jehoshaphat."*

It does not follow that the armies of all the nations are crowded into that glen, Jehovah says: "There will I sit to judge all the nations round about." Their rendezvous was at Armageddon, at the foot of Mt. Carmel, in the plain of Esdraelon, or valley of Jezreel. Here were fought many battles in ancient times. Here Gideon's little band overcame the Midianites. Here Saul conquered the Philistines; and here Josiah was defeated by the Egyptians under Pharaoh Necho. This gathering place is easily accessible to forces coming down from the north and to forces marching in from the landing place on the seashore; and from that rendezvous these armed representatives of the nations march upon Jerusalem. The following scripture serves further to identify the place of this last mighty war and to indicate the outcome of the battle:—

"For, lo, I begin to work evil at the city which is called by my name; and should ye be utterly unpunished? Ye shall not be unpunished; for I will call for a sword upon all the inhabitants of the earth, saith Jehovah of hosts. . . . Jehovah will roar from on high, and utter his voice from his holy habitation; he will mightily roar against his fold; he will give a shout, as they that tread the grapes, against all the inhabitants of the earth. A noise shall come even to the end of the earth; for Jehovah hath a controversy with the nations; he will enter into judgment with all flesh: as for the wicked, he will give them to the sword, saith Jehovah. Thus saith Jehovah of hosts, Behold, evil shall go forth from nation to nation, and a great tempest shall be raised up from the uttermost parts

of the earth. And the slain of Jehovah shall be at that day from one end of the earth even unto the other end of the earth: they shall not be lamented, neither gathered, nor buried." Jer. 25: 29-33.

At the valley of Jehoshaphat, Jehovah will at that time "sit in judgment." He says, "I begin to work evil at the city which is called by my name." The nations will have come up to that place (Jerusalem) to engage in what will be the last battle of this world. Jehovah there pronounces his judgments upon all who have refused the offers of his grace; and at that place the work of executing that judgment begins, extending thence to every portion of the earth.

It is at such a time that these words of Scripture apply:—

"The kings of the earth, and the princes, and the chief captains, and the rich, and the strong, and every bondman and freeman, hid themselves in the caves and in the rocks of the mountains; and they say to the mountains and to the rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb: for the great day of their wrath is come; and who is able to stand?" Rev. 6: 15-17.

That time is the time of the coming of Jesus Christ. But following his coming there can be no wars of nation against nation, as this scripture which tells of his coming clearly indicates:—

"To you that are afflicted rest with us, at the revelation of the Lord Jesus from heaven with the angels of his power in flaming fire, rendering vengeance to them that know not God, and to them that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus: who shall suffer punishment, even eternal destruction from the face of the Lord and from the glory of his might, when he shall come to be glorified in his saints." 2 Thess. 1: 7-10.

There will be no one left then to carry on war, for all who are not "caught up in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air," will be slain at the coming of Christ, and will remain in their graves for a thousand years. See 1 Thess. 4: 16, 17; Rev. 20: 4-6.

Is This Armageddon?

The war now being fought in Europe is not Armageddon, but it is entirely possible that it may lead into that battle. If that power designated in the Bible as "the king of the north" throws its forces into this war, loses control of its capital, and re-establishes its government in Palestine ("between the sea and the glorious holy mountain," Dan. 11: 45) where "he shall come to his end, and none shall help him," then this is the first stage of the Armageddon battle. But that is yet to be determined. The outcome of this war we cannot forecast. Its relation to Armageddon depends upon the aligning and shifting of the nations themselves. Will those shiftings and alignments so dry up that power designated as the Euphrates that the way will be prepared for the forces of heathenism and Mohammedanism to come

up to the common battle ground of the world? Time will tell. But if this war does not do it, another must follow soon that will. Then, with the forces of heathendom, Christendom, and Mohammedanism battling in Palestine for the great center of the religious world, we shall have Armageddon, the judgments of God, and the coming of the world's Redeemer. The stage is set for the closing tragedy of the world. If the actors are not yet ready, it cannot be that they will keep us waiting long.

C. M. S.

Delivered From an Army of Locusts

IN one of his reports to the European Division, Elder H. Steiner, of the Abyssinian Mission, in the Italian colony of Eritrea, East Africa, reports an experience that gave to the workers in that mission field a new appreciation of the protecting care of the Lord. This mission has depended largely upon its cultivated fields which have been encouragingly productive. Therefore the threatened destruction of the entire crop by an invasion of locusts was a serious thing. Here is the story as told some months ago by Elder Steiner in the *European Division Quarterly*:—

This year we have been troubled greatly by drought and locusts. A few days ago I saw something I had never before seen—clouds of locusts. Like a snowstorm they settled on the fields for miles around. What a sight it was! I was right in the middle of the cloud, and the insects buzzed loudly. We tried to protect our fields as far as possible. Like a dense cloud they gathered yesterday on our station. A general panic follows when the locusts are sighted. I cried inwardly to the Lord to help us, and he heard my prayer. Soon after, thousands of birds, storks, vultures, etc., gathered on our land. Where they came from we have no idea. We were all impressed with the fact that the Lord had sent them. Even the natives believed this. I called all our men back out of the fields so as not to frighten the birds away. Still the locusts kept coming, but the storks walked up and down in our fields and kept them away, protecting our crops, where we had tried in vain. Birds were to be seen everywhere; I had never seen such flocks before—thousands, everything was white and black with storks. Soon after, the locusts disappeared, without our crops having been spoiled, whereas all around us everything eatable was devoured by the insects. It was a miracle before our eyes. May our faithfulness to God only be increased by this wonderful incident. We thank and praise the Lord for his goodness.

It may be recalled that every winter the storks and wild fowl fly southward from Europe into Africa, these feathered hosts returning northward in the spring. Thus they were on hand in the time of need.

Not for a moment, of course, would the workers have lost confidence in God even if the deliverance had not come. Not always amid these scourges of the last days may we expect our missions to escape reverses on the temporal side. Habakkuk's

declaration of trust is written with special reference to the destroying agencies of the latter days:—

“Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation. The Lord is my strength, and he will make my feet like hinds’ feet, and he will make me to walk upon mine high places.” Hab. 3: 17-19.

But when the providential hand of the Lord is stretched forth to save and to deliver, it is fitting to recognize the intervening mercies, which are the same today as of old. We read in this a token that the same hand of might will lead the workers on into Abyssinia proper in the good time of his own providence. W. A. S.



A Day of Prayer

THE civilized world is bowed with sorrow and stricken with grief. War,—wanton, wasteful, destructive war—is devastating the nations of Europe; the best blood of the nations is being recklessly spilled. In its far-reaching effects all classes, from the prattling child to the aged grandparent, are made to suffer.

Since the world’s history began, there has never been such a mighty, Titanic struggle, so widespread, and involving such vast numbers of men, as the one now going on in Europe. Its paralyzing effects are not confined to the nations at war. The commerce of the world is upset. Travel by sea is made unsafe; food products cannot be marketed; and many are suffering for the common necessities of life. The banks of many nations have declared a moratorium; stock exchanges have been peremptorily closed; and the governments have been perplexed beyond measure to know how to preserve credit, and to safeguard the interests of the people during these trying times.

Our own people in Europe have been seriously affected. More than fifteen thousand believers in the message are directly involved, and many others will be compelled to suffer. Not a few of our ministers in Europe have had to cease their ministry, and instead of preaching “on earth peace, good will toward men,” have been asked by their respective governments to assist in the terrible conflict. Our colporteurs are prevented, or at least seriously hindered, from selling the message-laden literature; our sanitariums have been emptied of patients; and our aggressive work in Europe has been generally jeopardized.

The severe news censorship enforced by the nations at war keeps the outside world in ignorance of real conditions in the direct war zone. We know but little of the situation at the present time, and are unable to

give details concerning our people. But the government of the United States considers the situation both at home and abroad so grave that the President has issued a proclamation designating Sunday, October 4, “a day of prayer and supplication.”

It is always the privilege and duty of God’s people to seek him for deliverance in times of peril and calamity, as well as to offer thanksgiving and praise to him in days of peace and prosperity. While in Babylon, with his people in captivity, the prophet Daniel set himself to fast and pray, supplicating the Lord for deliverance. In the days of Ahasuerus and Mordecai, when the decree had been sent forth that the Jews should be slain, God’s people proclaimed a solemn fast, and prayed to the Lord for deliverance. The same God still lives and is moved by the united supplications of his people.

Since the European war broke out, several of our leading men have urged that the General Conference Committee appoint a time of fasting and prayer. Influenced by these suggestions, and feeling the need of this season of devotion, the members of the General Conference Committee in Washington have appointed Sabbath, October 3, as a day of prayer and supplication for our people. The action of the General Conference Committee reads as follows:—

“Voted, That the chairman be requested to make a call in the REVIEW for the observance of a day of special prayer and fasting, suggesting that, in the spirit of the President’s note, our people devote the first Sabbath in October to this cause, praying for our brethren and sisters involved in the trouble in Europe, and in behalf of the cause and the work there, as well as for the winds of strife to be restrained; also that the suggestion be made that where our people have special services on Sunday, this matter be also remembered on that day.”

In harmony with the above recommendation, we urge our people everywhere to make Sabbath, October 3, a day of special prayer and supplication. Those of our people who have meetings on Sunday will also make this occasion a season of seeking God that his will may be done on earth, and that the preaching of the gospel be not hindered.

The purpose and object of this season of prayer in general cannot be better set forth than in the words of the proclamation of the President of the United States:—

“There to unite their petitions to Almighty God that, overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in his mercy and goodness showing a way where men can see none, he vouchsafe his children healing peace again and restore once more that concord among men and nations

without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world; praying also to this end that he forgive us our sins, our ignorance of his holy will, our willfulness and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise.”

Our people should also remember the brethren in Europe who are suffering the calamities of this war, and pray that God will remove all hindering causes, that the preaching of the message may go forward. The brethren in Europe have urged that we remember them in our prayers. Many must be helped financially. We fear some have already lost all their earthly possessions; others have suffered much because of requisitions made upon them by those in authority; while nearly all believers in the message will experience great difficulty in living the truth, under the existing conditions, and will find it difficult to prosecute the work of the third angel’s message as heretofore. We trust that our people generally will endeavor to observe this day of fasting and prayer. I. H. EVANS.



The Perplexing Turkish Problem

IN the past, Great Britain has been the stay and staff of the Turkish Empire. When other powers would willingly have driven her out of Europe and possessed themselves of her territory, England has upheld her. Of late German influences have seemed to predominate at the Turkish court, and we read of hundreds of German officers who have recently been sent to Turkey as instructors in the army of that country. For several days Turkey has been mobilizing her forces, and grave fears have existed on the part of the allied powers that it was the purpose of the Constantinople government to enter the European conflict on the side of Austria and Germany, and that she would seek to rouse a holy war on the part of the Mohammedan world. Strong diplomatic influences have been brought to bear upon the Porte by the ambassadors of all the powers.

August 31 the governments of the Triple Entente—Great Britain, France, and Russia—gave formal assurances through their representatives to the Turkish government that if she would remain neutral through the present conflict, and not render help to the Dual Alliance, the allied powers would guarantee Turkish integrity. And it is also reported that Turkey was faithfully warned that for her to enter the struggle at the present time against the interests of the Triple Entente, would be for her to sign her own death warrant so far as her existence in Europe is concerned. The near future promises interesting developments relative to this situation.

A. Sobering Effect

THE effect of the situation which now exists in the world should be to sober every individual. Particularly should the believers in this message stop and take careful account of their individual, personal experience. We are facing the most momentous crisis that ever existed. Fulfilling signs on every hand indicate that the coming of the Lord draws nigh. We cannot say just when this coming will take place, whether next year, the year after, or five or ten years hence; but we do know this, that the coming of Christ is near, even at the door. We should lose no time in preparing for eternity.

We should give careful heed to our religious experience today to see that it is well grounded. Are we exercising faith toward God? Do the promises of his Word appeal to our hearts and find a response in our lives? Do we know the sweetness of sins forgiven, the power of a consecrated life, the joy of Christian service? Do we pray to God because we love communion with Christ more than communion with any earthly friend? Do we serve him because we fear his judgments or because we love his commandments? Are we held back from sin through pride in our good name, our standing in the community, or because sin has become loathsome and its ways undesirable?

Says the apostle:—

"Take heed, brethren, lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, in departing from the living God. But exhort one another daily, while it is called Today; lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin. For we are made partakers of Christ, if we hold the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto the end." Heb. 3:12-14.

We need in this time of danger and alarm, of unrest and disquietude, a living connection with the living God. We cannot depend upon the experiences of the past. The blessing we received at conversion or at our baptism or at the last camp meeting will not suffice for today. We need a fresh unction from on high, a new baptism of power, a daily infilling of the Spirit of God. Let every reader whatever may be his name or the position he occupies, be he minister or layman, teacher or pupil, know for himself that he is accepted in the Lord Jesus Christ. We have assurance of this day only. Today, while the Spirit calls, is the time to make sure that our names are written in heaven and that we are accepted in the Beloved. In this confidence we may securely rest our future in God's keeping. He will not disappoint our faith and confidence.

F. M. W.

The Coming Ingathering

THE Ingathering campaign opens October 5, and all things are practically ready. The special number of the REVIEW AND HERALD, which is the most artistic number

of the Ingathering specials we have yet issued, is being printed as fast as the facilities of the publishing house will permit. Instructions have been sent to all the churches, and orders for supplies will be promptly filled.

It is hoped that the plan of gathering funds for mission work will be made more active than heretofore. Our object should not be merely to scatter a large number of the REVIEW special, but greatly to increase the funds gathered over the amount collected in any previous year.

Many conferences fully expect to raise at least five dollars for each church member. This average would insure the securing of the entire amount to be raised for missions. So far this year, many churches are short on the regular mission fund, but before the close of the year every conference should reach the goal of twenty cents a week for each church member.

If ever there was a time when funds for prosecuting the work were needed, it is now. Conditions imposed by the European war will make heavy drafts on the mission treasury. The fields under the control of the European Division should receive their appropriations; if Europe cannot remit, the mission treasury *must*.

The people are ready and willing to help, if for no other reason, because of this war; for many believe it is a sign of the end. Never has the world witnessed such a scene as exists at the present time. Never has there been a time like the one through which the nations are now passing. War! war! war! The literature we read, the conversations we hear, the sermons to which we listen, the very air we breathe, all seem to be surcharged with the spirit of war.

The ages since the world began cannot tell of killing on such a gigantic scale as is now going on. And no one knows the cause. Each writer offers his own reason. Each nation lays the blame for starting the war on some other. The war has already spread to the Far East, and many predict a general uprising of the Mohammedans of southern Asia and northern Africa. Although the end is not yet in sight, the people see in the events taking place signs of the approaching end. And if ever conditions were ripe for a large ingathering of funds from the public, those conditions prevail at the present time.

Our own people are not asleep in regard to the needs of the great heathen countries of Asia and Africa. The continued offerings and increased donations, especially since the beginning of the terrible European war, plainly show their loyalty to the work and their willingness to sacrifice.

We may confidently expect to see a large ingathering this year. Each church should aim to secure its full quota of mission funds. We must make a long, steady pull. If each church should earnestly try to make its full twenty cents a week per

member by means of this ingathering, it would go a long way toward helping the church and the conference to reach the goal. Let us continually seek God for his rich blessing, that the work may be successful.

I. H. EVANS.

The Harvest Ingathering Campaign

A Call to Service

WITH great anxiety and solicitation the officers of the Division and General Conferences have been looking forward to the Harvest Ingathering campaign that has been set for October 5-9. In past years these campaigns have given a wide publicity to our work and to the truths of the third angel's message. Encouraging reports have been received from many who have engaged in the distribution of the special periodicals devoted to these campaigns, and in addition to this, the campaigns have been important agencies in securing the needed funds for our foreign mission enterprises.

Since the inauguration of the Harvest Ingathering work, there never has been so urgent a need of its assistance as there is at present. The scope of our foreign mission work has in the past two years been greatly enlarged. This has been rendered necessary on account of the urgent demands from the fields,—demands that have appeared irresistible because of the awakening interest in the hearts of men and women in every land to hear the message of peace and salvation the Lord has entrusted to us for these last days.

Those who have been following the reports of the laborers in both home and foreign fields, cannot have failed to be impressed with the wonderful manner in which the Spirit of God is working on the hearts of men. It is doubtful if there has ever been a time in the history of the denomination when the work in the cities of America has been, on the whole, so encouraging as at present. The general nature of the reports from the workers is: Tents crowded nightly by earnest inquirers after truth, and many decisions on the side of God. And this interest is not confined to any particular class, but includes the educated, men and women of means and influence, as well as those from the middle walks of life.

The same, in the main, has characterized the reports from foreign fields,—an ever-increasing demand from all classes for instruction and enlightenment, calling for expansion of the work already established, and extension in new territory.

There is but one explanation to be offered for these conditions, and that is that the Lord is today in a special manner moving upon the hearts of men to prepare them for the truth, and at the same time bestowing his Spirit upon his servants that the work of the gospel may be speedily accomplished, and the reign of sin ended.

Without doubt the distressing and appalling conditions existing in Europe are today contributing to this tendency to soberly investigate the teachings of God's Word, and these very conditions greatly emphasize the necessity of the present campaign. The General Conference has been taxed to the limit by the work it undertook under normal conditions for 1914, but the expected gifts to missions for the first eight months of the year fell distressingly short of our needs. The great war that has directly involved all Europe and to some extent affected almost all the world, has placed additional financial burdens upon the General Conference; for the income of the European Division Conference, with its mission fields, has been practically destroyed by the war. They must now look to America for help. In a letter recently received from the president of one of the European conferences, the following statement is made: "The workers receive for the present one third of their pay, and this will enable us to get along with the money on hand until the end of September. How we must scrimp can be better imagined than described; still we shall not complain. We are grateful to God when we compare ourselves with the brethren in Germany and Belgium." Surely these brethren are endeavoring to get along on a pitiful allowance to provide for the necessities of life in the face of the high war prices that must be prevailing.

In view of these things, is it asking too much when we urge that all shall enter heartily into this campaign, praying the Lord to give success to their efforts? We are informed that some of the contending nations have called to their armies every available male, from the young schoolboy to the old man, resulting in the practical abandonment of the industries and activities of the nation, to enable the government to meet the present crisis. God's kingdom surely demands no less. He is calling to every one to give him his service today. The world is confronted with a crisis, compared with which the present trouble in Europe will not be remembered. Now is the time to prepare the people for that great event,— the coming of the King of kings, accompanied by the armies of heaven, who will appear as the Prince of Peace and Lord of salvation to the few, but as the mighty God, taking terrible vengeance on the many that will not know him.

Hundreds of thousands of the beautiful special number of the REVIEW have already been printed, and are now ready to be sent out to the conferences and churches. The faithful and intelligent distribution of these will afford golden opportunities to present God's truth and his message of mercy to many, as well as to secure from our friends and neighbors that financial assistance so much needed by the General Conference at the present time. Many conferences are planning for a large work,

some having set themselves the task of raising in this way an amount equal to five dollars for each member of their constituency. Many are planning to devote a full week's work to the effort. In one conference every worker has undertaken to raise from his own efforts \$100. This earnestness should at this time possess all God's children, and will surely be honored by him.

Orders for the papers are already being received at the Review Office, and the indications are that there will be required a much larger number of papers than in any previous campaign. All churches and isolated members should at once send in their orders for the needed supplies, that the campaign may be begun at the time appointed.

W. T. KNOX.

The Fruits of Repentance

By letters from various parts of the field we learn that in some of our churches and conferences where revivals have been taking place there has been a return on the part of many to the old-time simplicity of dress, diet, and general living. This is good news. A repentance which works no tangible reformation in the life amounts to very little.

That there is need for many in the church to return to their first love, to their old-time zeal and earnestness and conscientious Christian living, is very evident. Too greatly has the spirit of worldliness entered the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

Among some of our people there is not the old-time regard for Sabbath observance that once existed. There has been a wide departure in many homes from the principles of healthful living. The old-time plainness and simplicity of dress has given place to a patterning after the standards and fashions of the world. Display, ornamentation, and useless extravagance are witnessed. In the general prosperity of our work, in our freedom from opposition, in the peaceful conditions which have existed in the world generally, many have relaxed their vigilance, and in consequence the enemy has stolen in unawares and gained victories in their lives.

We believe that as we near the end of time, we shall see a change regarding these matters among the remnant people, and we rejoice that with many a reformation has begun. In some of these particulars, quite as much as in Sabbath observance and in some of the more formal features of Christian experience, there is indicated the real conversion of the heart and the dedication of the life to the service of God.

We need to pay more diligent heed to the special instruction that has been given this people through the spirit of prophecy. The instruction relating to dress and diet should be carefully studied and consistently practiced. In this study and in the application of the principles each one needs

to give careful attention to his own experience, and not exercise an undue burden regarding the experience of his brother. In relation to these things in the past, we have had altogether too much judging in the church and too little personal study with a view to the application of the principles to individual needs. Let us seek for divine wisdom to determine how we can best represent the principles of the kingdom in our own individual experience.

F. M. W.

War

At no time since the introduction of sin into the world has such a condition prevailed in the earth as the present war presents. One editor says it looks like the suicide of civilization. It has assumed such proportions that the imagination of man is staggered; and one's heart seems faint when he thinks of the awful carnage, ruin, sorrow, mourning, and desolation caused by such a Titanic struggle. When we think of the armed camps of great and mighty nations, with all the weapons of slaughter with which they are equipped, marching to the deadly conflict,— the dreadful scene is beyond description. One poet has presented it in the following forceful verses:—

"Twelve million men to be marshaled
And murdered and mangled and maimed;
Twelve million men, by the stroke of the
pen,
To be slaughtered,— and no one is
shamed.

"Mountains of wealth to be wasted,
Oceans of tears to be shed,
Valleys of light to be turned into night,
Rivers of blood to run red.

"Thousands of wives to be widowed,
Millions of mothers to mourn,
Thousands in sorrow to wait the tomorrow,
Millions of hearts to be torn.

"Thousands of fathers to perish,
Millions of children to moan,
Ages of time to prepare for a crime
That eons can never atone.

"Thousands of homes to be shattered,
Millions of prayers to be vain,
Thousands of ways to the glory that pays
In poverty, panic, and pain.

"Twelve million men in God's image
Sentenced to shoot and be shot,
Kill and be killed, as a ruler has willed,
For what? for what? for what?"

The prophet of God, centuries ago, must have been beholding some such scene as the present when he said:—

"My bowels, my bowels! I am pained at my very heart; my heart maketh a noise in me; I cannot hold my peace, because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet, the alarm of war. Destruction upon destruction is cried; for the whole land is spoiled: suddenly are my tents spoiled, and my curtains in a moment." Jer. 4: 19, 20.

These things surely are a fulfillment of

prophecy, and a tremendous call to consecration, that we may be prepared for the closing scenes of earth's history and for a home in the kingdom of God.

G. B. THOMPSON.

Demoralizing Songs and Reading

We are glad to see the crusade which is being carried on in some quarters against a certain class of popular songs which are now being sung even in some respectable homes. The *Waterloo* (Iowa) *Times-Tribune* sounds this timely warning:—

These songs which are now being sung in the theaters and which the young people are taking up and thinking cute and pleasurable, absolutely are so rotten that they create a stench to the very heavens. How any person with a pure mind can enjoy the lasciviousness of these songs is hard for moral people to comprehend.

Almost every one desires the newspaper to keep its columns clean; and sensational news is printed only in its mildest form. This paper has no desire to be sensational. It only wishes to carry the cleanest news, but a great many people who would not allow a yellow journal in their homes today are allowing songs to be sung that if they were published in a newspaper, would burn the center of the pages.

Immorality has always existed and always will exist, but certainly the average home demands that there be cleanliness within its environments. Thrust out the uncleanness which is making its way into your home; throw out the lascivious songs, make a bonfire of them; turn your attention to the immorality of these things, and if other people want to practice them, let them practice them away from your home where they cannot corrupt it.

Similarly the *Lutheran* of June 25, 1914, decries the demoralizing reading which for the most part fills many of the newspapers of the present day:—

Recently a reader took one of Chicago's cleanest daily papers and deducting the space given to important news, editorials, business, music, and art, the following amount of space was left for the exploitation of things people could well afford to be ignorant of:—

INCHES

Stories of crime.....	53
Homicides and brutal conflicts.....	40
Police items.....	35
Moving picture and theatrical write-ups.....	204
Society, dress, and beauty gossip.....	186
Sporting news.....	213
Roman Catholics in politics.....	43
Tobacco and liquor ads.....	20
Total.....	794

As stated by the *Lutheran*, it is no wonder that when such stuff is read with such great avidity in the homes of the people, their tastes and ideals become depraved and vulgar. "That is why there is a plethora of sensual ideas and a famine of spiritual ideals."

GOD will show himself strong in behalf of the one whose heart is perfect toward him.



Korea, Manchuria, North and Central China

R. C. PORTER

ACCOMPANIED by Elder F. H. De Vinney, C. N. Woodward, and Mrs. Porter, I have just made a tour through the northern portion of the Asiatic Division territory.

Our first stop was at Seoul, Korea, where the foreign and native laborers, together with a large delegation of the Korean brethren and sisters, had gathered for their annual meeting. It was a novel sight to see the men and women, all dressed in their queer white costumes, come into the chapel and take their seats on the floor, using small mats for seats. We soon became used to their peculiar customs, and entered with them into the spiritual work of the meeting. We found them a devout people, responsive to the teaching of the Word of God. The business passed off harmoniously, and the spiritual meetings greatly refreshed all in attendance. The people returned to their homes with renewed courage to press forward in the finishing of the work. The past year shows that the work has a solid basis and is advancing along all lines.

At Soonan, the new school and chapel building, two dormitories, and the dispensary are most "beautiful for situation." They are located well up on the side of the hill, and above them on the crest of the hill, overlooking the valley and surrounding country, are twenty villages. In this place the small dispensary has done excellent work. Dr. Riley Russell and wife have made it decidedly a missionary dispensary, as God designed that all our sanitariums and treatment rooms should be, and it has been the means of winning many souls to the message. Such small dispensaries conducted in this way are of far more practical value to the cause of present truth in the Asiatic field than sanitariums would be. Institutions requiring a number of nurses, and facilities for boarding patients, are usually found to require a continual budget to meet the loss in operating, while the small dispensary is self-supporting, and often aids in providing funds with which to carry forward other branches of the work.

At Mukden we were much pleased to find the old headquarters of the Manchu dynasty (under which 11,000,000 people by their sagacity and courage secured and held control for so long a period, of China's 400,000,000 people) still like the sons of Anak, a land of giants, with their walled cities and great wall separating North China from Mongolia. It was with a view to opening the Manchurian field in the near future that we visited this section on our return from Korea. Mukden, with a quarter of a million people, mostly Chinese, and Harbin, another great business center com-

posed of a large number of Chinese and 30,000 Russians, are the two large cities of the province. One cannot pass through Manchuria, with its large, fine-looking people, its broad fields operated on quite modern methods, and its air of general intelligence and prosperity, without feeling that the time has come that this important field should be entered. We are planning to send a Chinese worker there at once, and two foreign families expect to be in the field before the close of the year.

Think of riding twenty-four hours on an express train, from Mukden to Peking, through a fertile country of enterprising Chinese people, without passing a single lighthouse from which the light of the third angel's message is shining to dispel the heathen darkness in which this people are sitting. Then there is Peking, the capital city of the great Chinese Republic, in which the first note of the message has not yet been sounded. It is hard to travel in such territory, peopled with millions of our unclaimed brothers and sisters who greatly need the message, and not pass the word on to the loyal supporters of the work in the homeland that there is still need of lengthening our cords and strengthening our stakes in order to meet the pressing demands of these unentered fields.

The work in Central China was never more prosperous. A good class of Chinese workers are pressing the literature and evangelistic work, and from every part of the field a spirit of courage and confidence in the speedy triumph of the message prevails. Although the work is well begun in many places, the great unworked territory must constantly stand with outstretched hands in its appeal for workers until in God's providence its needs are supplied.

British East Africa

A. A. CARSCALLEN

It is now eight months since my family and I arrived in this country after a furlough of nine months. We all feel much benefited by the change, and return to our work with fresh energy.

The work here is increasing very rapidly. We were granted seven sites, but, owing to the shortage of workers, were able to supply only five of these with white workers, the remaining two being managed by our native workers. Since our return, however, we have taken over one of these stations, and Brother and Sister Matter, who have just arrived from Germany, are taking charge of the other, so all our stations are now supplied with white workers. Each station has several outschools run in connection with it, and we all are very busy looking after our main stations and visiting our outschools occasionally.

We brought a small printing press back with us, which we find extremely useful. We are fortunate in having a qualified printer among our workers, so now we have a little paper published monthly, which we find very helpful in our schools, as it provides a constant supply of fresh reading matter for our senior pupils. The first copy of this paper was printed last January. It is called *Jaote Luo*, or *Luo Messenger*, Luo being the native name for the tribe among which we labor. One hundred and fifty copies of this paper are supplied each month to the other Protestant societies working among the Luo tribe, and recently I received a letter from a Catholic priest asking me to supply him with copies. Our paper is suitable reading for any mission school. One page is devoted to the book of Daniel. About twenty verses of this book are translated and printed each month. The other pages contain short stories from the Bible and other books, items of interest, and current news.

All our workers are putting forth special effort to increase our school attendance, and by the end of this year we hope to have one thousand pupils at our stations, besides our outschools.

We are glad to be able to report that the courage of all the workers is good, and that all enjoy a fair degree of health in this trying climate.

We ask our people in the home field to pray that God will bless our efforts, so that all the sacrifices made, and all the money spent in this field, may not have been in vain.

Kamagambo Mission Station.

Scandinavia

N. Z. TOWN

FIVE local annual conferences and the biennial session of the union conference were held in the Scandinavian countries this season.

West Norway

The series of meetings began with the annual conference of West Norway, which was held in Haugesund, one of the interesting historical places on the west coast of Norway. Just outside the town is one of the finest monuments in the country, erected in memory of Harold the Fair, who in the tenth century made a vow that he would not cut his hair or beard until he had united the thirty-one petty kingdoms of Norway. His monument is surrounded by thirty smaller ones, bearing the names of the kingdoms he conquered.

The conference was preceded by a two-day colporteurs' institute, with about twenty canvassers in attendance. This branch of the work was also given an hour's time each day during the conference. It was the writer's first experience in helping to conduct a colporteur's institute through an interpreter, but the Lord blessed in the work.

The plans of the General Conference home missionary campaign were presented, and heartily indorsed by the delegates in the conference. It was recommended that this branch of the work be thoroughly organized throughout the field.

One enjoyable feature of the meeting was the music rendered with stringed instruments. There were four guitars, two banjos, three violins, and a zither. It was indeed inspiring to listen to the beautiful music produced from these instruments by the good musicians present.

East Norway

The East Norway conference was held in Drammen, a picturesque town with lofty hills on each side, about thirty miles from Christiania. About three hundred of our people gathered for this meeting. As in West Norway, a canvassers' institute was held during the two days before the conference opened. The two Norwegian conferences have the same field agent, and as they have no tract societies, no separate record of sales is kept. The two conferences sold \$19,900 worth of literature during 1913.

I here met a young man who had been working in the capital of Norway. While there he had called on the king and secured his order for twenty copies of one of our books. These books were to be placed in sailors' homes in Norway. Two other young men, working with the Norwegian health paper, visited the king. He subscribed for forty copies. Probably these have been placed in public reading rooms.

This conference gained seventy-six members during this year, bringing the membership up to seven hundred and sixty-four. The tithe increased \$733. At the close of the Sabbath services Brother Christian Tobiason was ordained to the gospel ministry.

The brethren and sisters took a very deep interest in the home missionary campaign, and resolved to become more active soul winners than ever before. In the young people's program, which was planned for the last day of the meeting, some of the children did remarkably well in speaking and singing. All returned to their homes determined to do their part in finishing the work.

The Scandinavian Biennial Union Meeting

This union, which includes all the Scandinavian countries and Finland, with a population of 13,800,000, reported a membership of 3,686, a gain during the biennial period of 318 members. The gain in tithe during the two years is \$2,000; offerings, \$600; the total tithes and offerings for the two years being \$43,160.

In this union there are three publishing centers, Stockholm, Sweden; Christiania, Norway; and Helsingfors, Finland. It was especially encouraging to hear the good report from the Christiania house, which several years ago passed through great financial difficulty. If their work continues to prosper as it has in the past few years, they will be able to sing the jubilee song in a short time. The sales of this house for 1913 amounted to 325,533 crowns (\$87,568), a gain of 54,000 crowns over 1912. Just before the conference, one young man in the city of Copenhagen took 1,000 crowns' (\$270) worth of orders in one week.

At the close of the meeting Brother Olaf Olsen, superintendent of the Iceland Mission, was ordained to the gospel ministry.

The Scandinavian Union is the only one in Europe which is not directly involved in the present war. With the membership which this union now has, with an intelligent class of Protestant people in every part of the field among whom to work; and with the incentive to work which the present crisis affords, the message should make good progress in Scandinavia.

Just before sailing from England, word came that there were two hundred and eighty patients at the Skodsborg Sanatorium. This institution, as well as the treatment rooms in Sweden, is doing excellent work. The school at Skodsborg, in charge of Brother Erik Arnesen, is also rendering splendid service in preparing workers for the cause. There are at present more than fifty young persons engaged in the work who have come from that school.

The brethren and sisters in this conference entered heartily into the plans of the home missionary campaign.

Sweden

Some changes were made in the Swedish Conference. Brother Ole Nelson, the president, was released to take charge of the South Swedish Mission, and Brother L. Muderspach, of Finland, was invited to take his place as president.

Brother Emil Lind gave an interesting report of the work done by the Stockholm Publishing House during the past year. Its sales amounted to \$24,000. A good corps of canvassers are in the field, and it is planned to push this branch of the work vigorously.

Finland

Following the Scandinavian Union meeting, Elders J. C. Raft, J. T. Boettcher, L. Muderspach, and C. O. Carlsson, and I took the boat from Stockholm to Finland. A large company of brethren and sisters, including the Swedish choir, which furnished excellent music during the meeting, accompanied us to the wharf and sang a cheering good-by as our boat pulled out.

One who has taken this trip cannot well forget the beautiful scenery along the way. Hundreds of islands, with their luxuriant green foliage, the white houses, with their red tile roofs, among the trees along the water front, and the beautiful sunset, which we enjoyed at 9:30 P. M., made the journey very pleasant.

The Finnish meeting was held in the city of Helsingfors. About two hundred and twenty-five of our brethren and sisters were present. As the conference had been well advertised, there was a large attendance of those not of our faith at the evening services. Good progress has been made in the Finland Conference during the past year. The net gain in membership was reported as seventy-six, making a total of three hundred and forty-three. The president reported twenty-one Sabbath schools and twelve churches. An interesting chart was presented, showing the increase in tithes and offerings. The total tithe receipts for 1913 were \$3,566, a gain of \$317 over the previous year. The total offerings were \$983, a gain of \$320. As the Swedish Conference in annual session invited Brother L. Muderspach to take the presidency in Sweden, Brother C.

O. Carlsson, of the South Swedish Mission, was elected president of the Finland Conference.

We found here a large, enthusiastic company of colporteurs. During the past year, Finland sold \$12,000 worth of books. Here, as in Scandinavia, the work is carried forward on the subscription plan. Brother A. G. Sandbeck, the general agent of Denmark, attended this meeting to assist in the colporteur work. A new edition of "Great Controversy" is being prepared in the Finnish language, and the brethren are hoping that 1914 will be the banner year in this work.

In the Sabbath school 407 marks (or over \$80) was given in donations. At the close of the meeting forty, mostly young people, were baptized. Notwithstanding Finland is rapidly being Russianized, our brethren still enjoy full liberty in carrying on their work. The outlook for the future is bright.

Denmark

The last meeting of the Scandinavian Union was held at Vejle, a little town in the western part of the country, only a few miles north of the German border. The best halls which our brethren can secure in Europe for holding meetings are usually in connection with hotels. For this meeting, we had a nice hall in a hotel just across the street from the railway station. We also lodged in the same house. Brother Sandbeck and I arrived two days before the conference, to assist in the short colporteurs' institute. At the first meeting we found the small hall where the Sabbath meetings are held packed to the limit with colporteurs. This was one of the most enthusiastic companies of colporteurs that I ever had the privilege of meeting. They all entered heartily into the spirit of the institute, and seemed eager to learn anything that would help them to do better work in getting our literature into the hands of the people. A few years ago the annual book sales in Denmark went down to 12,000 kroner (\$3,200), but during 1913 the total sales amounted to 112,000 kroner (over \$30,000).

As Elder C. C. Jensen was obliged to return to the States early in the year on account of Sister Jensen's health, Denmark had been without a president. Elder A. G. Christiansen, of California, responded to an invitation from the Denmark brethren to supply his place. With his family he arrived just as the meeting opened, and was unanimously elected president.

The day appointed for the special mid-summer offering in Scandinavia fell on the Sabbath of this meeting. During the week, Elder L. R. Conradi gave two or three missionary talks to prepare the way for a special offering on the Sabbath. All were invited to come prepared to give or pledge liberally. At the time of the meeting on Sabbath, no special appeal was made, but the brethren responded cheerfully to the calls that had been previously made. The Sabbath school offerings, together with the special collection, amounted to 3,200 kroner (over \$860). One brother gave 1,000 kroner. At the close of the afternoon Sabbath service, Brother N. P. Hansen was ordained to the gospel ministry.

Washington, D. C.



Conducted by Mrs. C. C. Lewis, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

Through the columns of this department, hints will be given on all matters pertaining to the home life. Short articles and letters are solicited from home makers, telling of their everyday experiences,—their joys and sorrows, their failures and successes.

The Still, Small Voice

It is not in clashing armies,
Rushing o'er the field of fray,
Where the shots and shells are screaming,
Where the dead and wounded lay —
Not in these, though eager listeners,
Do we hear God's voice so sweet,
Sounding o'er life's bitter struggles,
Sending strength life's toils to meet.

It is not in life's commotion,
Where the struggling hosts of men
Strive and toil for earth's vain baubles,
Which will burst ere fully won;
It is not in fame's high temple,
That the voice of God is heard,
Though we pause and vainly listen
There to hear his sovereign word.

Down in some low path of duty,
Far from power, or wealth, or fame,
Do we hear the still, small whisper,
"I will give thee my new name
'Graved in stone of dazzling whiteness
Which shall stand when all else fail —
This the key to stately mansions
Found beyond earth's narrow pale."

— Nannie J. Rea, in the Christian Observer.

The Marriage Altar

C. C. LEWIS

GOD has ordained that human life shall be perpetuated by means of the marriage institution. Upon the first man and woman he bestowed his blessing, and said to them, "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth." Marriage is one of twin institutions which come down to us from the Garden of Eden. Before sin entered, God gave to man marriage and the Sabbath institution. Marriage is honorable in all. It is the foundation of the home. Out of it grow the fond relationships of father and son, mother and daughter, brother and sister, husband and wife. What loving words are these! Blot them from our language, and with them that for which they stand, and who would care to longer bear the burden of living?

Proper Associations

Love is godlike; for "God is love." But love and lust are far removed. Love leads to marriage, but lust severs the marriage tie. Strange that they should seem so near and yet be so far apart. Lust is the abuse (ab-use, or wrong use) of the good gift of God. It is a matter of the utmost importance to all young men and women to know how to relate themselves properly to one another. The proper association of ladies and gentlemen is a blessing to both. Men receive from such association a refin-

ing, subduing influence. Women receive strength and integrity of character. But improper associations produce evil results. In their intercourse with one another, young people should maintain a proper reserve. They should associate as friends and companions, in a frank, manly and womanly way; but at the same time there should be a bound of reserve through which no one would dare to break. Womanly reserve and modesty constitute a bulwark of purity and safety. When we forget this proper reserve, we fall into danger.

Reserve and Modesty

It would be wrong to tell young people that they should not delight in one another's society. God has planted the social instinct in their hearts, and it is natural for them to like to be together; but it would not be wrong to say that they should be modest and reserved in their associations with one another. They should not trifle with the affections. They should not feign regard for another which they do not possess. They should not lead another on to bestow affection which is not returned, nor should they allow another to go on thus of his own accord. A quiet manner of dignified reserve is usually sufficient to set another right in this matter. Young people should learn to be happy and cheerful together without being sentimental and silly.

It is an unwise custom to be "going with" some one all the time. Many seem to think this the proper thing to do, as if all the boys and girls must be paired off before the eyes of the community, and if any little thing by chance disturbs this arrangement, there must be a great ado of fluttering about until another adjustment is made. Thus it often happens that boys and girls pass through a long course of these slender attachments, like a humming bird flitting from flower to flower, but seeming to be never satisfied to alight. Such associations dissipate their affections, until they are scarcely able to recognize or bestow true affection. Perhaps it is too much to expect that there should be in every case only one such alignment, and that the final one for the journey of life; but we should certainly approach as nearly as possible to this ideal. In *Life and Health*, Mrs. M. L. Dickson truthfully remarks, "Most of the divorce cases are the result of matches contracted before a girl is old enough to be governed by her intellect rather than her impulses."

Be Sensible

But when at last the time shall come — as come it doubtless will — for our own

hearts to be pierced with Cupid's sharp arrows, then do let us try to be sensible! If we cannot be as sensible as we should like, let us at least be as sensible as we can. It is surprising sometimes to note how foolish otherwise sensible people become in regard to these matters of affection. Good taste indicates that they should be conducted with a quiet and becoming dignity. It is not best to wear one's heart upon the sleeve. The less publicity one attracts in these matters the better. Not that it is a matter of which to be ashamed. On the contrary, no man has fully lived until he has sincerely and purely loved a noble woman. But such relations are too delicate and too sacred to be needlessly exposed to public gaze.

(To be concluded)

The Mother's Opportunity in Her Home

EDYTH BOLLMAN

THE greatest missionary in the world is the Christian mother. To her are given the most wonderful and precious of all opportunities; namely, the training of soldiers for the cross of Christ, the care of those who shall be citizens of the heavenly kingdom, the purchase of the blood of Christ.

Never was such a privilege offered mothers as today, when the army of the Lord calls loudly for young men and women, well disciplined, to go up against the mighty. The foundation for a good soldier, one who can endure hardship, be true to principle, and lay hold of God's promises by a faith that cannot be shaken, is laid at home under the tender yet firm hand of Christian parents.

A true mother prays much and is a diligent student of God's Word. She hungers and thirsts after righteousness. The law of kindness, truth, and gentleness is in her mouth. She follows the instructions of the Word in teaching her loved ones the law of liberty. In her life the children see loyalty to the commandments of God. She is a living epistle to them. And so our Heavenly Father intended; for the first conception a child receives of its duty to love and obey comes through its earthly parents. Its tiny mind for years does not know any other authority of God than that expressed in father and mother. Do we realize the exalted position given us? Are we conscious of the grave responsibility we have undertaken in bringing children into a world filled with corruption and sin on every hand?

To one outside of Christ the task is unequal, but to those who abide "under the shadow of his wing," is the promise found in Isa. 49: 24, 25: "Shall the prey be taken from the mighty, or the lawful captive delivered? But thus saith the Lord, Even the captives of the mighty shall be taken away, and the prey of the terrible shall be delivered: for I will contend with him that contendeth with thee, and I will save thy children." The Word is full of such promises, yet they are all conditional. Obedience and faith make them ours.

Our Heavenly Father would have us learn the lesson of obedience well before we undertake to teach, for how can we

inspire the children to loyalty to all God's demands unless we manifest loyalty to him in our daily lives? Our perfect submission to God's law measures our love to our Creator just as truly as an obedient child tells its love by doing that which pleases mother. The only really happy child is the one who without question obeys the request of its parents. And so it is with God's children. He designs that his laborers shall be sustained by his grace and power. He has chosen us out of the world that we may be a peculiar and holy people. Our words and actions must be guarded, pure, and uplifting.

The Bible is the source of all true education, and explicit directions for gaining wisdom may be found in its sacred pages. As knowledge is power, and we wish our children to take hold of that which will fit them to carry on through eternity a search for wisdom, we must begin here. God tells us that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom: and the knowledge of the holy is understanding." We are instructed to teach our children diligently God's laws, to talk of them at all times, and bind them for a sign upon our hands. If we hearken unto this admonition, our children will be able to say in time of temptation, as did David of old, "Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee."

Can you not see, dear mother, your position and labor of love? Jesus says to you, "Take this son, this daughter, to train for me." O, blessed work! Shall we not with joy accept so great an honor? Think of it,—the King of kings invites you to be a colaborer with him in the fitting of your loved ones for a home in the earth made new.

Children if left alone will not naturally search the Scriptures, and so in their early years we must by patient teaching and example instill into their hearts and minds the claims of God's law, and faith in the atoning sacrifice to cleanse and keep from sin. When we do this, we lay a foundation that all the evil hosts of Satan are unable to shake. Point your children to Christ. Lift the cross of Calvary in your homes, that your children may look and live. Regulate their characters by love to him who gave his life for them. When they behold what manner of love the Father has for them, the Holy Spirit will find an easy access to their hearts, and that sweet "still small voice" will guide the youthful feet when perhaps mother's voice is forever still. Her work, so patiently begun in early years and carried on with many tears and agonizing prayers, will see its fruition in a young life choosing to serve God and be loyal to that which is true and pure.

We may compare our children to a garden in which are tiny plants growing up to perfection, carefully trained and cared for by the faithful gardener. The soil of our children's hearts must be enriched by the Word of God, all noxious weeds removed, and the seeds of truth made to germinate and grow by the sunlight of God's love. It is of utmost importance that a mother gain the confidence of her children, that they may come to her with anything, without the least fear of misunderstanding, sure of loving sympathy and wise counsel.

Teach the children the laws of their being; cultivate their moral faculties. Impurity abounds on every hand, and your child is sure to come in contact sooner or later with its deadly influence. Fortify the mind against evil by a knowledge of truth. Unfold to the opening mind little by little the mysteries of life.

Mothers, in this age of infidelity believe in God; take him at his word, and claim his precious promises; they are for you. Your life and the lives of your children will then be filled with that joy and peace that the world knows not. We are on the borderland of the heavenly Canaan, and God speaks to parents now as he did to Joshua: "I will be with thee: I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee. Be strong and of a good courage: for unto this people shalt thou divide for an inheritance the land, which I swear unto their fathers to give them. . . . For the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

Things Learned by Experience in the Kitchen

No woman definitely plans to spend her life in the kitchen; but if she uses a kitchen at all, it should contain a mirror, of good quality, if only a small one, hung in position to reflect the person frequently during the busiest hours of the day.

Such a mirror is of great benefit. It gives warning in time that the hair may be prevented from falling, as sometimes happens when it becomes too oily to be fluffy. The mirror also keeps the hair from turning gray by timely and faithful reflections when worry comes in. Its pointed suggestions help to preserve the smoothness of the face, and offer useful hints as to premature wrinkles and furrows. It aids the housekeeper's memory, since it helps her to straightway remember what manner of person she is. Next in importance to the clock, let a mirror be hung in the kitchen.

A NEIGHBOR.

The Housewife's Exchange

Raisin Sandwiches

WITH one cupful of seeded raisins chop an equal quantity of nut meats. Mix to a paste with fresh, sweet butter and spread between toasted crackers or thin slices of brown bread. A dash of lemon juice adds a piquant flavor.—*The Mother's Magazine*.

Date Rolls

Make a crust similar to pie crust, or left-over pie crust may be used. Roll the dough into a thin sheet, and cut in strips just wide enough to cover a date. Lay the fruit along end to end about an inch apart. Pinch the edges together, cut between the dates, and press into shape. Bake in a moderate oven.

"It is a good time to recall the statement of Chillingworth: 'The Bible, I say, the Bible only, is the religion of Protestants.' No genuine Protestant can allow creed or tradition to be of more authority to him than the Holy Scriptures."



Strength for Today

STRENGTH for today is all that we need,
As there never will be a tomorrow;
For tomorrow will prove but another today,
With its measure of joy and sorrow.

Then why forecast the trials of life,
With much sad and grave persistence,
And wait and watch for a crowd of ills
That as yet have no existence?

Strength for today! what a precious boon
For earnest hearts who labor!
For the willing hands that minister
To the needy friend or neighbor.

Strength for today, that the weary hearts
In the battle for right may quail not,
And the eyes bedimmed by bitter tears
In their search for light may fail not.

Strength for today on the downhill track
For the travelers near the valley;
That up, far up on the other side,
Ere long they may safely rally.

Strength for today, that one precious youth
May happily shun temptation,
And build from the rise to the set of the sun
On a strong and sure foundation.

Strength for today, in house and home,
To practice forbearance sweetly;
To scatter kind words and loving deeds,
Still trusting in God completely.

Strength for today is all that we need,
As there never will be a tomorrow;
For tomorrow will prove but another today,
With its measure of joy and sorrow.

—Selected.

Turkey

ODEMISH. — To the history of our Turkish Mission another page is added. Recently for the first time we were privileged to see a tent pitched, with special permission of the chief governor, in the center of Odemish, a city of 25,000 inhabitants, in the province of Smyrna. Two years ago a tent was pitched in Kadi-Keng, of Constantinople, but the permission for preaching under it was denied by the authorities. This was a disappointment to us then, but not a discouragement. But now, although not in a more favorable time nor in a more peaceful section, and under the same ruling power, the Lord has wonderfully opened the way before us.

After a good effort in Smyrna during the winter, my husband made a tour with Brother Dickran, a canvasser, in the surrounding country to find a suitable place for the tent work this summer. When he saw that Odemish was quite a nice place, he went first to the chief governor, or kaimakam, and talked with him about it, and inquired if he would be allowed to conduct a meeting. He was asked what kind of meetings would be held under the tent. We have learned by experience that any kind of religious meetings in Turkey have to be held in church buildings recog-

nized by the government, in Jewish synagogues, or in mosques. In asking permission for our meetings we were advised to call them moral or scientific lectures. My husband explained the nature of his lectures, that they would be to teach the people love toward God and toward one another. The second question was whether our talks would be based upon the spirit or the letters of the Bible, really a strange question to be asked by a Moslem governor. He expressed his joy when told that we believe the Bible just as it is written, without separating the spirit from the letter. He then said, "If you will do so, and if you will procure an interpreter that will be able to make our people understand those good principles you speak of,



THE FIRST TENT PITCHED IN TURKEY BY GOVERNMENT PERMISSION

Beginning at left back of wire fence, Brother E. E. Frauchiger, superintendent of Turkish Mission; Brother Dickran, the canvasser; Sister Girou and her child beside her husband.

I shall consider you as an angel sent from heaven."

Once the permission was granted, my husband hurried to find ground, and the tent was pitched. It took several days for him to return to Smyrna. We then went to Odemish. During this time it was very interesting to see the curiosity of the people. All day long crowds were coming to see the tent, each one expressing an opinion about what it was to be used for. Some were heard to say that a Frenchman had come to convert the people to a new religion and offered twenty-five or thirty dollars a month a person, with a house to live in, etc.

Another thing that seemed very strange to them was for this French preacher to have his wife interpret. The women here dare not sit in the same hall with the men. Even in their own churches they are separated in such a way that they may not be seen by men. In some parts of Turkey this is not so.

The meetings began on Sunday evening.

The tent was full. Besides Christians, there were about one hundred Moslems, and about as many women were standing outside.

On the second evening the Turkish hodja (professor) brought his students to the tent. He expressed his thanks for the subject treated, "The Need of Faith." It gave us encouragement to hear also that the people in general were pleased. But this condition did not last very long. Three days after, a very strong boycott began against Greeks by the Turks. The whole city was in danger. Turks were against Turks that would have any dealings with Greeks. Many tobacco fields belonging to Greeks were spoiled by Turks, and their owners beaten. It was like a reign of anarchy. The steps taken by the government to stop this did not materially change conditions.

On the other hand, all the Greek families thought to leave the town and go to a place of refuge at their headquarters in Smyrna, so the streets were full of cars taking the furniture of ten to twenty families each day. In the night Christians feared to come out of their houses. These things of course hindered them from coming to the tent meetings, and for several nights only

a few Moslems were in attendance at the services.

Elder Frauchiger, the president of our field, visited us recently. He was on his way to the interior, coming from Saloniki, and related to us more dreadful scenes of this boycott. We had very good seasons of prayer and counseling together, especially asking the Lord to give us some souls in this town even in these times of trouble.

We were glad later to see many Christian faces during the meeting. The message is sure to gain the victory, no matter under what circumstances it is given.

We have begun special meetings for women on Sunday, also a meeting for children on Sabbath afternoons. At the latter meetings we have about two hundred children present.

In all this work we feel the hand of the Lord with us. We are sure to see some fruit in a little while. In closing, I wish to ask each reader to remember before the throne of grace this new work in Turkey.

MRS. E. A. GIROU.

North Michigan Camp Meeting

THE ten days' camp meeting of the North Michigan Conference closed Sunday evening, August 30. This meeting was held at Mount Pleasant. The truth was preached here years ago, and a good church, the first in the territory of the North Michigan Conference, was established. For some little time Elder and Mrs. E. W. Webster have been doing work in the city and its vicinity and a splendid interest has been aroused. The attendance from the city has been exceptionally good. The camp was located in a beautiful park in the heart of the city.

A spirit of seeking God prevailed through the meeting. In the revival service the first Sabbath nearly every one present came forward in earnest consecration. Several revival meetings were afterward held, in which this spirit of consecration for vigilant service for God was deepened. The great home missionary campaign upon which our people are entering has stirred the people of this conference in a marked way. They have pledged themselves to active service. As a result of the meeting, twenty-four were baptized in the river flowing past the park.

The total offerings for missions were nearly \$2,300, or about three dollars a member for the entire conference. This offering is about three times as large as that of last year. This in itself is an evidence of the spirit of the meeting.

Elder J. J. Irwin, who has been president of the conference for several years, was unanimously reelected. There were no changes in the officers of the conference, except that one committeeman had gone to labor in another field. A spirit of unity prevailed.

The laborers from outside the local and union conferences were Elders F. W. Paap and M. E. Kern, and the writer. The preaching and the Bible studies were well received by the people. A most excellent spirit of courage is manifested for the work of the coming year.

FREDERICK GRIGGS.

Union College

UNION COLLEGE summer school closed August 18, after a very profitable term of eight weeks. There were eighty in attendance during this time, and all feel well repaid for the effort they put forth to take advantage of the opportunities afforded at this summer school.

A good spirit was manifest throughout the session. Nearly all received new inspiration for higher Christian living. The church-school teachers went forth from this summer session with renewed courage and strength and increased efficiency, and with a determination to pass on to their home churches and schools the blessings they received here.

The last prayer and testimony meeting was one of great encouragement to all. Nearly every one in the assembly expressed his special gratitude for the benefit he had received from the summer school and for the many blessings attending him in connection therewith.

This is the first summer session Union College has had for a number of years. We feel greatly encouraged with these results, and are led to look forward with satisfaction to the possibilities and opportunities that await us in future summer sessions.

The regular school year begins September 15. The prospect is excellent for a full school. Many of our young people seem

to be waking up to appreciate the advantages that Union College holds out to them, and to understand the part this institution has had in training hundreds for work in connection with this message, in both home and foreign fields.

All planning to attend Union College should remember that the opening day is September 15.

H. A. MORRISON.

The Ohio Camp Meeting

THE readers of the REVIEW will be greatly encouraged to know how signally the Lord visited our Ohio camp meeting. In connection with the annual conference session, the camp meeting was held on the beautiful campus of Mount Vernon Academy. The attendance was large, perhaps the largest in the history of Ohio camp meetings, the Sabbath school the last Sabbath numbering 847.

The interest from the outside was good. The first Sunday night the writer spoke upon "The Present European War From the Prophetic Standpoint." A very large audience of those not of our faith was present. Each succeeding night the truth was presented with clearness and power. So great was the interest in Mount Vernon that the Ohio brethren decided to ask Elder N. S. Ashton, Bible teacher in Mount Vernon Academy, to conduct a series of meetings for two or three weeks in the city before he took up his annual duties as Bible teacher in Mount Vernon Academy.

There were many items of interest in connection with the Ohio camp meeting. It was encouraging the last Sabbath to see all the brethren rally to give a donation amounting to more than one thousand dollars. Also, the revival of that morning was attended by the power of God. Five or six hundred persons took their places in the center tier of seats, confessing their sins and surrendering to God.

The offering to foreign missions was given in a meeting the like of which visiting brethren said they had never seen before; \$11,053.86 was given in cash and pledges; three brethren gave \$500 gifts; one, a \$300 gift; two, \$250 gifts, and nineteen, \$100 gifts. It was inspiring to see the brethren breaking loose from their worldly holdings and giving to God. One hundred and sixty dollars was pledged by the young people for their China fund. A Bohemian brother who has recently accepted the truth expressed his gratitude by pledging \$600, conditioned on the sale of property; another brother pledged \$250, on the sale of a lot; one of our ministers pledged \$500, on the sale of a tract of land; and two other brethren \$500, on the sale of valuable horses.

The baptisms numbered forty-three, of which twenty-two were young persons. Of the latter, fourteen were from churches where our church schools are located.

Elder E. K. Slade was reelected president, with practically the same corps of officers. The Ohio Conference, from every standpoint, shows records of splendid gains for the past year. Truly God is working upon the hearts of his dear people there.

Hand in hand with this advance stands the marked prosperity of Mount Vernon Academy. The last year was the very best in the history of the school. It had the largest enrollment in its history. The balance sheet showed a gain of \$10,994. The debt of \$33,000 has now been reduced to less than \$18,000. The blessings of God upon this institution have overflowed and trickled out to the surrounding region,

thus making it a splendid power for the advancement of the work there.

We were greatly helped at this camp meeting by the general labors of Elders F. W. Paap, J. L. Shaw, and C. L. Benson. Brother Paap gave special attention, with splendid results, to the newly organized and working Home Missionary Department of the North American Division. W. L. Burgan was present, and gave valuable help not only in the newspaper work but in other lines. I. A. Ford, of the Review and Herald Office; J. W. Mace, of the Lake Union; and John McConaughey, of the Southern Union, represented the publishing work. Dr. H. W. Miller represented the important interests of the Washington Sanitarium. The union departments were represented by Elders Dowsett, Stone, Horton, and Richardson, and Professor Salisbury of Mount Vernon Academy.

This blessed camp meeting surely will do great things for the advance of the work in Ohio this coming year.

B. G. WILKINSON.

Extracts From Reports

THE third angel's message is making some progress among the many foreign nationalities in our country. We rejoice to report that another foreign church has been added to the few we already had. We give a few brief extracts from reports received by the North American Foreign Department:—

Elder W. D. MacLay, president of the South Missouri Conference, writes: "About a year ago a Servian accepted the truth in St. Louis. Under the fostering care of the German workers, others began to keep the Sabbath, until at the time of the Central Union Conference meeting there was a call for a Servian minister to labor in St. Louis. The matter was presented to Elder O. A. Olsen, secretary of the North American Foreign Department, and he recommended Elder Milan Ostoics to come to St. Louis for three months. Elder Ostoics came, and as a result of his labor several took their stand for the truth, and those who had embraced the message before his arrival were greatly strengthened. June 17, we met in the Servian hall and perfected the organization of a Servian church. In order to do this, I had to use two interpreters, Elder Roth translating from the English into German, and Elder Ostoics translating from the German into Servian. I questioned the candidates closely on all points of our faith, and they seemed to be well established in the truth. One thing that was a little unusual was the fact that there were more men than women who joined the church, there being eight men and three women, making eleven in all. They are nice, clean-looking people and a credit to any conference. The brother who was elected librarian is a storekeeper. All are faithful tithe payers."

Sister Christina Valenta, who has been working in Bridgeport, Conn., doing colporteur and Bible work for several months, writes very encouragingly about the work among the Bohemians and Slavs in that city. She says: "The work is going forward, though amid many difficulties. Many are convinced of the truth, and seem to love it. At present we have two Sabbath keepers who come to our church regularly. They are young men. There is also a woman who is keeping the Sabbath. We hold no public meetings, but work from house to house. What is being done is nothing in comparison with what

ought to be done, but we are of good courage, and know that the Lord will take care of the work."

Brother T. T. Bobienko, who is working in the interest of the Russians in Canada, says: "The work among the Russians is going slowly, but soon we shall have a goodly number of them accepting the message. However, during the last quarter (April to June) seven have begun keeping the Sabbath, and four have been baptized. Besides, we have been able to organize one Russian Sabbath school consisting of thirteen members."

Brother Paul Matula, who works among the Slovaks and Bohemians, sends from Newark, N. J., a very encouraging report about new openings: "July 25 we held our first meeting in Passaic, N. J. The English Reformed Church allowed us to hold a meeting in their chapel, which is near their church building. We are glad that we can enter a new field to proclaim this last message. We are determined to go from place to place heralding the truth."

Equally encouraging reports come to us from the Hungarian workers in New York, our Roumanian worker in Youngstown, Ohio, and our Italian worker in Chicago. They are all determined to press the battle to the gates in faithfully delivering the message for this time to their own nationalities.

STEEN RASMUSSEN.

Holland Mission Field

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Holland Mission was held at Rotterdam, July 1-5, 1914. All the conference workers were present, also Elders L. R. Conradi, H. F. Schuberth, N. Z. Town, J. G. Oblander (president of the West German Union), R. G. Klingbeil, and Brother H. Boex. About one hundred of our own people were at the meeting, and the outside attendance at the evening services filled the large hall.

The work in Holland has seen some unusually trying experiences, but has now so far recovered that the president could report 322 members. During the year 1913 fifty-seven new members were taken into church fellowship, and in the first half of 1914, forty-four persons. The tithe amounted in 1913 to \$2,540; the total offerings to missions, \$541. The gifts to missions during the first half of 1914 were only four dollars less than the total amount given during 1912. The corps of workers in this field consists of two ordained ministers, four licentiate ministers, five Bible workers, and two lady nurses, also an average of twenty-four canvassers. These canvassers sold in 1913 about \$6,400 worth of our literature. In connection with the conference meetings, very profitable canvassers' meetings were held. The subscription book plan is but very little followed, the books being sold at the time of the canvass. The canvasser carries an assortment with him. This is doubtless the reason that the sales of large books are not large comparatively. As the Hamburg Publishing House is getting out an edition of Elder Conradi's work on "Daniel and the Revelation" in the Dutch language, it is to be hoped that some canvassers will give the subscription book methods a fair trial.

On Sabbath Elder Conradi preached a powerful sermon, and many were led to dedicate themselves anew to the Lord. The Sabbath school collection amounted to a little over twenty dollars.

Although Holland has the name of being a Protestant country, yet two fifths of the

population are Roman Catholics. As in other Protestant countries, Roman Catholicism is making progress with rapid strides. In centuries gone by, Holland furnished a home for Protestant and Jewish fugitives; now it becomes the place of safety for monks and nuns driven from the western European Roman Catholic countries. The influence of these elements, driven from these countries because of their detrimental influences in state and society, is looked upon by many with grave apprehension. Yet the majority of the Protestants here have ceased to protest, and in political affairs Calvinists and Romanists stand shoulder to shoulder. The third angel's message is needed here as much as elsewhere, and certainly the Lord has souls who will follow and serve him when the message is properly presented. The general prospects of the work are good. Pray for the workers in this field.

J. WIBBENS.

Home Missionary Experiences

Appreciated a Little Kindness

"I found a young man in a hunter's cabin, across the creek opposite our house, on a wet, stormy evening. He had a swollen wrist, with a reddish-looking lump. He had nothing to eat, and his clothes were very wet, as he had walked seven miles with the wind and the rain blowing in his face.

"I went to our cabin and told mother, and while she prepared supper I brought him over in our boat. We gave him supper, dried his clothes, and mother dressed his wrist. We learned that he had been brought up a Roman Catholic, and the conversation turned to Bible subjects. He asked many questions about purgatory, the state of the dead, and other subjects, and seemed to receive light. We gave him one of our candle-shaped messengers (some tracts rolled and tied with ribbon).

"In the morning, mother again dressed his wrist, and gave him breakfast. I took him across to his cabin, made a fire for him, as it was raining and he could not travel until it cleared. He began reading his candle-shaped messenger. When he bade us good-by, he said he did not know how to thank us for our kindness."

When the seed is sown, and watered by kind attention, we may look for results.

From a Self-Supporting Missionary

"I have a very interesting case of a little child eighteen months old who is suffering with tubercular meningitis. The doctor said there was no hope of recovery. The father, being a former patient of mine, called on me to go to his house to see the child. On examining it, I told him there was no hope of its recovery as far as human skill is concerned. With a few words of cheer and encouragement I directed his mind to the Great Physician, who has never lost a case; and on finding him interested in the subject of prayer, I related some Bible instances of healing in which God heard prayer for the sick. His wife, feeling her hopeless position, fell on her knees beside the child and called for me to pray. This I did, and we all felt on rising from our knees that God had heard our humble prayers, and that he would do the right thing. From that time the child has improved so much that the doctor is puzzled, confessing he does not know what to make of it. We have had several prayers since, and some readings from 'Ministry of Healing,' which have led to a desire to read the book through. After

three weeks' improvement the doctor said yesterday that the patient was out of danger, so you see how the Lord has been working. We are now arranging for Bible readings, and the husband has even expressed his wish to keep the Sabbath. Such experiences strengthen our hold on God, and prove to us all that our Heavenly Father is just as willing to heal the sick in these days as when Christ was upon the earth."

This brother and his wife run treatment rooms with which, as William Carey said of his cobbling, they "pay expenses." Their life work is to give this warning message, and the Lord has signally blessed them. A number of excellent people have been brought into the truth through their efforts.

Later this brother wrote of the first Bible reading he held with this family and another person. The husband and wife had expressed themselves as favorably impressed with the truth. He has another patient, a well-to-do farmer, who has expressed his desire for Bible studies. A Catholic woman has also become much interested, and has asked him to tell her more of the interesting Word.

E. M. GRAHAM.

The Colorado Camp Meeting

THE recent camp meeting, held in Denver, August 13-23, was indeed a spiritual feast. It was conceded by all who attended it to be the best meeting ever held in Colorado. The camp was located in the beautiful Rocky Mountain Lake Park, which has been used for the same purpose on other occasions. About one hundred and seventy tents were pitched, and the attendance of our own people was about nine hundred. The churches of the conference were represented by about one hundred and fifty delegates. Meetings were conducted daily in the German and English languages.

The camp was well arranged. The organization of the meeting was excellent, and was kept well in hand throughout. Workers' meetings were held daily, and all planned together with the view of maintaining a spiritual uplift in the meeting until the close. From the first a most earnest spirit was manifest. All meetings were well attended, there being comparatively few strollers about the grounds during the services.

The terrible war being waged in Europe, drenching these populous countries in blood, and spreading indescribable carnage, sorrow, and desolation among millions, together with the distress which this calamitous contest brings upon our work and our brethren and sisters living in the theater of war, greatly stirs the hearts of our people.

The keynote of the meeting was sounded the first evening in a stirring sermon by Elder A. T. Robinson, on the finishing of our work and the preparation necessary for this great event. During the entire meeting the great and solemn truths of the message were kept well to the front, and took hold upon the hearts of our own people as well as those not of our faith.

The attendance from the city was excellent, the large pavilion being well filled each evening. Many made urgent inquiry for light concerning the contest being waged by the strong nations of the world. It is evident that the minds of the people are being turned to those who represent this message for an interpretation of events hitherto unparalleled in the history of the

world. This is indeed a most favorable time in which to present the truths of this message in this country, and should be taken advantage of to the fullest extent by us as a people.

The annual conference was held in connection with the meeting. All plans were carefully considered, and great unity of action marked the proceedings. Elder A. T. Robinson has the confidence of all his brethren, and was unanimously re-elected to the office of president. Brother R. T. Emery was reelected secretary and treasurer.

The home missionary branch of this work struck a responsive chord in the hearts of all, and plans were laid for aggressive work in every church to enlist all in the great work of scattering our literature everywhere, to bring souls to a knowledge of the truth. In one meeting over one hundred sets of the Berean Library were sold, besides much other literature. We believe that this home missionary work will result in bringing many to a knowledge of the truth.

A liberal spirit was manifested throughout the meeting, over two thousand dollars being given in cash and pledges for the local conference work. The Sabbath school donations received during the meeting amounted to \$354.41, and the contributions for the Union College equipment fund to \$71.75. On the last Sabbath of the meeting consideration was given to our foreign mission work. After a sermon on the rise and progress of the third angel's message, the shortness of time, and the tremendous sacrifice that will be required of this people to finish the work in this generation, and the reading of a letter from Elder L. R. Conradi, setting forth the serious situation in which the work in Europe will be placed by this war, an appeal was made for gifts to the emergency fund of the General Conference.

The blessing of the Lord was present in a very marked manner in this meeting. As all bowed, while earnest prayer was offered that God would impress each one with the amount he should give, the Spirit of God seemed to hover in a special way over the congregation. The total gifts in cash and pledges amounted to \$5,205.

In the afternoon, in the beautiful lake by the side of the camp, fifty-one candidates were baptized. Many of these were young persons. The work done during the meeting by the Missionary Volunteer leaders to help the youth on the ground, produced excellent results.

All the reports rendered during the meeting indicated progress. The colporteur work is gaining strength, and a number will enlist in this work at the close of the meeting. The outlook is good for an encouraging growth during the year in all departments.

In addition to the usual local and union conference workers present, Dr. David Paulson, Elders E. A. Curtis and H. Shultz, and the writer attended the meeting. All deeply regretted that, on account of illness, the union conference president, Elder R. A. Underwood, was not permitted to be present. His earnest words and counsel were greatly missed. Many prayers were offered that he might be speedily restored to his usual health.

All left the meeting with renewed courage and confidence in the work of God, and with the determination to be more faithful in the Christian life, and more diligent in spreading the blessed truths of the message among their friends and neighbors.

A deep interest seems to be created in

the city of Denver as a result of the meeting, and no doubt many will be led to embrace the truth in the city as a result of the faithful labor which will be put forth by those who will follow up the interest.

G. B. THOMPSON.

Missionary Volunteer Department

M. E. KERN	General Secretary
C. L. BENSON	Assistant Secretary
MATILDA ERICKSON	N. Am. Div. Secretary
MEADE MACGUIRE	N. Am. Div. Field Secretary

Lord, Shut Us In

WORTHIE HARRIS HOLDEN

LORD, shut us in. Soon heaven above
Will pour floods from the sky,
And earthly founts their bars remove
To bear our ark on high.

Thy love that beckoned us within
Sustained us by its grace;
So keep us, though the taunts of sin
Deride us to our face.

Long we believed what now we see,—
The end is very nigh.
O, shut us in alone with thee,
And guide us by thine eye!

With thee, O Lord, our loss is gain,
Our trials but befriend;
No sacrifice for thee is vain,
For glory crowns its end.

A Last Call to Parents

FAR better that a child should have fewer and plainer clothes on his back, simpler food in his stomach, and a harder bed on which to sleep, if by this he may have a better training for his mind. Yet how many parents, after providing the necessities of life, give very little serious attention to the things of the mind and the heart.

The home is the one school above all others which sways the future. It is the most potent factor in the making of character. God-fearing parents, however humble their circumstances, can lay the foundations of a liberal education and of strong Christian manhood. They can train their children for Christian work and leadership, as did Amram and Jochebed.

Like all great achievements, these results are accomplished by adherence to a fixed purpose and by the faithful improvement of every opportunity for the furtherance of that purpose.

One of the greatest factors in this home education is reading. S. D. Gordon has truly said:—

"The books may be few, but they can be chosen, and be choice. The father and mother teachers may have hard work holding the roof over their heads, and getting meal from the mill, but the purpose of the life will decide the conduct of both life and home. They can live with their children in their studies. They can piece in spare moments to keep ahead of the children. They can take bits of time to read with the children and talk over what is read. Many a strong leader of thought among men has had the foundation of his education laid in just such a home, and by such love-wise parents.

"There is no finer mental training that can be done than to teach the child the

reading habit, a good, intelligent book-reading habit. It is astonishing how rare the reading habit is. To the thousands books are sealed treasures. They can listen to men if they talk simply enough, but they can't get information out of a book, though they can pronounce the words easily enough. The crowd stands deaf and blind before a book; because they haven't acquired the reading habit while young.

"And that is true not simply of the ignorant, but of thousands who are reckoned intelligent, and who are intelligent in making money and in discussing the common affairs of life. The book-reading world is a very small one. It's a very difficult task to write a book that many people will read. The paper-reading and magazine-reading world is much larger. But the reading is pretty much of a very shallow sort.

"Papers and magazines are of great value if one has learned how to read them. They should have only a small *proportion* of a man's reading time. With thousands they make shallow reading, and shallower thinking, and tongues loose at both ends. To teach a child to read a book thoughtfully is one of the greatest services that can be rendered. The thoughtful mastering of one good book will frequently train and transform the whole life. And, more, it fixes the reading habit, which makes all books your helpers and servants."

It was for this twofold purpose — fixing the reading habit, and bringing into play the transforming power of good books — that our Missionary Volunteer Reading Courses were established. These courses have already become an important factor in the lives of our youth, and are accomplishing for those who take them the purpose for which they were established.

The courses for this year begin in the *Instructor* of September 29. This is a last appeal to our parents to do their duty in this matter. The first book in the Senior Course is J. Hudson Taylor's "A Retrospect," which costs 35 cents, and the first in the Junior Course is a fine missionary story, "Under Marching Orders," 50 cents.

"Form a home reading circle, in which every member of the family shall lay aside the busy cares of the day, and unite in study."—"Testimonies for the Church," Vol. VII, page 64.

M. E. K.

A Message to Church Officers About the Youth

GREATER and wiser efforts must be put forth to help the churches in our land. The elders and those who have leading places in the church should give more thought to their plans for conducting the work. . . . Those who bear responsibilities in the church should devise ways in which an opportunity will be given to every member of the church to act some part in the work. This has not been done in the past, and there are but few who realize how much has been lost on this account. . . .

A greater work than has ever been done must be done for the young. They must be won with sympathy and love; all barriers must be broken down between them and those who would help them. The most good is not accomplished by long speeches and many words of exhortation or reproof. The greatest tact must be manifested, for human minds must be dealt with carefully, and the Lord will work with those who are fully consecrated to his service. Jesus is drawing the youth, and we must all work with him, putting no forbidding aspects upon our holy religion. We must partake

of the divine nature ourselves, and then present Christ to others as the friend of sinners in such a way as to attract souls to leave the ranks of the evil one, and no longer work as agents to destroy souls.

We must seek to press the young, with all their fresh vigor and ability, into the ranks of Christ, enlisting them as valiant soldiers in the great fight for truth. We have sadly neglected our duty toward the young, for we have not gathered them in, and induced them to put out their talents to the exchangers. A different mold should be placed upon the work. There should be less sermonizing and more personal labor. Fresh manna must be gathered from the Word of God, and every man must have his portion in due season. A great work can be done by dropping a word privately to your young friends, to those you meet in your daily walks.

MRS. E. G. WHITE.

Medical Missionary Department

W. A. RUBLE, M. D. - - - *General Secretary*
 L. A. HANSEN - - - *Assistant Secretary*
 H. W. MILLER, M. D. - *N. Am. Div. Secretary*

How the Patient Looks at It

A LETTER from Dr. G. B. Replogle, of the River Plate Sanitarium, of Argentina, South America, incloses a letter from one of its patients, giving a very interesting statement of his impressions of the sanitarium and its work. It is well worth reading, giving, as it does, the other side of our work, the side of the patient:—

"It is now nearly six months since I came to the sanitarium. If it is thought that considerable time is being taken to effect a cure, it should be remembered that I came with what seemed an incurable ailment. Many years of hardship and exposure, followed by almost complete paralysis, seemed to place me in the position of an old, worn-out engine, fit only for the scrap heap. Fortunately, the people here did not regard me in that light.

"It is difficult to give one's first impressions of the institution under conditions of great suffering, but I well remember that I at once realized that, if kindness could cure me, I had come to the right place. One feels that the attention shown him is not so much a matter of obligation or duty as of sympathetic feeling on the part of the staff and helpers toward those who suffer.

"Different from the usual hospital, the sanitarium rooms its guests in bedrooms instead of large wards. I was gently carried upstairs and located in a pleasant and clean room, where I was afforded a good view of the surrounding country.

"This being a hydropathic institution, medicines and drugs are conspicuous by their absence. The treatments administered are based on rational principles, utilizing nature's remedies. It is difficult to realize the wide scope of their service and how effectively they may be used. Proper hydropathic treatment is not the mere application of hot fomentations or cold compresses, but includes a large number of varied treatments that must be carefully administered by those of experience in order to obtain the desired effects. Consequently, considerable time and patience are required on the part of both nurse and patient. My regular treatments occupy two and a half hours. It will be seen from this that the sanitarium requires

a larger staff of nurses and helpers than is the case where drugs and medicines are used. These nurses have a thorough course of three years' training before they obtain their certificates, and they are under the constant supervision of doctors and others who see to it that not only the necessary treatments are properly administered, but all details of the patient's care receive due attention.

"Another thing that impressed me was that the patient can always know that he is told the truth regarding his condition, and that not in technical terms, but in a simple manner, so that he may not only know what his ailment is, but the probable causes of the same; and he also has carefully explained to him what is necessary for recovery. The subject of disease is not enshrouded in the mystery that usually prevails in the hospitals. Things are made clear to the patient, and everything is done to cause him as little anxiety as possible concerning himself. An effort is made to secure the cooperation of the patient in the care that is given him, and the patient receives instruction as well as treatment.

"I remember well, when I asked the doctor concerning my condition and the prospects of recovery, how he explained to me that mine was a very serious case and one in which it was difficult to predict the outcome, but that he had every hope of good results, inasmuch as everything possible would be done for me. As I look back on the last few months and consider the many means used in my behalf, I cannot but realize everything possible has been done in order to secure my recovery. I must admit that at times I did not feel satisfied with what was being done, but now I see that it was because of the simplicity of the means that were being used; and indeed it really does seem remarkable that simple, natural remedies can bring about such a wonderful change. It is indeed a real change, and not merely a patching up. I find myself possessed of a new physical equipment of constitution, blood, muscles, flesh, etc. I attribute it all to the result of the careful and intelligent rational treatment I have had. Even those who are well acquainted with the remarkable results possible in these treatments can hardly believe that I am the same individual who was so helplessly struggling for existence a few months ago.

"It must be remembered that for the last five months I have been living on a vegetarian diet. This, to one who is accustomed to flesh foods, is somewhat strange at first, but my experience has been that even the common potato may be so nicely cooked and served that one eats it with the relish of the most appetizing French dish.

"The same careful attention is given to the culinary department as to the medical. The neat attire of the attendants, the inviting appearance of the tables, and the general cleanliness are very noticeable, and one cannot but feel that everything, even to the most minute detail, is done with the one purpose of making the patients' surroundings as agreeable as possible. No doubt this has much to do with the remarkable cures that are effected, combining as it does the benefits of proper nourishment with those of proper treatment. A great variety of dishes is served, the number of which I would not attempt to name. Neither would I try to tell of their preparation. I find that a good book on cookery is available for those who desire it; for, as I have already stated, the object of the institution seems to be to assist as far as

possible all those who are sick and need help. Hence this little book has been prepared, and there is also afforded the opportunity of securing practical instruction in cookery. It is this willingness of all those connected with the institution to help others that has made such an impression on me. This is without regard to nationality, sect, or condition, the one thought apparently in the mind of all being the individual's need. I find in conversation with other patients and guests that this is the impression all received, although there is no outward attempt made to give this impression.

"Thus far I have spoken only concerning the physical side of the work of the institution. I find there is something more than this, however, and that is the sincere purpose to minister to the spiritual necessities of those who come here; for, as the name of the institution indicates, it is conducted on the true principles of the Seventh-day Adventists, as found in the Word of God. I shall never forget the impression I received one day soon after I was able to be moved about a little. I was near a room where a surgical operation was about to be performed. The door was partly open, and I saw the doctors and attendants in their places, with heads bowed, and the head physician offering prayer for God's help and guidance in the operation. I learned that this is the custom, and I then realized that here is the true secret of the remarkable success of the surgical operations and the true cause of the sincere kindness and attention always shown. As the suffering one hears the hymns and prayers offered up every morning and evening, he cannot help feeling that he has come to a place where God is first and all, and his guidance is sought for the proper conduct of the various duties. Thus there came over me a real confidence and security in my surroundings, and I felt that whatever happened, it was the Lord's will.

"Again, I was impressed with the fact that, while the spiritual atmosphere is everywhere felt, yet in no instance was I made to feel that any one purposed to force this spirit on another. On the contrary, while a definite witness of Christianity is constantly given in the faithful performance of duties, religion is not discussed with one unless he shows an interest in it, and then only at proper times and under suitable conditions. As soon as I learned something of the truth of this religion, which was new to me, I began to investigate it. I sought for Scripture evidence for the Sunday sabbath, but found none; and the more I studied the subject, the more I became convinced that the seventh day is the day sanctified by God. Little by little, this wonderful truth has come to me, and with God's help I shall keep his day.

"Now, as the time is nearing for me to leave the institution, I cannot help but feel that it has been good for me to be here, as I realize that after all the suffering, the Lord has given me far more joy than I could have expected, and my desire is that I may better witness to the blessings that he has granted me, and that many others who may come seeking health may also find that greatest of all blessings, enlightenment of the soul. May the Lord continually bless this institution and give to his servants much encouragement in realizing his promise that their labors shall not be in vain, and may they know that I for one am grateful for all the Christian help I have had from one and all during my stay."

Alienists Solid for Prohibition

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 24.—The convention of alienists in session in this city came out condemning unqualifiedly the use of alcoholic drinks and in favor of prohibition. . . .

Following is the full report:—

“Resolutions Passed

“Whereas, In the opinion of the alienists and neurologists of the United States, in convention assembled, it has been definitely established that alcohol when taken into the system acts as a definite poison to the brain and other tissues; and,—

“Whereas, The effects of this poison are directly or indirectly responsible for a large proportion of the insane, epileptic, feeble-minded, and other forms of mental, moral, and physical degeneracy; and,—

“Whereas, The laws of many States make alcohol freely available for drinking purposes, and therefore cater to the physical, mental, and moral degradation of the people; and,—

“Whereas, Many hospitals for the insane and other public institutions are now compelled to admit and care for a multitude of inebriates; and,—

“Whereas, Many States already have established separate colonies for the treatment and reeducation of such inebriates, with great benefit to the individuals and to the commonwealths; therefore be it—

“Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the use of alcoholic beverages, and recommend that the various State legislatures take steps to eliminate such use; and be it further—

“Resolved, That we recommend the general establishment by all States and Territories of special colonies of hospitals for the care of inebriates; and,—

“Resolved, That organized medicine should initiate and carry on a systematic, persistent propaganda for the education of the public regarding the deleterious effects of alcohol; and be it further—

“Resolved, That the medical profession should take the lead in securing adequate legislation to the ends herein specified.”

Dr. Frank I. Drake, of Madison, Wis., earlier asserted his belief that sixty per cent of convicts are led to prison by drink. “Crime has its inception in vagabondage and incorrigibility,” he said. “Of the 727 admissions into the Wisconsin penitentiary during 1912-13, forty-two per cent admitted the use of liquor to excess, and only seven per cent denied the use of it.”—*Washington Herald*.

Ruination

A TEMPERANCE speaker recently asserted (and any one who will take the pains to examine and study his figures will find that he is correct) that fifty days' drink bill of this nation would pay all the tremendous bill of making the Panama Canal. More than this, he says that seven months' drink bill would pay off all the national debt; build the Panama Canal; build the canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River; place in the Ohio River all the locks and dams necessary to give it a level of nine feet the year round from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Cairo, Ill.; build a canal from the Mississippi River to the Rio Grande, draining the swamp lands of Arkansas, stopping the loss of life and property by the lower Mississippi floods, and bringing the waters of the upper lakes to the arid plains of Texas for irrigation; and, after all this,

leave about fifty million dollars for operating expenses. And yet people stand aghast at such enterprises as are for untold benefit to the nation, and then calmly go on drinking down in a few months enough to pay for it all, while they poison their bodies into the grave, and sink their souls into hell.—*Selected*.

A Drinker's Warning to Young Men

COULD the youth to whom the flavor of the first wine is as delicious as the opening scenes of life or the entering of some newly discovered paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when he shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and a passive will; to see his destruction, and have no power to stop it; to see all goodness emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget a time when it was otherwise; to bear about the piteous spectacle of his own ruin,— could he see my fevered eye, fevered with the last night's drinking, and feverishly looking for tonight's repetition of the folly; could he but feel the body of this death out of which I cry hourly, with feebler outcry, to be delivered, it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to earth, in all the pride of its mantling temptation.—*Charles Lamb*.

Another Blow for King Alcohol

OUR attention has been called to an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* upon the treatment of pneumonia, from the pen of Dr. Robert N. Wilson, of Philadelphia, in which the following words occur:—

“Alcohol is no longer considered a cardiac tonic, and has well-nigh lost its right to a place in sane pharmacopœia. . . . Alcohol is a cardiac muscle poison and a vasomotor paralyzant. Both of these forces we wish to preserve, not destroy. Therefore, after many hundreds of years filled with object demonstrations so plain that they stare us in the face, we are reluctantly beginning to cease teaching our patients well-nigh incurable drug habits under the guise of beneficial treatment.”

Desiring to ascertain whether the author's statements in regard to the use of alcohol met with support or adverse criticism, Dr. R. T. Stratton, of Oakland, Cal., wrote him a note of inquiry. The response was most interesting. The writer says: “Though I have received many very courteous notes, not one has taken exception to the alcohol statement. . . . I have personally come to the point—very gradually—at which I believe alcohol always a harmful influence, at least to the circulatory system.” The growing tendency among medical men to give alcohol an inferior place as a therapeutic agent is well worth our attention.—*Selected*.

FROM a letter from Dr. A. B. Olsen, superintendent of the Caterham (England) Sanitarium, we quote the following paragraph of current interest: “This terrible war that has developed so suddenly is likely to cause serious if not grave injury to our institutional work at least for many

months. Hard times are upon us with a vengeance, and no one can prophesy what will happen in the near future. It looks as if England is as well able to stand the strain as any European country. Indeed, I think that our sufferings and privations in this country will be little more than a tithe of those in Germany, for example. It is a terrible affair, but doubtless has its lessons for us as a people.”

The Needs of Our Missions

(Concluded from page 24)

conference in this union can reach the goal if each person will do his part.’

“Elder Paap writes from Southern Illinois: ‘I shall not go into detail much in this letter, but you will be interested to know that we raised over \$3,000 on mission offerings at the meeting this morning. The people responded well. There were some real sacrifices. Everybody feels good. This is a record for Southern Illinois.’

“From the Western Washington meeting, Elder O. A. Olsen sends these words: ‘The churches of this conference also did real well in mission offerings. Elder L. Johnson told me that \$10,000 had been subscribed in cash and pledges, although I think a large proportion was dependent upon property sales. Besides this, the Sabbath school offerings for the two Sabbaths amounted to \$543.73, and an offering of \$871.76 in cash and pledges was made for home work. I wonder if I told you in a former letter that nine new churches had been added to the conference, with a total membership of one hundred and sixty-nine.’

“Elder B. G. Wilkinson reports that West Virginia raised \$1,000 for missions, which was a large donation for so small a constituency.

“Concerning the Tennessee meeting, Elder S. E. Wight says: ‘We raised \$2,400 for missions in the morning meeting. We shall secure at least another hundred dollars, so that this conference, which seems to be the most difficult in which to raise the Twenty-cent-a-week Fund, will be entirely free.’

“Elder O. Montgomery, writing from the Southeastern Union, says: ‘At the camp meeting at Lenoir City, Tenn., yesterday forenoon, after a thirty-minute talk and a season of earnest prayer, we gave the people a chance to see what they would do for foreign missions. The Spirit of the Lord came into the meeting, and notwithstanding the fact that there were only about one hundred persons in the tent, they pledged to the amount of \$13,712.50, without any urging. In addition to this, several hundred dollars was pledged to the school and local conference work.

“‘We feel that the brethren have done well in each conference we have visited. North Carolina pledged an even \$2,000. Georgia pledged nearly \$1,700; South Carolina's gift was the smallest, only a little over \$600; but when we reached Cumberland, the offering was beyond our greatest expectation. We rejoice over this not so much because of the dollars and cents represented, but because of the spiritual blessing and the consecration of the people which it means.

“‘In every meeting we held, we had a most excellent spiritual revival, the brethren and sisters consecrating themselves anew to the Lord; but the meeting at Cumberland was the best of all. I feel sure that the Southeastern Union can be counted on for its full proportion of mis-

sion funds for this year. Every worker, man, woman, and child, will stand loyally by the cause of God during this great crisis.

"In every field, from which we have received reports up to date, the brethren have done nobly in responding to the emergency call. I believe their hearts are in sympathy with the great work that the General Conference is carrying forward in all parts of the world.

"Yours in the Master's service,
"I. H. EVANS."

**The Harvest Ingathering
"Review"**

THE office work in preparing the large edition of the Harvest Ingathering REVIEW is proceeding rapidly. About 25,000 copies are being turned out daily.

The call from the Mission Board for emergency funds, the missionary spirit which God is giving to his people, and the excellent appearance and subject matter of this number of the REVIEW, are all working together for a large and successful campaign.

The Atlantic Union Conference has increased its order for papers fifty per cent above last year. It seems evident from the present outlook that from one third to one half more papers will be used this year than last. We have therefore already placed orders for paper for 800,000 copies, and shall continue, if necessary, to run the pressroom three shifts, or twenty-four hours a day, in order that our people may be promptly served with the necessary supplies for this important campaign, toward which the Mission Board is looking with much hope and confidence for relief for stranded mission fields.

Orders should be placed with us as soon as possible, in order that we may know how many papers must be supplied.

E. R. PALMER.

Literature on the War Situation

THERE has been prepared by our various publishing houses some excellent literature particularly appropriate for circulation at the present time. In addition to the regular issues of the *Watchman* and the *Signs of the Times Magazine*, in which liberal space is devoted to the present situation of the European conflict, both the Southern Publishing Association, Nashville, Tenn., and the Pacific Press Publishing Association, Mountain View, Cal., have published tracts dealing with these living issues now before the world. "Is It Armageddon?" by L. A. Smith, is a tract of sixteen pages, which is sent out for one cent a single copy, or one dollar for one hundred. The Pacific Press issues a similar tract under the title "Have We Come to Armageddon?" written by M. C. Wilcox. Both of these tracts are worthy of a very wide circulation. They consider the present European conflict from a somewhat different standpoint than that from which it is presented in the REVIEW AND HERALD Extra, and would be read with interest even by those who have already read the Extra. We earnestly hope that our brethren and sisters throughout the field will make liberal use of the regular numbers of these monthly magazines devoted to a discussion of the situation, and also of the tracts which have been published.

THE man that makes a character makes foes.—Young.

News and Miscellany

Notes and clippings from the daily and weekly press

— A very interesting list of names representing overlapping lives has been given in the *Strand Magazine* to show that only forty generations were required to connect us with the Pharaoh who oppressed the children of Israel in Egypt. The list suggests that the march of history has been more rapid than it usually seems to the student of history, and runs as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Moses | Plotinus |
| Joshua | Hermanric |
| Eli | Attila |
| Samuel | Llewarch Hen |
| David | Theodore of Tarsus |
| Solomon | The Venerable Bede |
| Jehoiada | Alcuin |
| Shalmaneser | Piastus |
| Jeroboam | Alfred the Great |
| Romulus | Abdurrhman III |
| Epimenides | Firdausi |
| Sakya-Muni | Don Roderigo |
| Sophocles | Dias de Bivar |
| Hippocrates | Nicolas Breakspear |
| Philemon | Canon of Lucerne |
| Archimedes | Sir Ralph Vernon |
| Marcus Cato | John Trussingham |
| Gaius Marius | Henry Jenkins |
| Hillel | Edward Hall |
| Apollonius | Robert Taylor |
| Galen | |

— After eight years' work, surveyors have completed marking the boundary line between the United States and Canada, where the two countries join along the Alaskan border. This work consisted, first, in tracing the line of the one hundred and forty-first meridian. As Russia, when it owned the country, had marked no line, it was necessary, first of all, by means of telegraphic signals from Seattle and Vancouver, to check the local time. Thus, by comparison, the parallel was fixed to a certainty. The great problem, however, was to run the line directly north toward the geographical pole, avoiding being deceived by the magnetic pole. Every three miles or so monuments were erected. The larger ones, placed at the principal points, were of aluminum bronze, five feet high, set in heavy bases of concrete. Altogether, it is reported to have been one of the most difficult works of surveying ever undertaken, as the line had to be exactly right, whether a lofty mountain, like St. Elias,—16,500 feet, which it took the Duke of the Abruzzi, with his expedition, six months to climb,—or a ghastly ravine was encountered. Following the work of the surveyors, topographers took up their task of making a map of the entire region.

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Camp Meetings

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| CENTRAL UNION | |
| West Colorado, Montrose..... | Sept. 15-22 |
| COLUMBIA UNION | |
| Chesapeake..... | Oct. 4-11 |
| PACIFIC UNION | |
| Arizona..... | Oct. 8-18 |
| SOUTHEASTERN UNION | |
| Florida, Orlando..... | Oct. 8-18 |
| Florida, Orlando (colored)..... | Oct. 8-18 |

Massachusetts Conference

THE forty-fourth annual session of the Massachusetts Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at South Lancaster, Mass., Sept. 29 to Oct. 4, 1914, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Each church is entitled to one delegate for its organization and to one additional delegate for each ten members. The election of delegates should be promptly attended to, and their credentials forwarded to the conference secretary.

Because of the present conditions arising from the war situation recently developed, this ought to be more than an ordinary meeting,—a second camp meeting as it were,—in order that we may have an opportunity to meet a large number of our people for the purpose of carefully studying the needs of our work and the demands of duty at such a time as this. Leading men from the North American Division and the Atlantic Union Conferences are expected to be present, and it is earnestly hoped that, in addition to the regular delegates, a large number from all our churches will plan to attend.

H. C. HARTWELL, *President*;
H. B. TUCKER, *Secretary*.

The Massachusetts Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists

NOTICE is hereby given that the second annual session of the Massachusetts Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at South Lancaster, Mass., in connection with the annual conference, Sept. 29 to Oct. 4, 1914, for electing officers for the ensuing year, and for transacting such other business as may properly come before the association. All duly accredited delegates to the conference constitute the membership of the corporation. The first meeting of the association will be called to order at 3 P. M., Thursday, October 1.

HERBERT C. HARTWELL, *President*;
HORACE B. TUCKER, *Secretary*.

The Florida Sanitarium and Benevolent Association

THE seventh annual session of the Florida Sanitarium and Benevolent Association will convene on the Seventh-day Adventist camp ground, at Orlando, Fla., Monday, Oct. 12, 1914, at 11 A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the association. The voters of this association are the regularly accredited delegates of the Florida Conference.

W. H. HECKMAN, *President*;
H. A. SHREVE, *Secretary*.

The Florida Conference Association

THE eighth annual session of the Florida Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will convene on the camp ground at Orlando, Fla., at 11 A. M., Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1914, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the association.

W. H. HECKMAN, *President*;
W. M. LEE, *Secretary*.

The Florida Conference

THE twenty-first annual meeting of the Florida Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held Oct. 8-18, 1914, in connection with the camp meeting at Orlando, Fla. The election of the conference officers and various other matters of interest to every loyal Seventh-day Adventist will come before the meeting. Each church is entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, and to one additional delegate for every ten members. The first session will be held October 9, at 11 A. M.

W. H. HECKMAN, *President*;
W. M. LEE, *Secretary*.

Library for the Loma Linda School

THE College of Medical Evangelists, of Loma Linda, Cal., is in great need of a library for the benefit of its young people in training. Evangelical, Biblical, and historical reference books

are desired. Cash donations for the purchase of such books would be more appreciated, as the library would then be able to secure the books best suited to its needs. Any one wishing to give either books or funds for this purpose should address Elder M. C. Wilcox, Loma Linda, Cal.

The Navies of the Air

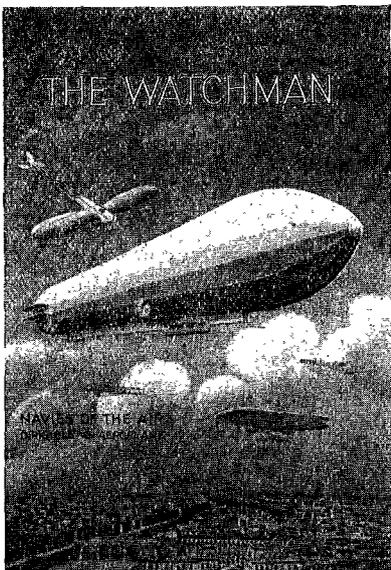
Their Part in the European War

It is evident that in the great struggle now going on among the nations of Europe, the navies of the air are destined to play an important part. It therefore seems most appropriate that in the October issue of the *Watchman* considerable space should be given to this important subject.

The cover design for this number is a striking representation of this new method of warfare. It is printed in colors, and is perhaps the best cover the *Watchman* has ever had. Never before have men been fighting in the air and under the sea, as well as on the sea and on the land.

Among other articles of stirring interest to be found in this issue, the following may be mentioned:—

"The Madness of the War."



"The Imprisoned Empires and Their Struggle for the Sea."

"A New Pope."

"Spiritualism; What Is It? and Why Is It?"

"The Other Side of Death."

"The Blessedness of the Blessed Hope."

"Political Conditions in Mexico."

"Has the Bible Foretold Present-Day Conditions?"

Not only does the October *Watchman* contain some exceptionally strong selling features, but it is also one of the best missionary numbers published thus far. It is well illustrated, and cannot fail to attract attention. Now ready. In lots of 50 or more, 4 cents each. Order a good supply through your tract society at once.

Publications Wanted

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

Mrs. F. R. May, Box 145, Bartlesville, Okla. Continuous supply of our magazines, tracts, the *Youth's Instructor*, and *REVIEW*.

The medical evangelistic class of the Hinsdale Sanitarium desire especially the *Little Friend* and *Youth's Instructor*. They can also use the *Watchman*, *Protestant Magazine*, *Liberty*, *Life and Health*, the weekly *Signs*, and our foreign papers. These will be distributed in the city of Chicago. Send to Students' Hall, Hinsdale Sanitarium, Hinsdale, Ill.

Business Notice

FOR SALE.—Homes in California. For the reason that many of our people in the Pacific Union Conference desire to donate all or a por-

tion of the proceeds of the sale of property to the cause, we are carefully listing such property. If any of our people who desire to locate in the territory of the Pacific Union Conference will write us, specifying as nearly as possible their wants, we shall gladly give them all the information in our possession concerning homes listed with us for sale. We are not in the real estate business, nor do we wish to encourage any one to move from one locality to another; but as many of our people come to the Pacific Coast of their own volition, we shall give reliable information to all who write to us. It is hoped that this information bureau may be of benefit to our people as well as to the cause. Address Pacific Union Conference, Box 146, Glendale, Cal.

Obituaries

STOWE.—Died at Palma Sola, Fla., July 15, 1914, T. J. Stowe, aged 51 years and 8 months. He is survived by his companion and seven children. The deceased was a faithful Christian. He loved God's Word and did all he could to give others a knowledge of it. We believe that he rests in Jesus and will live again in the resurrection morning.

A. L. GREGORY.

TOBIN.—Lorancy Scott was born in Presque Isle, Maine. She came West while quite young, and was married to George Tobin, July 4, 1882. She was a member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church at Orting, Wash. Mrs. Tobin was taken ill suddenly while visiting a friend in Spokane, and died shortly after reaching her home at Orting, at the age of 57 years. She is survived by her husband, one sister, and one brother.

A. M. DART.

HARKNESS.—Pearl, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harkness, of Dauphin, Manitoba, was born Dec. 11, 1889, and died July 22, 1914, aged 24 years, 7 months, and 11 days. She is survived by her parents and two brothers; but they sorrow not as do those who have no hope. The deceased fully accepted Jesus a few days before her death. We laid her to rest in the care of the Life-giver.

E. M. CHAPMAN.

HASTINGS.—Wilson Franklin Hastings was born in Medina County, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1844, and died at his home in Battle Creek, Mich., June 18, 1914. Brother Hastings came with his parents to Michigan in 1853. He was a great lover of nature, and spent some years collecting rare specimens for museums. The deceased accepted present truth at the age of twenty-five years, and was faithful in the Christian way until his death. Aug. 10, 1875, he was married to Hannah L. Smith, who survives. Two of their three children are also living.

J. G. LAMSON.

MACK.—Leroy Mack was born in Ohio, March 22, 1843, and died July 28, 1914. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Miss Esibell McKay. Eight of their nine children are living, who, with their mother, mourn the loss of their loved one. In 1877 Brother Mack and his companion accepted the truth for this time under the labor of Elder S. S. Smith, and for many years were members of the Clintonville church. The deceased enlisted in the United States Army in 1861, and served his country faithfully for three years and eight months. He fell asleep in the bright hope of meeting the Life-giver in the resurrection morning. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer.

P. C. HANSON

CORNELIUS.—Daisy Simpson Cornelius was born in Lafayette, Kans., Sept. 15, 1879, and died in Severance, Kans., Aug. 1, 1914. Miss Simpson was married to Dudley Dawson, of Sparks, Kans., on Sept. 6, 1898. One son was born to them. After her husband's death, she was married to J. C. Cornelius. About ten years ago our sister accepted present truth. She remained a faithful and devoted member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church until death claimed her. We feel sure that she sleeps in Jesus and will come forth in the first resurrection. She was a faithful companion, a kind, loving mother and a good neighbor. Her husband and son and daughter, together with her parents, six brothers, and three sisters, are left to mourn.

W. F. KENNEDY.

GODFREY.—Walter Roscoe Godfrey was born in Concordia, Kans., June 14, 1900, and was drowned in the Wishkah River, in Aberdeen, Wash., June 30, 1914. Walter was a good boy, loved by all his friends and schoolmates. He leaves a father, mother, and five brothers and sisters to mourn his death. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer from Hosea 13: 14.

J. W. BOYNTON.

DAVIS.—Mrs. Clemenza E. Davis was born in the State of Illinois, Feb. 15, 1833, and died at the home of her daughter in San Luentin, Cal. She was the mother of eleven children, ten of whom survive. The family moved to California in 1855. Sister Davis accepted the faith held by Seventh-day Adventists, thirty-seven years ago, under the labors of Elder J. N. Loughborough in Vacaville, Cal., where she was laid to rest awaiting the call of the Life-giver.

C. E. FORD.

BENTLEY.—Julia A. Bentley was born at Houlton, Maine, in 1838. During her girlhood the family moved to Woodstock, New Brunswick, where she was married. Later her home was in Newburyport, Mass., where in 1877 she heard and accepted present truth through the efforts of Elder D. M. Canright. In the spring of 1910 Sister Bentley came to live with her niece at Ree Heights, S. Dak., where she died on Aug. 11, 1914, at the age of 76 years. She sleeps in Jesus, awaiting the resurrection morning.

M. E. ANDERSON.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Miss Mary Lane was born Nov. 20, 1826, in the State of Vermont. She was converted in early youth and united with the Methodist Church. At the age of twenty-nine she was united in marriage with Geo. W. Chamberlain. They lived for years in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Kansas, and spent the last twenty years in Oregon. Together with her husband, she united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church more than fifty years ago, of which she remained a faithful and consistent member until death. There were born to this union one son and seven daughters. Four daughters, together with many grandchildren, one of whom is Elder G. F. Enoch, of India, survive her; but they mourn not as those without hope of meeting her in that glad reunion day when the Master of assemblies shall serve the guests. She passed peacefully away Aug. 10, 1914, at the home of her daughter at Troutdale, Oregon, being 91 years, 8 months, and 20 days old. The funeral services were conducted from the Christian Church, words of comfort being based upon the language of our Lord, "She hath done what she could."

H. W. COTTRELL.

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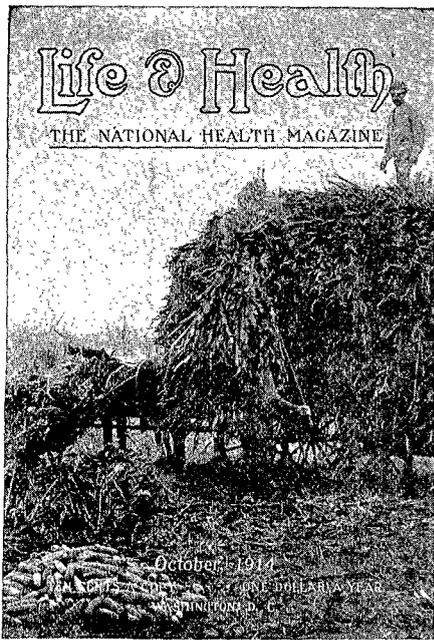
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WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 17, 1914

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DR. R. S. INGERSOLL, medical superintendent of the Florida Sanitarium, came North a few days ago to move his family from Richmond, Va., to Orlando. He spent a little time in Washington.

WE note that the Friedensau school building and the newly erected addition to the Hamburg offices, evidently not yet fully occupied, have been turned over by our brethren to the Red Cross Society for hospital use.

UNDER appointment to engage in the colporteur work, Brother A. E. and Mrs. Holst, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, sailed last week from New York for Kingston, Jamaica. Still other colporteurs are called for by the West Indian Union.

WE learn of the arrival in New Orleans of Elder B. E. and Mrs. Connerly, of the West Caribbean Conference. They have been engaged in the work in Bocas del Toro, on the Isthmus of Panama, and have been voted a few months' furlough after years of service in the tropics.

OUR brethren of the West Indian Union have printed a special number of their magazine, dealing with current issues, and a special leaflet on the war situation, written by Elder C. H. Keslake. The leaflets are "going by the thousands," we learn. Everywhere our brethren and sisters feel the importance of sowing the literature.

MINUTES of a meeting of the European Division Committee held in Hamburg, August 20, have reached the Mission Board office. Naturally, only the committeemen from the various German fields were present. The following action was taken: "In view of the terrible suffering among our own people, caused by the war, the chairman is requested to prepare a memorial addressed to the North American brethren through the General Conference and the North American Division, for help to be distributed among the various unions touched by the ravages of the sword."

LAST week Brother J. P. and Mrs. Redding, of Vermont, sailed from New York for Kingston, Jamaica, both to engage in school work in Kingston. Their arrival will release Brother Geo. F. Furnival and wife, who have accepted appointment to school work in India.

THE colporteur work is still pushed on as far as possible in all the European countries. We note the following action in the minutes of the European Division Committee meeting: "Such nurses as cannot find employment in their calling should enter the work as regular canvassers under the existing canvassing leadership, their earnings to go to the sanitarium, pushing the sale of the religious as well as the health publications."

ACTING on medical counsel, Brother Frank F. Mills, of the Korean Mission, has been compelled to return to America, and for the present is located on the Pacific Coast. Brother Mills has done faithful service as printer and accountant at the Seoul headquarters, and his fellow workers deeply regret the necessity of his return. We pray that under favorable conditions our brother's health may be fully restored. The Korean Mission is already calling for another printer.

A Day of Special Prayer

SABBATH, October 3, has been appointed a day of special prayer in behalf of our work and brethren in Europe, and that the Lord may stay the bloody conflict in which the nations of men are now engaged. Read the call made by Elder I. H. Evans on page 8.

The Missions "Review"

THE orders are coming in for the new Harvest Ingathering REVIEW.

The Southern California Conference has placed for its first order, all the papers going in one consignment,—a big truck load of them,—34,300 copies. A further order supplements this, bringing its orders up to about 35,000. The secretary writes that fifty thousand and possibly more will be used by that conference this autumn. This is a splendid order, surely.

It is time that all initial orders were being sent in by conference committees. It is perhaps just a little early for these orders to be on hand here in Washington but not for activity in making them up out in the field.

The opportunity of our lives is here. The terrible European struggle continues. The providence of the Lord places us without the war zone, not for idleness, but the rather that we may help make up that which our brethren in Europe are unable to give.

Every heart should be made willing in this hour of opportunity, every hand active, fully consecrated, meet for the Master's use. Do not neglect to order your Ingathering supplies of your conference office *just now*, and you surely will want more this year than ever before.

We hope no church will overlook the Harvest Ingathering program prepared for Sabbath, September 26. This will be found in the *Church Officers' Gazette*, and should be used in every church, large or small, that day.

T. E. BOWEN.

The Needs of Our Missions and the Response of Our People

IN view of the intense interest in the present effort to secure funds to meet the emergency that has arisen in the General Conference treasury, by reason of the war situation and its effect on our work, the accompanying letter from Elder I. H. Evans, president of the North American Division Conference, is published, knowing that the REVIEW readers will be greatly encouraged and interested in its contents:—

"Elder W. T. Knox,
"Takoma Park, D. C.

"DEAR BROTHER KNOX: The response our people have made to your call for an emergency fund, to help meet the situation in Europe and the mission fields receiving support from the European treasury, has been most hearty and sympathetic. I quote from several letters which I have received, that you may see how anxious our brethren are to help the General Conference treasury at this time.

"Elder F. W. Paap, writing from New Orleans, says: 'At the New Orleans meeting, cash and pledges were given to the amount of over \$600. The Mississippi Conference was behind on the Twenty-cent-a-week Fund, so the brethren turned their attention to their own field, and raised over \$1,200.'

"The Ohio camp meeting was reported as being well attended, and a large donation was taken. First the brethren made a call for the congregation to give themselves to the Lord, and nearly every person came forward. Later an offering was taken for the foreign mission work, and over \$11,000 was received in cash and pledges.

"Brother C. L. Benson writes: 'As you know, about \$11,000 was pledged at the Ohio camp meeting. Twenty-two young persons were baptized at this meeting. The Ohio young people on the ground pledged \$580.'

"From the Indiana camp meeting, Prof. Frederick Griggs wrote: 'The spirit of the meeting is excellent. In the revival service last Sabbath, fully four hundred, I should think, came forward. In the young people's meetings, scores gave themselves to the Lord. In the meeting on foreign missions this morning, \$2,850 was raised in cash and pledges. There was also six or seven hundred dollars in conditional pledges. The Sabbath school offerings last Sabbath amounted to \$325, and every provision is being made to increase the Sabbath school offerings for the conference to \$1,000 next Sabbath; so I think there will be no difficulty in raising a total of \$4,000 for missions. This will put Indiana ahead on the twenty-cent-a-week quota for the year, without doubt.'

"Concerning the West Michigan meeting, Brother L. H. Christian, president of the Lake Union Conference, writes: 'We have secured quite large donations for foreign missions. In West Michigan the brethren gave about \$4,500; in North Michigan they gave about \$2,000. I think this means that each of these conferences will succeed in raising its quota on the Twenty-cent-a-week Fund. Elder W. A. Westworth, and some of the leading members of the Battle Creek church, have promised that they will see that Battle Creek pays its full quota this year. Elder C. F. McVagh says that if Battle Creek does its part, he will guarantee that West Michigan will do its full share. I am convinced that every

(Concluded on page 20)