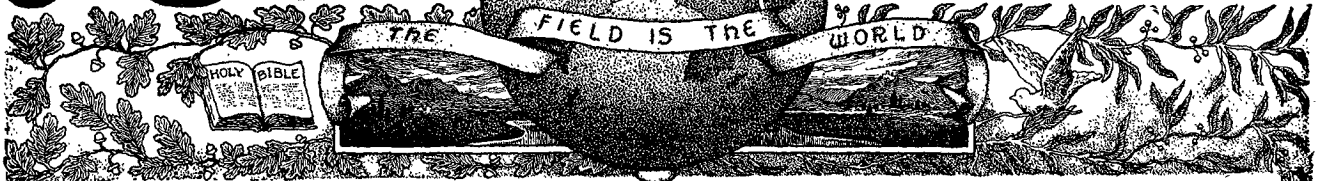


The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

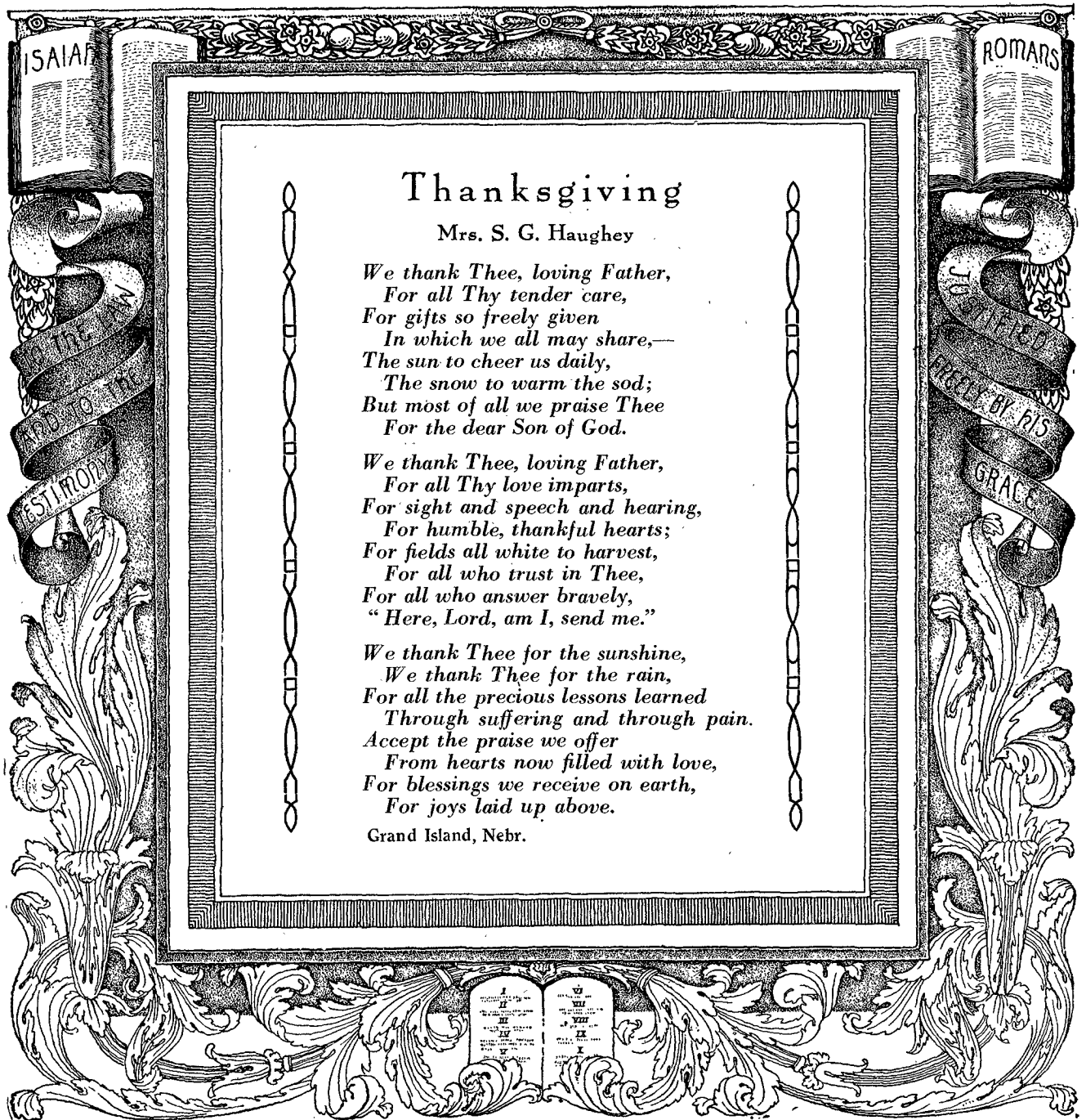


Vol. 102

Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., November 26, 1925

No. 48

THE GOSPEL TO ALL NATIONS



Thanksgiving

Mrs. S. G. Haughey

*We thank Thee, loving Father,
For all Thy tender care,
For gifts so freely given
In which we all may share,—
The sun to cheer us daily,
The snow to warm the sod;
But most of all we praise Thee
For the dear Son of God.*

*We thank Thee, loving Father,
For all Thy love imparts,
For sight and speech and hearing,
For humble, thankful hearts;
For fields all white to harvest,
For all who trust in Thee,
For all who answer bravely,
“Here, Lord, am I, send me.”*

*We thank Thee for the sunshine,
We thank Thee for the rain,
For all the precious lessons learned
Through suffering and through pain.
Accept the praise we offer
From hearts now filled with love,
For blessings we receive on earth,
For joys laid up above.*

Grand Island, Nebr.

Articles and Reports for the "Review"

WE greatly appreciate the response which we are constantly receiving from the field in the way of articles and reports for our church paper. The general articles contain instruction, admonition, and inspiration which is appreciated by all our readers, and the reports bring us word of the splendid advance of this movement in all parts of the world, and the way in which the pillar of cloud and of fire of God's providence is moving before the hosts of Israel. We are only sorry that we cannot use all these articles and reports more promptly, but we are connected with a growing movement which is now extending out into nearly every mission field in the world. This movement embraces in its scope many organizations, institutions, and other agencies, and we find it difficult to give to these various instrumentalities that frequent representation in our columns that we desire.

At the present writing, November 9, we have in our files by actual count more than seventy reports from the field, and general articles almost without number. If we should attempt to publish entire all the reports which come to us, it would destroy the general character of our church paper. We would have to omit other departments, and devote the whole paper practically to field reports. The only way we can give insertion to these reports is to greatly reduce them in length, printing only the more salient and important features.

Now it would be very much better for the writers of such reports to make the reduction themselves. A report of a camp-meeting or of some general meeting in a mission field covering not more than two pages of typewritten matter, double space, is much more readable than a longer one, and affords abundance of room to present the outstanding features of the meeting. Many little details can be omitted from reports, and will never be missed. It is not necessary for us in reports to give a long list of the names of those who attended the meeting nor tables of dry statistics. Really, after all, that which interests the brethren and sisters throughout the field is what God is doing,—the accomplishment in soul-saving. Let us bear this in mind as we write reports for our church paper. Let us remember that we are reporting, not for a local conference paper, but for a paper that has a world-wide circulation.

These same general principles are true as applied to many general articles which we receive. Many are so long that we can never hope or expect to use them in our church paper. An article of two or three typewritten pages is much more readable, and ordinarily affords abundant space to discuss the topic under consideration. There are exceptions to this rule, of course. Some subjects, if presented at all, must be presented in their various phases, in a well-rounded, balanced manner; but less space is needed by very many of the articles which are written.

The editor makes this statement by way of explanation as to why many excellent articles received have not been printed, as to why many reports which have been sent in have been delayed in their publication. Our space is limited. We are doing the very best we can under the circumstances, and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of the writers for the REVIEW in the ways we have suggested.

We hope that our brethren will continue to report the results of their ministry. The church of God throughout the world needs this inspiration. Let us tell of the wonders of His grace.

A Record for Missions

WHEN we set 60 cents a week as the goal for missions in America, the conferences in South Africa translated the goal into 2s. 6d., which is practically the same, though a cent or two over. The Cape Conference, according to Elder J. F. Wright's report at the Cape Town session, has reached 3s. 6d., while the report of Elder J. W. MacNeil, president of the South African Union, at the Bulawayo Council, showed that the three conferences that make up the union reached 70 cents in 1924.

Has any union conference touched that mark? I think not. The Australasian Union is often surprising us in this matter of high records for missions. It may be they have reached this mark set by South Africa. But even if not the highest ever, it is a splendid token of the missionary interest of the believers who are holding the base at the tip of the great African continent.

It means everything to our world advance that Providence has planted here this South African commonwealth, with its Protestant traditions and peoples, as a base from which to draw men and means for the mission fields to the northward. Well done, South Africa! we say.

W. A. S.

* * *

Character and Position

ONE'S position or station in life does not determine his standing with God. It is character alone upon which God looks. He is no respecter of persons. In the wonderful provision of His grace, the serf in the field is afforded equal privileges with the king on the throne. The slave stands as high in the regard of heaven as the master, so far as his social position is concerned. The Lord does not look at the outward appearance. He looks at the heart. It is character alone which weighs in the balance of heaven.

It took Peter a long time to recognize this truth. Somehow he could not banish from his mind the feeling that the Jews by nature were better than the Gentiles. Little by little, however, through the workings of God's marvelous power in Gentile life, Peter came to have a clear understanding of the purposes and character of God's work. At last he could declare, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: but in every nation he that feareth Him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with Him."

Let every man, regardless of his station in life, take heart. Whether he be in the position of master or servant; whether he be black or white, rich or poor, if he has a heart to do the will of God, he has a standing in the courts of glory. A position in the political world, in the commercial world, in the social world, will not prove a help or a hindrance to his entrance to the courts of glory, so far as the position alone is concerned. In his experience, righteousness will have its reward, whatever his station, whether it be of high or low degree, if he is faithful to God.

F. M. W.

* * *

God sends children for another purpose than merely to keep up the race: to enlarge our hearts, to make us unselfish, and full of kindly sympathies and affections; to give our souls higher aims, and to call out all our faculties; to extended enterprise and exertion; to bring round our fireside bright faces and happy smiles and loving, tender hearts.—*Mary Howitt.*



"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. 102

TAKOMA PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 26, 1925

No. 48

Our Times and Our Work*

L. H. CHRISTIAN

WITH praise in our hearts to God, we rejoice to meet once more so many dear believers in Iowa and to attend this encouraging Autumn Council. What a noble brotherhood is this band of loyal, devoted leaders and laborers in the advent movement! What a privilege to believe and to serve such a message! I bring you greetings from our members and missionaries in the many countries of Europe and from our missions in Africa and Asia.

The European Division is in the midst of a mighty forward movement. The Lord is at work. The spirit and power of Elijah are resting upon His humble servants as they press on with this word of life to every land, in spite of persecutions and other hardships. Our schools are full, some to overflowing, with earnest, godly youth, ready to enter the service of Christ. Our membership in Europe now is about 80,000, with more than 2,600 field workers. Two years ago we had 304 ordained ministers; today we have 404. One year ago there were 900 colporteurs; we have today more than 1,500. During 1924 we gained 12,000 new members, and we hope for a better harvest of souls this year. This faithful, organized "host of the Lord," both believers and laborers, are of good cheer, and stand united with you in the same faith and in one heart to speed this message to all the earth.

The European Political Situation

The situation in Europe at this time is not bright. Multitudes are turning away from religion, many to pleasures and riotous living, and many more are utterly engrossed with the cares of this life. Business is decreasing. Wages are low. Poverty and non-employment are growing. People are losing heart. The air is full of peace rumors, especially since the conference of Locarno. With one hand the nations sign peace pacts and protocols, and with the other they manufacture larger cannon, new gases, and faster airships, in preparation for the next war, which is said by many to be certain to come within ten years. Poland marshals its army on the Russian border, and Russia on the Polish border. Three months ago England launched the greatest battle-ship of history, and had the largest army maneuvers since 1914. France is engaged in two wars now, one in Asia and one in Africa—a prophetic sign of the rising flood of revolt against Western civiliza-

tion. Turkey threatens to send an army over to attack Irak. The Balkans are always boiling. This autumn, seven years after the Armistice, Europe has many more soldiers than when the war began.

Only angels of God can hold these powers in check. Every day this impending destruction delays, is to us a precious day of grace. All in Europe agree that whoever may have started the war, everybody lost it, and lost not only the war, but peace.

With our brethren the conviction is growing that the Great War came in the providence of God to break the powers which opposed His message. For us the great outstanding fact of this last momentous decade is that God used these great and terrible things, sad and destructive as they were and still are, to open doors and prepare hearts for the speedy proclamation and finish of the advent movement.

Present-Day Privileges and Responsibilities

We wish to speak this morning on the blessed privileges and the eternal seriousness and consequences of our times and work. Our text is the word of the angel to Daniel:

"Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days." Dan. 12:12.

The life as well as the book of Daniel reveals principles which deserve our close and renewed study at this time. Daniel is one of the few Bible men in whose life not a single mistake appears. He was firm, courageous, faithful, devout, loyal, and large-hearted, not only as a youth, but through the years to very old age. At the time spoken of in chapter five, he was above eighty. Daniel is the only man of whom we read that his wisdom was "like the wisdom of the gods;" it is compared to that of the angels. He is the only man to whom the Lord Himself sent an angel and twice proclaimed that he was "greatly beloved." He alone received a definite promise that he will come up in the first resurrection and be saved.

But perhaps the greatest lessons in the life of Daniel are recorded in the ninth and tenth chapters, where, in the very last years of his life, he turned to God in a very special way, with fasting and earnest prayer. It was in answer to those seasons of supplication that he received the visions which contain such wonderful light for us.

Daniel is one of the most perfect types in all the Old Testament, not only of the Messiah who was to come, but of God's people in these closing hours of time. We all understand that the prophetic period of time mentioned in our text ended in 1844. And

* Sermon delivered Sabbath, Oct. 10, 1925, at the Council in Des Moines, Iowa.

so the blessing spoken of belongs to the advent movement. Daniel viewed the powers of darkness. He saw in the night vision the persecutions and trials of God's people. As he beheld the end of the struggle and the triumph of the redeemed, the advent church made white and purified, ready, like Enoch, for translation, he heard the holy words, "Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh," that is, he that lives and serves and sacrifices with God's people today.

The prophet Daniel and the apostle John were much alike, and their books fit together as two parts of one whole. In the fourteenth chapter of Revelation there is a verse which fills out and completes our text in Daniel: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth." In our day, in a special way, it is blessed to live, and blessed to die. Daniel, speaking of the work, emphasized the blessing of living. John, writing of the last great persecution which has now begun, comforts those who are called to die. They "rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." What an encouragement these words are to all who spend their lives in His cause! What an encouragement to those who languish in prison!

We had word just as I left Europe that one of our believers has been sentenced to fifteen years in prison. We have tried in every way to get liberty for this member. We believe the coming of the Lord is so near that those who suffer will soon be rescued from the dark prisons and the powers of cruel, wicked priests and rulers.

The Blessedness of Christian Service

There are many other comforting scriptures which make plain the blessedness of being connected with this movement. Malachi, the last book of the Old Testament, is a prophecy for our day. It is given for those who sacrifice and suffer under the advent movement, and who loyally support it. Speaking of those who live in the time of the investigative judgment and who willingly bring their tithes and offerings, the Lord says, "All nations shall call you blessed; for ye shall be a delightful land, saith the Lord of hosts." We have a like promise in the last book of the New Testament: "Behold, I will make them of the synagogue of Satan, which say they are Jews, and are not, but do lie; behold, I will make them to come and worship before thy feet, and to know that I have loved thee." Some day the whole world will call this people blessed, and will know that God has loved us. They will see that even in this life it is best to serve Jesus.

Wherein does this special blessing of belonging to this advent movement consist? First of all, in this, that we are God's peculiar heritage and people. Moses said, among his last words to Israel:

"Happy art thou, O Israel: who is like unto thee, O people saved by the Lord, the shield of thy help, and who is the sword of thy excellency! and thine enemies shall be found liars unto thee; and thou shalt tread upon their high places." Deut. 33:29.

The Divine Care and Refuge

We need to ponder well what it means that the advent believers are the people of God and under His care. To me that means more as I see the power of Romanism growing. In England the return to Rome is growing stronger every day, and is really a national menace. Since the war the papacy has established in Germany an average of 143 new schools and monasteries every year. It has just negotiated

a new concordat with Catholic Germany, which gives Rome almost complete religious control, especially of the education of the children. It has also this year completed another concordat with Poland, the most intensely Catholic and priest-ridden country in the world today. If you will take time to read those documents, you will be astonished to see the powers that those countries surrender to the papacy.

Since this Council began, we have received these words from one of our workers there:

"We are already beginning to feel the results of the concordat. Two of our brethren stayed all night with a family where the wife is an Adventist. For evening worship they sang a song and read a chapter. Before they had finished prayer, the police was there to arrest them for holding meeting in a private house. They were both sentenced to a month in prison, besides paying a heavy fine."

We are seeing the swelling tide of atheism. These powers are growing bolder and more insidious in their attack on the very fundamentals of the religion of Christ. You have cultured and refined evolution, but we have bold, brazen atheism in its open war on Christ. We see the growth of anarchy and other forces of evil that will destroy modern civilization. Before our eyes the great nations and religious forces of earth are drawing up their armies for battle. The alliance now in the making between Eastern Europe and the millions of Asia is big with fate and future events. The non-Christian masses of mankind are in ferment, longing for and preparing for the mightiest insurrection, upheaval, and migration of all history. A former governor-general of India, a prominent British statesman, only a few weeks ago called it a "clash of races which would prove the most ghastly tragedy the world has ever known." The surging, overcrowded population of these lands and races makes such a titanic struggle inevitable.

The Fear of Impending War

In the press and the pulpit, both here and there, we find men talking about the next war as a certainty. People in Europe live in deadly dread of it. They claim it will not be a war between armies, but between nations; and not merely between nations, but races — the yellow against the white. The powers of apostasy, too, are growing, and all mankind is separating from God. The evil one is marshaling all his forces, and has practically the whole human race lined up on his side.

In such a time there is great comfort in knowing that we are the people of God. We are under His guidance and protection. We belong, not to this world, but to the next. We are living, not for ourselves, but for Christ. We have given ourselves to a mighty cause, and we shall be saved only as that cause becomes the all-absorbing passion of our lives.

Second, we are blessed because the Lord has committed to us His final message. We are small and weak, but the truth is great and strong. We do not make the message, but the message makes this people. Of the disciples in His day the Saviour said, "Blessed are your eyes, for they see: and your ears, for they hear." This is doubly true of the advent people. As we travel on trains and boats, meeting professional men, rich men, poor men, we find them all in doubt and perplexity. They know not where we are. Some turn to spiritism, many of them even to Hinduism and other cults from the East. It seems almost at times as if the human mind today cannot bear up under the burden of modern complex civilization. But with us it is different, for we have the light.

"All the children of Israel had light in their dwellings." We know what is coming, and we know how it will end. That is what is cheering and helping our people. God has given us this truth, and we must hold to the old advent message. Its strength is in its simplicity. Its success lies in its purity. We want to maintain the old standards and the old spirit that gave power to the pioneers in this message, and that is giving us power today.

Third, it is blessed to be the Lord's in this time, because we have a great cause. We are God's people, and He has committed to us His work. "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings!" That is the statement of the Lord. The greatest privilege on earth, my friends, is to be a worker for God. Whether we are members of a local church, supporting the cause with our children, our means, and our prayers, or whether at work as active laborers in the foreign field or in the homeland, we are all engaged in this great, closing gospel task. This work is going in all the world; it knows no defeat, and has no other marching orders but to advance, and it will be finished, and finished in the right way, and on time.

The Heroism of Missionary Endeavor

I want to make a statement concerning this question of time. I was in West Africa again this spring, and had the privilege of seeing our work that was started by brethren from America some twenty-four years ago. In that country, called the "white man's grave," our pioneer missionaries who went out had some hard experiences; some came back broken in health, and some are in their graves today; yet the work is going on better and stronger than ever. The more I see of our foreign missionaries, the more I honor and love these earnest, self-denying messengers of the cross. They have a hard time. They are worthy of our fullest support. No young man or woman could enter a larger work or accept a higher call than a call to these dark places of earth.

Our missions are even mightier agencies for God in winning souls in this advent movement than the workers in the homeland. When this people, some twenty-five years ago, definitely decided on a world-wide foreign mission plan and program, they made the greatest decision and forward step in the history of our work. There will be many more from Africa and other heathen lands among the 144,000 than we used to think. And they will come quickly.

On returning here, our people said to me, "What about it? When you see these large countries in East and Central and Northern Africa, with more than one hundred million people, do you still think the work will be finished in our age?" I have come back from Africa more convinced than ever that the Lord, if He sees best, can finish the work, not in years, but in months. And in all our work and plans we must ever have this in mind.

Transforming Gospel Power

The future of the gospel cause in Africa rests largely with the Africans. Let me tell you what one of these black men did. He gave his heart to God, and was so anxious to tell others of Jesus that he did not wait the appointed time of two years to be baptized; he just started off, and the missionaries did not know where he had gone. But in about a year and a half they found he had returned to his native tribe, and had told those people about the Christ he had found and the real power there is in

the gospel, because the gospel is not words merely, but power; not profession only, but life. And through his work, in a little more than two years, thirty thousand of those native black people who had never seen a white man, not a missionary at least, had turned away from their idols and professed Christ.

The inhabitants of West Africa are more advanced than those in East Africa, and the people everywhere believe in one great, supreme God. They have many other gods, good and bad, minor gods, queer gods, beings or things that we cannot think of as gods. But they hold there is one great Being, the Creator of heaven and earth. They say He is good, and they need not trouble much about worshiping Him or sacrificing to Him. He does not harm them; and when they are in need, He helps them.

Two years ago the women in that part of Africa sent a special gift to Princess Mary of England. They are under the British government. They presented her with what they call a "silver stool," a very unusual piece of furniture, and very sacred. With the stool they sent a letter to the princess, in which they said:

"We pray that the great supreme God, *Nyankopon*, on whom men lean and do not fall, *whose day of worship is Saturday*, and whom we Ashantis serve as the Princess Mary serves Him, too, we pray that He may give the King's child and her husband long life and happiness."

This message was printed all over England, that the people out in that part of Africa worship the same supreme God that they do in England, and that His day of rest is the Sabbath.

One Thousand Converts

In view of this I can better understand what one of our missionaries related. There was a student at the school who was doing unusually well. He became converted and was baptized, and then went back to his own country. About six months later he sent an urgent request for help, and a missionary went down and found a thousand people who, through the labors of this man, had given themselves to God and were keeping the Sabbath. For that matter, there are millions of people in Africa keeping the Sabbath. A part of Madagascar is said to be populated by a people who keep the Sabbath. I speak of it, because the Sabbath is a part of the gospel, and keeping it helps men to believe in God. Indeed, the true Sabbath, instead of being a hindrance to this message, as some have claimed, is one of the great means by which it will be speedily finished. Our missionaries understand this very well.

The Prospect of Eternal Reward

A fourth reason why there is a peculiar and large blessing for the advent believers, is the eternal reward awaiting us. We are preparing, not for death, but for translation. God is now numbering those who are to be "alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord." The angel is at work sealing the 144,000. We must not depart from the simple faith of our fathers in this beautiful truth.

In a very short time from now, if faithful, we ourselves shall not only see but enjoy the recompense most glorious of those beloved saints of the Lord who shall have come "out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Standing among them "before the throne of God" and serving "Him day and night in His temple," singing with them "the song of Moses the servant of God, and the song of the

Lamb," we shall realize the blessing of being employed in God's work in this age. We need to think more of this eternal reward. With reference to it should all our life be planned. For us ministers, wages, position, field of labor, etc., must be worthless dross compared to the coming glory. The advent people today will come to know persecution, conflict—and victory. It is so even now. For Pentecost and persecution belong together. But God's people will not suffer in vain.

The Blessing of Trial

This leads us to a fifth and final reason why it is glorious and blessed to belong to the advent movement. That reason is the fiery furnace. The Saviour said:

"Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for My sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven." Matt. 5:11.

In the Gospel of Luke this same lesson is given, with some very telling additions:

"Blessed are ye, when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate you from their company, and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil, for the Son of man's sake." Luke 6:22.

The priests may falsely accuse us—as they always do—of being communists and atheists and of intriguing against the government. They may ridicule and scorn us. But God is true, and with honest hearts in the sight of all men we appeal to Him. Every student of history knows that the time of greatest blessings for the church of God is not during times of prosperity and civil liberty. The great periods in the church and mission history were the times of the martyrs, when the fires and faggots were lighted, and the castles, towers, and prisons were filled with those who loved not their lives unto death.

I must tell in detail some of our recent experiences in Europe. They point lessons of value to this people.

What a Consecrated Saddler Did

Not long ago we made an appeal to a brother down in Central Europe, who knew the language of Macedonia, to go down there as a self-supporting missionary. He was a saddler, and had a good business for the government. We had no money to send any one there, so we said to him, "You know the language. Why can't you transfer your business down there, and establish yourself and bring people to Christ?"

He said, "I will do it." So he sold his business, and went there to work.

We did not hear much about him until we had to send a minister to baptize ten converts; and we did not hear much more until we had to send a minister again to baptize twelve. He had gathered them from the Catholic Church and from atheism, and they were getting along well.

Then persecution started. Enemies stirred up the police and soldiers against him. They attacked his wife, and killed her; and when she was dead, they said, "What we have done to her, we will do to you, unless you leave. We don't want any heresy, and if you don't leave we will kill you."

He said, "I came here to witness for Christ. I am willing to die, but I am not willing to leave." And he stayed on, and is there now.

That happened months ago, and the light is still shining. We cannot support him. Our funds are very limited. Our members are poor. But they all pay tithes. In the Week of Sacrifice and in the Sab-

bath school donations they are faithful, though thousands of families in the cities have an income of less than six dollars a week, and of course those in the country have still less. A bricklayer in many of the larger cities gets less than ten dollars a week, and a farm laborer under fifty cents a day. But they are willing to deny themselves in both giving and going.

In Prison for Christ's Sake

In another church last winter the police took the elder and the deacon and cast them into prison. They fastened iron bands about their necks and wrists and ankles, and chained them to the cold stone floor (and it is very cold there in winter), and left them there for ten days, with scarcely a drop of water or a bite to eat. I don't see how they lived. I think we would have died. Every day the men came in and said, "If you were thieves or murderers or traitors, we would not treat you so brutally, but the priests tell us you are servants of the devil, and we propose to kill you."

Every day release was offered them if they would deny their faith, but that elder and deacon said, "We are ready to give our lives, but we are not ready to deny Jesus." After ten days they were unchained, and later set at liberty.

These two experiences have caused the light to shine out in all Macedonia. Many are talking of that elder and deacon and of that saddler whose wife was killed, and they are saying that those people must belong to God if they can suffer so and still love and pray for their enemies.

Charged With Communism

A little farther north we had an experience which was very trying at first. Some time ago a picture was printed on the front page of the *Watchman*, showing a house on fire. Our people over there often take pictures from the first page of the *Watchman* or the *Signs* to use on their papers, and they printed this on the front page. It started a furor. The priests said, "They are communists; they are teaching sedition against our government. That house represents the government, and that fire represents communism; and the Adventists are leading in communistic propaganda."

They took our colporteur and other members, and treated them most harshly. One especially was beaten very severely. When he was brought before the priests and judges, he said, "Have you read the paper?"

They said, "No."

Then he said, "I would like to ask the priest to read it."

The priest said, "I will. I have accused you, and I will read it."

Two or three days later the colporteur was brought in from his cell, and the priest stood up and said, "I have made a fearful mistake, and I must apologize to the Adventists, and ask that these people we have beaten and kept in prison be liberated. I have read the paper, and it has good words. I understand now that the picture of the house does not represent the government, it represents the world, and the fire represents sin. They print this to warn us that the end of the world is at hand, and I beg that the persecutions cease and we give these people their liberty."

Such things help us, and doors are open everywhere for the spread of the gospel. But even if it brings persecution, our brethren are very grateful

for this message. Many cannot give rich holiday presents. But the believers in Europe make much of the Annual Offering. To them this is a special Thanksgiving for God's merciful care during the year. They are thankful for the freedom and blessings they do have, hoping yet for a little respite and better days. Our largest holiday gifts should indeed be given to missions.

I want to speak further of some of these troubles in Catholic lands where the power of the priests is almost supreme. As yet you do not have these hardships. However, the time may come when persecution will be stronger in America than in any other country in the world. Some day people may want to flee from this country to these other lands where now there is no liberty.

Prohibiting the Printed Page

You may have heard that about two months ago our publishing house in Novi Sad, Jugo-Slavia, was closed. The police suddenly swooped down on us, and put a large red seal on each of the four doors of the publishing house. We had some fifty colporteurs, but no books, and did not know what to do for them. The police also closed up every meeting house in the whole country. They forbade Adventists to assemble anywhere, and in some places the priests went farther than the police, and stationed a man at every Adventist home each Sabbath to watch all day and see if we had any services. In some parts of the country those brutal men are still on watch. Our people not only cannot meet for worship, but they cannot go in or out of their houses without subjecting themselves to attack by one of those ruffians.

Our committee sent me down to this place to see what could be done. It is strange to come into such conditions. First of all, I found the union agent. Some time before they closed the publishing house, they had caught him and taken him into court, and sentenced him to receive fifty strokes on his bare feet. Many cannot survive this hard ordeal. The judge turned him over to the executioner, and said, "Take him out in the court and beat him."

When they got outside, the executioner said to the policeman, "When I looked at that little man I said to myself, 'If we give him that punishment, he will never stand again. He will die under it. I will risk disobeying the court. I will give him fifty strokes, but I will give them to him on his back.'" But after they had given him those fifty lashes on his back and legs, he was so weak he almost fainted.

The day after the publishing house was closed, this union agent called in the union leader and said, "We are in great peril, and our colporteurs will get discouraged and leave the work. Soon we shall have no books, and I must get to work." So that very day he started out to canvass, and he sold \$18 worth of books, which is a large sum of money in that country. And he has been at it ever since. That was a brave thing to do. It is this spirit of sacrifice which gives moral stamina to our colporteurs and makes for success.

Seeking God for Deliverance

When we got down to Belgrade, we found the church had fasted all day the day before we arrived. We have a church of seventy members there, but they have not had a meeting in two years. They divide up into little groups of six each, and try to meet that way. They have not even been together for prayer meeting; yet they are growing in grace and numbers.

Well, they fasted and prayed that God would give

us favor with the government in getting them freedom for worship, and also that the publishing house might be opened. Governments are ordained of God; yet I do not think we gain much from these people by preaching liberty, or taking up the legal phases of the question. That may help us, but our great help and deliverance is in prayer. Even to the officials we are to exalt Christ and His saving grace.

We went to the American embassy, and the men there were most kind. They are busy men, but they talked with us and outlined what we might do. They also arranged for an interview with the ministry of religion. This gave us influence. Some friends told us that another Protestant church had had trouble, and planned to give up their work. We were asked if we would not recommend to the General Conference to lay down our work in that land. We replied, "That is a question that has never been considered. We have a gospel message for every country, and we never leave a place till God indicates that our work is done."

The Power of Prevailing Prayer

One of our faithful workers had met some native officials before, and they said to him, "What do you Adventists intend to do? You are selling your books; you are gathering members. We propose to destroy Adventism. We are going to annihilate it in this country."

This young man turned to them quietly and said, "You cannot destroy Adventism. It is a spiritual thing. It is in the heart. You can imprison the Adventists. If you want to you can hang or shoot every Adventist here, but if you kill all the Adventists, you will still have Adventism."

The minister said, "Is it indigenous in this country?"

"Yes, it is indigenous with every country, because it is God's work at this time in the hearts of men."

I will not go into detail in regard to our interview with the government. It was pleasant, and God helped us. The publishing house was opened again after some weeks. The government in Jugo-Slavia is new and has many difficulties. It tries to keep order, and we believe that we shall soon have full liberty. Many of the officials are broad-minded men. But the strong influence of many narrow-minded priests is against all progress and true liberty. We believe that the government of Jugo-Slavia will grant the same freedom that all modern civilized nations do.

Influence of Mrs. E. G. White's Work

One thing that gave us favor as we talked with the officers was the influence of one bishop. He is a friend of our people. Not long ago he invited Brother — to attend a meeting where many priests were gathered. Brother — did not know what he was going to meet, but when he got to the place, he was invited to preach half an hour. He felt moved to speak on the text: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Without saying much about religious liberty, he brought out the beauty of loving and doing good to one another. The Spirit of God rested on the people, and all were favorably impressed.

When he was through, the bishop called him over and said:

"I want to talk with you. I know of the trouble the Adventists are in, and I do not agree with the charges preferred against them. I believe they ought to have their liberty. I know they are a quiet, law-abiding, Christian people.

"Many years ago I was traveling in America with my mother, who is now dead. We went as far west as California. My mother was in deep spiritual trouble. She could find no peace for her soul. Though I was her son, and a bishop, I could not help her.

"When we got to California, we visited an Adventist sanitarium. In that sanitarium my mother met a lady who was writing books. Her name was Mrs. White. We never knew of her before, but my mother heard her preach, and asked to talk with her; and in a conversation that my mother had with that woman she found peace for her soul. She came back to me and said, 'Son, you are a bishop, and our church is the right church, but I have found a woman here who knows more about heavenly things than any other person I have ever seen. She has led me to Jesus, and I now have His peace in my heart.'"

Thus the kind words of Sister White helped the bishop's mother, and now he helps us.

The Devil Puts His Horns in His Pocket

Another thing helped us. Some years ago a Serbian professor translated Sister White's book, "Education," into his own language. It is a classical translation, the best we have in that tongue. With only a very short introduction, he had this book translated word for word and published as his own. No one knew that instead of being his own work it was written by an Adventist. This book was printed by the Catholic Church, and with the approval of the Catholic bishop and priests. In the recommendation given the book by these clergymen, it was stated that this was the best book ever written on education. It is entitled, "The Pedagogy of the Bible." So far as I know this book is the only Adventist book ever printed and circulated by the Catholic Church. The translator has made only one small change. Sister White writes that in the early church the devil worked through heathenism to combat the gospel, but later changed his tactics and worked through the Catholic Church. The professor could not write it that way, so he used an idiom that is common in his language. He said, "The devil used to work through heathenism, but he is wiser now, and has taken off his horns, and put them in his back pocket, and learned the Lord's prayer and the apostle's creed, and wears a long gold cross like a priest." It is a good translation—it gives the idea—for when a man down there pretends to be religious and isn't, they say, "The devil has taken off his horns, and put them in his back pocket."

We took this book to the officials and said, "There is not much fairness, or even logic, in closing our publishing house and imprisoning our colporteurs because they sell a book by the same author who wrote this book that you have translated and printed." That was something they could not answer, and it had an effect. So God gave deliverance. He helps in the difficulties that confront us, and these things help to spread the word of truth.

Persecution Advances the Message

Yesterday Brother Robbins told about the low, dark cellar where we attended a meeting last March. We dared not sing; the curtains were very closely drawn; we had very little light, and the air was bad, but the meetings were good. That cellar was the only place where there was a Protestant church in all that country. Others had tried to get in, but failed. A gospel minister from America recently got discouraged and left. Adventists do not get discouraged, and true

Adventist workers never leave. We have been holding forth in that cellar, and at that time had about fifty members in the church.

But two months ago they closed the cellar, took the furniture, locked the door, and forbade us to have any meeting. When they did that, our brethren nearly lost heart. They had had freedom and success in that little dark, out-of-the-way cellar, hard to find. Yet something happened after they closed it that gave us new cheer. People would come every day we used to have meetings, and stand outside. They wondered why the little cellar was closed. Then they went to find the preacher who had given Bible studies and held meetings. They said, "We had not decided to accept your message, but now when the church persecutes the Adventists, we are sure you are from God. We know it is the false church which persecutes the true." And thirty of those people who had not taken their stand up to the time the hall was closed, did so within three weeks afterward, and have since been baptized. So that church has had a net increase of thirty members because the priests closed up the cellar hall. Our brethren have even had the courage to buy a little lot, hoping for better days. We want to erect a school near that cellar where we had such success in spite of persecution.

For Conscience' Sake

These things indicate to me, and I think they will to you, the invincible power of this message,—the power of God to deliver and give us the strength we need. There is a wonderful power in personal testimony.

One of our colporteur leaders in another country held an institute recently. There were twenty-five workers present. Out of those twenty-five, twenty-four had been in prison because they were colporteurs, and twenty-three had been flogged, yet not one had quit the work.

In another field they called in the colporteur leader and accused him of treason. The judge, a kind man, said, "Friend, I hate to have to condemn you to be shot. You look like a good man. Why are you going about, anyway, selling these books? Tell me why you are doing it."

The man said, "I am not doing it for pleasure. I would far sooner be home with my wife and children. I am not doing it for money; for I can earn more at my trade."

"Why are you doing it, then?" asked the judge.

"I do not know, judge, that you will believe what I tell you; but I am doing it because God has told me to do it, and I would feel eternally lost if I did not do it."

His words impressed the judge so that he said, "That is a case I cannot handle. It is a religious conviction, and I will turn it over to the priest to see if God has anything to do with it."

The colporteur urged: "Judge, I would rather you would settle it." He feared the priests.

But the judge called in the priests and said, "This man says God has told him to sell these books. I am a worldly man; I know nothing about God's way of dealing with people; so I am turning him over to you."

The priests examined him, and they were so impressed with his statement of how God had called him to the colporteur work that, though they hate Adventists, they reported him sane and perfectly normal. In their report the priests declared, "We do not dare

to take the responsibility of turning that thing down, and we recommend that you let him go on."

So the judge released him, and he is at the head of our work there. The priest himself, to a certain extent at least, agreed to it, and the work is going forward.

The Value of Personal Experience

We need this power of a personal testimony born of faith in a living experience. One of our workers had been caught and was tried one Friday afternoon, just as the sun was setting. He had been punished cruelly, and threatened with torture till he died. They had taken his books and burned them, taken everything he had, but they had missed a little Bible he had in his inside pocket.

It looked as if he would perish, but the thought came to him that he should read the Bible to them. So he took out the Bible and said to the soldiers, "I want to read something to you. You object to my keeping the Sabbath, and you object to my work because of it. I want to read to you from the Bible what God says about it, and I want you to notice the sun is setting, and remember, when the sun goes down, the Sabbath begins." He turned to them and read, quietly and carefully, the fourth commandment. They had never heard it. And when he read to them, "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work," the captain said, "We will not touch him. It looks as if God is on his side." A kind of power seemed to rest upon him, and the men said, "We are sorry we tortured you. You are free." And he was free, my friends, by the power there is in the simple word of God.

The Vanquished Becomes Victor

On one trip to the Balkans and Constantinople and Greece last winter we ordained ten young men. I want to say just a few words about one of them. He has had really wonderfully good success in soul-winning. He is a strong, sturdy young man about twenty-nine. Five years ago he was a communistic lecturer, agitating against religion and against government. As he was traveling about in Russia some five years ago, he ran across an Adventist book and read it. He became convinced, accepted the message, returned home, and entered the work as a colporteur.

Just before going to Russia as a communistic agitator, he had had a discussion with a Roman Catholic priest. The subject of the discussion was: "Is the gospel of Christ true?"

The priest appealed to the Bible, and won the discussion on the basis that he was in harmony with the Bible, and that the Bible was the word of God.

After this communistic lecturer became an Adventist, he met this same priest in the market place, and said, "You beat me the other time in the discussion, but I would like to have another."

The priest said, "I am ready at any time. Let us rent a large hall and have a big crowd."

Our brother said, "We will have a discussion, and agree that the Bible shall decide every question."

The priest agreed, expecting to meet an atheist, but instead he met a Seventh-day Adventist. They discussed before a large crowd till late at night.

As they went on with their discussion, of course our brother used the Bible, and on every point of present truth the priest failed. When they were through, the people voted that the priest had lost. Then to the surprise of all the priest arose and said:

"My friends, I met this man three years ago, and I won that discussion. I met him tonight, and he has

won the discussion; and he has not only won the discussion, but he has won me. He says he is an Adventist. I do not know what that is, but whatever it is, from now on I am an Adventist."

And he is. Today he is a canvasser doing good work. When the priest declared himself an Adventist, he said he would give his reasons in his own church two Sundays later, and the whole city gathered to hear them. When he had spoken an hour, the police put him in prison. That experience initiated him into the faith.

Preaching Under Difficulties

In three fairly large unions in Europe, we are scarcely permitted to hold one public lecture. One young minister whom we ordained had been working all through the year holding cottage meetings. He would have a meeting in one part of the city one night, with about twenty present, and another night in another part of the city, and so on. The people would sit down at a long table, every one with a cup of health coffee before him. They would sit around the table as if they were drinking, and he would sit with his Bible usually under the table, never knowing but that the police would come in. But he would sit there and explain the truth, and by these simple means and the mighty Word of God those people were converted and baptized. In about a year 104 new members were gained, and today in that land our membership is twice as large as it was six years ago.

The number of our workers has grown, and the membership has doubled and trebled in some of the countries within recent years. In England our faithful, earnest evangelists preach to thousands of people, and scores are coming into the message. In Norway they had larger meetings last winter than they had had for forty years. In Sweden we have baptized many more this year than ever before since the work began in that land. In Helsingfors our minister advertised that he would give a lecture on the time and purpose of the second coming of Christ. Four thousand people came out. They crowded the largest hall in Finland, and a crowd standing outside sent in an earnest request that he would repeat the same lecture, either the same evening or the following Sunday night. Some foolish fanatics had declared that Christ would come on a certain date, but by the grace of God the whole city saw that Adventists are not fanatics, and that we do not believe in a reform that is negative and destructive. We have a positive message, and that message is Christ, the Saviour of the world.

Needs in the Near East

We have just sent two doctors into Russia. We are also sending a doctor over into Persia this year. God is doing great things in those countries. Russia has freedom, and gives every opportunity for our work. We print our own papers now. We expect delegates from that land to attend our coming General Conference. People there are hungry for the Word of God. At the present time the price of Bibles in Russia is very high. Many poor peasants are more than willing to give a cow or a horse for an old torn copy of the Scriptures.

The British Bible Society last year sold 100,000 Bibles in Turkey. In that country there is a deep desire for the Word of God. Every land is calling for the gospel; but our people are poor. In some lands there is real famine again. Our own believers need both food and clothing. I want to thank you for the great help we got last winter for these needy ones.

We do hope that you will again aid the suffering believers in Europe this winter.

Greater Consecration Demanded

When I think of this time and of the work before us, I feel deeply convinced that we must earnestly stand for the faith that has been given to this people. We do not need another message, but we need greater power. We must not only be orthodox in doctrine; we must be a clean people, separate from the world and from sin. We need the old-time zeal; and not that alone, but the old-time discipline. There are things coming in which ought not to be permitted. We are in an hour most perilous for Seventh-day Adventists. There is danger of becoming chloroformed with the worldly spirit of modern life. There is danger that we shall lose sight of the fact that we have come into a new day, when God is rapidly finishing His work, and that for this reason, if for no other, we must let Him cleanse our own hearts. We must not love money. In this age covetousness is a very great sin.

This advent movement must have a converted ministry. We need men who do not lead double lives, professing godliness but practising evil. We need men who do not seek an easy life in self-indulgence, but who know what it is to crucify the flesh, and to have personal victory over pride, envy, bitterness, and every other weakness. We need the spirit of revival and true repentance. We need to stand united in one faith, of one heart, full of the Holy Ghost, and free from personal feelings over trifles or matters that are absolutely nonessential. The only thing essential with us must be the glory of God in the saving of lost humanity. We are called to suffer for Jesus, not to spare or pity ourselves.

The Faith of a Nehemiah

Above all, let us remember the words of Nehemiah, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down." We need an enlarged conception of the future of the advent cause. The saying, "Little minds and great empires go ill together," points a lesson for us. God's greatest difficulty with His servants is that their plans and expectations are too limited. Yet He is showing us greater things and helping our eyes to "see afar off."

A large share of this bigger planning and many of the heaviest burdens rest upon you in the homeland. When I think of the constant load you union and local conference men, with church elders and members, are under, and see the support the General Conference is giving us in Europe as in other lands, my heart goes out to God and to you all in the deepest gratitude. Brethren, God's wonderful way of dealing with this people should humble us, and lead us to surrender all to Him. What a blessing to be in this advent movement, and to bring this message of hope to a lost world! To serve faithfully at such a time and in such a cause is the highest honor and the greatest privilege ever granted to the children of men.

* * *

"CHRIST alone knows the coming year. He holds the key. There are many things He could tell us about it, but we cannot bear them now. He will lead us into it step by step. That is better than seeing the distant scene.

"I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise;
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies."

The Death of Tonga

A Faithful Witness

H. A. HILL

AMONG the first to stand for the truth of the third angel's message in the Cook Islands was Tonga, and with the passing of his life on earth we feel that we have been separated from one who had become a part of us in the family of Christ.

For twenty-five years he followed in the footsteps of his Master, during which time he was never known to waver in his convictions of truth and in obedience to the commandments of God. Tonga was the first to sell our native literature from door to door upon the island of Aitutaki, where now his body rests. He was the first to visit Niue as the representative of this message. For years he was a diligent periodical worker on the island of Rarotonga, where he was well known and respected by every one.

Tonga was removed from Rarotonga to the leper island here at Aitutaki nearly one year ago, but he had so improved under the treatment for leprosy that the doctor informed us that he would probably upon his next visit, be able to declare him clean and return him to his home. We were especially pleased to see him looking so well, upon our arrival here in November last, but a few weeks later he developed lung trouble, which speedily reduced him, and on Sabbath eve, February 7, he peacefully passed away.

Tonga's last year of life was one of disappointment and pain, yet for him it worked a fruitage of patience and trust in God. He was sustained by the Holy Spirit, so that throughout his sore trial he could say, "God is love." A few days before his death, as I sat by his wasted form, with voice almost gone he said in a whisper, "I have had a little present given to me, and I would like to tithe it, but I have no money." I assured him that we would fix that all right, and he seemed relieved.

All that it was possible for us and the government, especially the resident nurse, to do to make his last days as comfortable as possible on that lone isle, was done for him, and the privilege granted us to minister to Tonga's diseased body will ever be numbered among the most precious of our Christian experiences.

As I took the last glance at that roll of matting, ere the earth covered him from our sight, the conviction was strong within me that all the funds that had ever been expended, or ever would be spent, in the Cook Islands is very small compared to the value of this one soul.

I hope soon to meet Tonga again, and tell him the story of how we laid him to rest under those strange conditions, and how comforted our hearts were with the thought that he rested in Jesus, who is the resurrection and the life.

* * *

CHRIST used leaven to illustrate this spirit of evil surmising and evil thinking. As the leaven spreads through the meal in which it is hidden, so will the leaven of evil surmising and malice pervert the entire being — thoughts, actions, and character — where it is received. Of this leaven, He bids His followers beware. Again, He uses leaven to illustrate the gospel of the kingdom. With this leaven, the word of God, true goodness, righteousness, and peace are introduced. This brings the entire affections into conformity to the mind and will of God.—*Mrs. E. G. White, in Review, Sept. 21, 1897.*

Report of the Autumn Council of the General Conference Committee

Des Moines, Iowa, October 6 to 13, 1925

WHAT proved to be one of the most important Councils ever held by the General Conference Committee, convened at Des Moines, Iowa, October 6, continuing through the 13th. The first meeting was at 2 P. M., October 6, W. A. Spicer in the chair. There was a full attendance of Committee members from North America, with representatives also from Europe, the Far East, Southern Asia, Africa, South America, and Inter-America. There were also in attendance the local conference presidents, union conference secretary-treasurers and auditors from North America.

Three Vice-Presidents of foreign divisions were present: L. H. Christian, of Europe; E. E. Andross, of Inter-America; and P. E. Brodersen, of South America. We also had the privilege of the presence of two veteran missionaries in the Council, W. S. Hyatt, who for twenty-seven years has been connected with the work in South Africa; and J. W. Westphal, who has spent twenty-four years in South America. The testimony of these missionaries of long experience was an inspiration throughout the Council.

Word had been reaching the General Conference office of a forward move in evangelism in North America, and early in the Council, opportunity was given for union and local conference presidents to tell of the providences of God in connection with efforts to win converts to the message. A number of meetings were devoted quite fully to hearing the inspiring word which came from every part of the North American field, in evidence of the way God is working in behalf of the preachers of the third angel's message in this field, where the message had its beginning. Throughout the meetings of the Council the keynote of evangelism was constantly heard,—evangelism at the home base and in foreign lands.

The Statistical Secretary's report for the year 1924 proved to be one of unusual interest in this connection. There were 25,626 baptisms, and a net gain in membership of 16,783 for the year. This is the largest gain we have ever had in the history of this movement. Our baptisms for 1924 were nearly as many as the total number of believers in all the world in 1890. The net increase in membership in North America alone for the first six months of 1925 is 3,561.

A unanimous conviction gripped those attending the Council that we ought to put forth larger endeavor than ever in the preaching of the third angel's message for the winning of men and women to God. A committee was appointed to give careful study to ways and means by which this could be accomplished. The report of the committee was adopted as follows:

In harmony with the purpose of Christ for every worker and believer in the church, and believing that there never has been an opportunity more full of promise for reaping a harvest of souls here in the homeland; and further, being assured that every conference should continually add to the churches within its sisterhood, and that every church should be continually adding to its own membership,

We recommend, 1. That all our local conferences lay plans to carry on during the coming winter a strong evangelistic program, throwing their full field force into the field, and as many as possible of the departmental workers, encouraging them to join in this aggressive, soul-winning campaign.

2. That pastors of churches be encouraged to make evangelism the strong feature of their work, urging their members to join them in working for the neighborhoods in which the churches are located.

3. That in this effort of evangelism we make prominent the fundamental truths of the message, presenting these to the people as God's plan for this time.

4. That we lay before our workers and people the necessity of entering fully into an experience of fellowship with God and a daily walk with Him, thus making their presentation of the message a revelation of a living experience in Christ, thereby making it possible for God to use us all in the saving of souls as He desires.

5. That conference executives, in planning for the campaign, give consideration not only to the large cities, but to smaller towns and more remote localities where the truth has never been preached.

The Educational and Missionary Volunteer Departments are recommending to their secretaries experience in evangelistic work. This is bound to strengthen the work of these secretaries in their departments, as they continue their experience, in the actual holding of efforts to bring people into the truth. The following action was voted:

WHEREAS, The Young People's Movement was called into existence to work, "not only for those who profess to be Sabbath keepers, but for those not of our faith,"

We recommend, That conference educational and Missionary Volunteer evangelists hold efforts for young people and others, including those not of our faith, as a part of their regular work in connection with the Young People's societies, such efforts to be of sufficient length to insure permanent results.

It was also felt that a committee should be appointed to give consideration to the question of strengthening the work of training men for service, thus keeping a continual stream of recruits going on to the mission fields. The report submitted by this committee, and adopted by the Council, is given here:

WHEREAS, It is becoming increasingly difficult to secure recruits for the work of the ministry; and,

WHEREAS, Counsel has been given: "The highest of all work is ministry in its various lines, and it should be kept before the youth that there is no work more blessed of God than that of the gospel minister. Let not young men be deterred from entering the ministry. There is danger that through glowing representations some will be drawn away from the path where God bids them walk. The Lord calls for more ministers to labor in His vineyard." Therefore,

We recommend, 1. That every conference worker be on the alert to encourage suitable young men to give their lives to the work of the gospel ministry.

2. That the editors of the *REVIEW* and the *Instructor* be invited to provide articles setting forth the importance and blessedness of the work of the minister.

3. That heads of Bible departments in our academies and colleges and conference committees co-operate in providing field experience for ministerial students during the school year, by Sabbath appointments in near-by churches; by Sunday night efforts, and by cottage meetings.

4. That school boards and conference committees co-operate in arranging for the teachers in our schools to engage in soul-winning evangelistic efforts during the summer, thereby bringing a spirit of evangelism into our schools.

5. That our conference presidents visit their training schools twice a year, addressing the student body, by invitation of the college president, coming into close personal touch with the students from their field, and encourage worthy young men to dedicate their lives to the ministry; and that the union and local conference presidents meet with the heads of the school and of the Bible department before the close of the school, to arrange for the placing of prospective ministers and Bible workers.

6. That every conference seek to provide in its budget each year for the addition of one or more young men to its force of ministers; and, in order that this may be done, that the pay roll be relieved of unproductive workers, and that earnest study be given to effecting every reasonable economy in operating expenses.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Since it is at the Autumn Council that the General Conference Committee votes appropriations to for-

eign fields for the following year, the financing of the work in mission lands called for very careful study. The responsibility of bringing to the Council definite recommendations relative to appropriations and finance was laid upon two large committees.

The Budget

The Treasurer's report for the first eight months of 1925 revealed the fact that our actual mission receipts were a little more than for the same period of 1924. Despite this, however, there was a unanimous conviction that in some way plans must be laid that would make possible a small advance in total appropriations to the fields. In order to make this possible, the amount of surplus moneys usually held in the treasury was reduced much below the customary amount, and assurances were given by representatives of the home field that our people would surely increase their gifts as they should come to know more fully the needs. An increase in appropriations to foreign divisions of 10 per cent in this way was made possible. The amounts voted to foreign divisions are as follows:

African Division	\$255,147.52
Far Eastern Division	724,208.91
Inter-American Division	262,245.55
South American Division	305,168.79
Southern Asia Division	318,298.19
Hawaiian Mission	20,395.52
European Division	670,720.66

It is understood that of the amount appropriated to Europe, \$520,720.66 is to be raised within the European Division territory, the difference of \$150,000 to be sent from the General Conference treasury to them.

The Largest Budget Ever Adopted

These appropriations brought the total budget up to \$3,980,612.18. When we add to this amounts appropriated for institutional relief and church extension, it makes a total appropriation to foreign fields in excess of four million dollars, the largest budget ever voted by the General Conference Committee.

J. L. Shaw, Treasurer, explained that the General Conference faced a situation in which there was necessity of planning for an assured increase of income. He pointed out that the base of the appropriation in the budget was equal to the income, and that the 10 per cent increase had been made possible only through the General Conference appropriating funds from its regular reserve.

Responding to this situation, Brother J. L. McElhany, president of the Pacific Union Conference, presented a plan by which that union would systematically share more of its tithe with the General Conference. The plan outlined is as follows, and was received with hearty expressions of gratitude for the splendid spirit of co-operation on the part of a home union in helping in the world-wide task:

Recognizing with deep gratitude the rapid progress of the message in all the world, and especially in foreign lands, and the multiplying calls for help, and our responsibility to do more to help the General Conference meet the needs of the world field in a financial way, the representatives of the Pacific Union Conference present at this Autumn Council, after careful and prayerful consideration of the situation now confronting this body, do hereby go on record and pledge themselves to the following systematic plan:

1. That instead of pledging to forward certain amounts of surplus tithe to the General Conference from time to time, we voluntarily agree to render additional financial assistance on a regular and permanent basis, by increasing the present maximum percentage of tithe division by adding one per cent for each additional \$10,000 tithe income.
2. That we hereby request the General Conference to send representatives to our field at an early date to meet

in council with local and union conference representatives in making necessary adjustments in our laboring forces to enable us to meet this proposed increased division of tithe.

3. That the limit of this proposed increase be agreed upon at the time of this suggested council, with the understanding that 33 per cent be the limit any local conference can spare and maintain its local work. Also that this suggested council agree on the time when the maximum percentage agreed upon shall become operative.

4. In addition to this increase in our regular division of the tithe, we further undertake to operate the work in our fields in the most economical manner possible in order to make additional gifts from time to time from the remaining portion of the tithe, as funds will permit.

This lead of the Pacific Union Conference brethren probably means an increase of upwards of forty thousand dollars a year to the General Conference. This spirit of liberality as manifested by these brethren was also manifested in a tangible way by other union and local conferences' pledging from their tithe amounts additional to their present percentage to the General Conference, as follows:

Lake Union and local conferences	\$14,000
Columbia Union, by Jan. 1, 1926	6,000
Colorado Conference	1,000
Nebraska Conference	1,000
Northern Union	2,000
North Pacific Union	2,000
Southwestern Union	1,000
Upper Columbia Conference	2,500
Western Oregon Conference	1,000
Montana Conference	500
"Christian Record"	1,000
Minnesota Conference	1,000
Iowa Conference	1,000
South Dakota Conference	1,000
North Dakota Conference	1,000
H. Meyer	200
Southeastern Union	1,500
Southern Union and local conferences	1,000
Glendale Sanitarium	1,000
Atlantic Union	1,000
Missouri Conference	1,000
Central Union	1,000

Total \$42,700

During this very interesting part of our Council, representatives from foreign fields listened with more than ordinary interest and appreciation. These brethren responded to this splendid demonstration of liberality by words of appreciation on behalf of Europe, South America, Inter-America, Africa, and the Far East.

Special Appropriations

Due to the fact that there were a number of special needs in various divisions not provided for in the regular budget, the Treasurer reported to the Council that \$93,000 still remained of the amount set apart for special appropriations for 1925; and though leaving nothing in the treasury for emergencies during the remaining months of the present year, he recommended, and it was —

Voted, That the following special appropriations be made:

- \$15,000 to South America for Indian work.
- 15,000 to India, to apply on loss in exchange.
- 15,000 to Shanghai medical work.
- 10,000 to Russia.
- 5,000 to Rumanian school.
- 10,000 to Inter-America for mission homes, as recommended by Minority Committee.
- 10,000 to South Africa, on unsettled account, and dormitory for English school.
- 5,000 to Washington (D. C.) church, with the understanding that the local church and the conference will reduce the indebtedness during 1926 to \$25,000.
- 3,000 to Index to Testimonies, in order to reduce the price of the book to workers.
- 2,000 to Southern Junior College, for loss sustained during typhoid epidemic.

Shanghai Medical Work

W. A. Spicer presented a special appeal coming to the Council from I. H. Evans, stressing the great

need of a sanitarium training center in China. It was impossible to provide a sufficient amount in the budget in the usual way, but it was voted that an additional \$15,000 be granted from Special Appropriations Fund, to assist the Far East to finance this institution.

In order that our people may quickly rally to the largest needs that the Mission Board has ever attempted to face, the following actions were voted relative to our Harvest Ingathering work and the gifts during the coming Week of Sacrifice:

Harvest Ingathering

WHEREAS, The providence of God has marvelously prepared the way for the rapid extension of the third angel's message in every land; and,

WHEREAS, The call for additional funds and workers constitute a mighty challenge to the faith and liberality of every Seventh-day Adventist; and,

WHEREAS, There are still many members of our churches who have never participated in the Harvest Ingathering work, thus robbing themselves and the mission fields of a great blessing; we, therefore, the delegates in attendance at the Autumn Council,

Recommend, That Elder Spicer, as President of the General Conference, be asked to write an inspiring, sympathetic personal letter to the workers and church elders in North America, accompanying it with another letter of a similar character, to be read in all our churches, appealing to the people to press on in this campaign strongly until the task is completed, and urging every member to enlist in this final intensive effort to make this the greatest Harvest Ingathering campaign in the history of our work.

Week of Sacrifice

In view of the dire need of securing \$200,000 in addition to the amount of money now in sight for 1925, to enable the Mission Board to meet the additional 15 per cent appropriated for the current year,

We recommend, 1. That the plan for the observance of Self-denial Week for 1925, as provided by action of the Autumn Council of 1924, be carried out, and we suggest November 14-21 as the date.

2. That we request each church to set a goal equal to \$2 per member.

3. That we earnestly invite our conference and institutional workers to set an example in sacrifice by giving one week's salary, and that we encourage the rank and file of our people, as far as possible, to join in a similar sacrifice, following the Bible principle found in 2 Corinthians 8:12: "If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not."

Inasmuch as the mission funds are small during the first half of the year, and there are no special offerings during this time, aside from the Extension Fund; and since the summer months are good earning months, with lighter expenses,

We recommend, 4. That for 1926 the Self-denial Week and the Midsummer Offering be combined, and that the same be observed during the month of July.

Extension Fund

Figuring on the basis of the receipts of the present year, it was voted that we attempt a distribution of the Extension Fund to the various divisions as follows:

	Publishing	Educational	Medical
African	\$ 3,000	\$10,000	\$ 1,000
European	26,400		4,500
Far Eastern	7,530		20,000
Inter-American	4,000	8,500	1,500
South American	12,500	12,000	
Southern Asia	9,000	6,816	5,184

From Church Extension Funds, \$51,000 was appropriated to foreign divisions, and \$45,500 to centers in North America, making a total of \$96,500 as projected appropriation to assist in the erection of churches during 1926.

Other Treasury Items

In order that there may be a clearer understanding relative to the service required of colporteurs before they become eligible to the benefits of the Sustentation Fund in case of sickness,

We recommend, 1. That in order to be entitled to the benefits of the Sustentation Fund, a colporteur shall have put in faithful time for seven or more consecutive years, and that such service shall reach up to the time of his becoming incapacitated for active work.

2. That within the next two years a dormitory for housing the medical students be built at the White Memorial Hospital in Los Angeles, at a cost of approximately \$65,000; and looking to this end, we recommend,

3. That there be appropriated from the Come-back Fund the sum of \$10,000, that the College of Medical Evangelists appropriate \$10,000 from its building depreciation fund this year, and that the next constituency meeting of the college give consideration to the sale of some of its isolated parcels of land, valued at approximately \$15,000, and that as fast as said funds become available, they be placed in a special fund by the College of Medical Evangelists, to be used only for the above purpose.

The Treasurer introduced the question of Institutional Relief, reporting that the sum of \$87,000 had been raised in that campaign this year. After discussion, it was—

Voted, That another Institutional Relief campaign be held in 1926, the goal being \$100,000, the date, February 6-20; and that it be understood that all the proceeds of the campaign shall be applied on the reduction of institutional indebtedness. Further, that the details in connection with the campaign be left with the Minority Committee in Washington.

Auditors' Report

For a number of days preceding the Autumn Council, auditors and accountants met in council, arranging detail recommendations relative to the keeping of the records of our various institutions. The report of the Auditors' Council, which was adopted by the General Conference Committee, is a lengthy one, and is not being printed here. It will be published in leaflet form for those particularly concerned.

MAINTAIN HIGH STANDARDS

The Committee on Moral and Spiritual Standards appointed at an informal meeting of the Council, presented the following report, which was adopted:

We have reached the days of peril foretold by the Scriptures. Spiritual declension and moral degeneracy exist on every side. The days typified by the times of Noah and Lot are here. Skepticism not only walks abroad in boastful arrogance, but masquerades under the guise of Christian names and ethics, and finds ready entrance to the hearts of many professed Christians. Moral impurity is threatening the lives of thousands. The marriage relation, instituted by a wise Creator for the protection of the home, as a bulwark of society, and as a barrier against license, has become the target of special attack by the enemy of all righteousness. Divorce, oftentimes based upon the most trivial excuses, is alarming on the increase. Modern styles of dress, the influence of which destroys modesty and ministers to unholy propensities; worldly amusements, with their suggestive portrayal of sin and crime; pernicious literature, with its insinuating appeal to infidelity and impurity,—these unholy influences are honeycombing society, destroying the home, and weakening the state. The church of Christ, surrounded by these evil influences, must stand in the purity and integrity of her high and holy calling, loyal to the truth and to the principles of simplicity, modesty, and dignity which characterize the followers of the pure and holy Saviour.

In view of these conditions, and the dangers which confront the church, we sound the following solemn warnings to our brethren and sisters throughout the world:

On Moral Integrity

Recognizing that the true objective of this movement is to prepare a people for translation into the presence of a pure and holy God, and that this calls for a ministry whose leadership is deeply spiritual and pure, and above every taint of the moral corruption prevailing in this evil age; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference Council, speaking for the Seventh-day Adventist denomination, hereby declares in unqualified terms against everything that in thought, word, or act tends toward that which is immoral, and also places itself on record as requiring of all conference and institutional workers careful attention to those principles that make for clean thinking and living, in order that our church and institutions may be under the leadership of men whose lives are above reproach.

We also recommend, 1. That as a means of maintaining the integrity of the ministry, where a conference committee is obliged to deal with a worker on account of improper conduct, a written statement of this be made to the officers of the union involved, and also to the General Conference officers.

2. That our churches use great care in maintaining the highest standard of moral conduct in the lives of its members, giving attention to the proper instruction of our

young people in an endeavor to shield them from the evil influences of this age.

3. That diligence in church discipline be used in maintaining the highest moral standards in the church.

4. We recommend to our workers the careful consideration and the acceptance of the instruction contained in the spirit of prophecy, in the chapter, "The Appearance of Evil" (Vol. V).

On Marriage

WHEREAS, Our experience has taught us that disregard of the plain counsel of the Word of God respecting the marriage of our people with unbelievers or those, not of our faith, often leads to sorrow, disappointment, and shipwreck of faith; therefore,

Resolved, That we urge our workers of experience to give counsel and instruction on the subject of marriage to our young people at appropriate times and places, emphasizing the sacredness of the marriage covenant, and the need of divine guidance in taking any step vitally affecting their future happiness and usefulness, as well as warning against the danger of marriage with unbelievers or those of a different faith; and further,

Resolved, That in the marriage ceremony, simplicity be observed, and that some such simple formula as that in "Manual for Ministers" be used; also that we look with disfavor upon the ring ceremony, and upon our ministers' officiating at marriages of believers with unbelievers or with those not of our faith.

On Divorce

In view of the alarming increase in the number of divorces in the world, and of the growing disregard for the sacred vows of marriage, many seemingly considering marriage only a temporary social adventure, to be entered into lightly and abandoned at will; and,

WHEREAS, There is constant danger that our people will be drawn away by the spirit of the times and look with complaisance upon that which the Word of God condemns; therefore, be it—

Resolved, That we greatly deplore the evil of divorce, and place our emphatic disapproval upon any legal action for the separation of those once married, on any ground other than that given in Matthew 5:32.

On Literature

WHEREAS, The reading of books and magazines containing sensational stories, whether true or false, many of which contain immoral sentiments and indecent pictures, is one of the cunning devices of Satan to deceive and lead away our people, to consume the time and lessen the spirituality of workers and laymen, destroying interest in the Bible, unfitting the mind for usefulness, and disqualifying for spiritual exercise; therefore,

Resolved, That we place our unqualified disapproval upon the reading of such literature.

On Moving Pictures

Recognizing the need of lifting up a standard against every influence that threatens the life and well-being of the church; and,

WHEREAS, The moving-picture or other theaters are becoming more and more a menace to morality and destructive of spirituality, in many cases leading to a false and lowered standard of life; therefore,

Resolved, That this Council declares its emphatic disapproval of attending moving-picture theaters and other questionable places of amusement, and calls upon our workers, church officers, and lay members, young and old, to refrain from this evil practice.

On Commercialized Amusements

Realizing that we are living in the last days, when men are "lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God,"

Resolved, That we warn our people against the spirit of this pleasure-loving age, and the commercialized amusements so prevalent.

On Dress

One of the great safeguards of social purity as well as of spirituality, is modesty, simplicity, and propriety in dress. It is very essential that the high standards set forth in the Bible and the spirit of prophecy should be maintained, first by the workers and their families, and also by all our people.

"A person's character is judged by his style of dress. A refined taste, a cultivated mind, will be revealed in the choice of simple and appropriate attire."—"Education," p. 248.

It is very apparent that many prevailing fashions and fads in dress are productive of great harm to our people. We are told that—

"Fashion is deteriorating the intellect and eating out the spirituality of our people;" and that "obedience to fashion is pervading our Seventh-day Adventist churches, and is doing more than any other power to separate our people from God."—"Testimonies," Vol. IV, p. 647.

The exhibition of pride and vanity or immodesty in dress, and the slavish following of fashions which tend to obliterate the distinction between the world and God's peculiar people by either men or women, have a decided influence upon their moral and spiritual life.

In view of these dangers, we earnestly urge all our workers, with their families, to resist the encroachments of the world, thus setting an example for the flock, and educating all to maintain standards in dress consistent with the solemn message committed to us.

We also urge that not only field laborers, but conference, office, publishing house, and sanitarium employees, and all other workers, unite with our training schools in maintaining true Christian standards in this matter.

In conclusion, Your Committee wishes to express its profound conviction that the foregoing resolutions will fail of accomplishing their desired purpose unless accompanied by a deep spiritual experience that will cause a reformation of life.

We therefore urge all our people to unite with our workers in a renewed consecration of body, soul, and spirit to the finishing of our task.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

The eighth meeting of the Council, Thursday evening, October 8, was devoted entirely to a consideration of the work of the Ministerial Association. Elder Daniells, the secretary of the association, led out in the discussion of this important work, and then called on brethren from the various divisions represented to speak of the development of the work of this department in their fields. The suggestion of a better-qualified, more deeply spiritual ministry going forward in a soul-winning campaign, met with a hearty response on the part of the Council.

The following action was voted relative to the Auxiliary Reading Course of the Ministerial Association:

WHEREAS, There is a growing demand on the part of local church elders and other church leaders for a special reading course which will help them in the spiritual leadership of churches and companies; and,

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated that such help can be provided these workers by a carefully selected set of books to cover a year of reading; therefore,

We recommend, That the Ministerial Association make a permanent feature of its work the selection of such books year by year as will provide the help needed, and promote this course vigorously under the name of the Auxiliary Ministerial Reading Course.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The following actions were taken relative to our medical work:

Recognizing the value of the Home Nursing Course in preparing lay members for practical missionary work,

We recommend, That as full attention as possible be given to fostering and promoting this course in our churches, and that care be taken in recommending for authorization by the Medical Department only properly qualified instructors; and that the use of the textbook, "Home Nursing," prepared by the Medical Department, be the basis of instruction and of granting the General Conference Home Nursing Certificate.

WHEREAS, The summer schools for nurses held at Berrien Springs, Mich., and Washington, D. C., have proved of great value in preparing nurses for places of responsibility in the work,

We recommend, That in harmony with the demand from the Pacific Coast a summer school for graduate nurses be conducted in the West in the summer of 1926.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Actions of the Council on educational matters follow:

In order to facilitate the operation of our colleges and academies on a budget basis, and to aid in electing the faculty and formulating policies for the new year on a basis of better information,

We recommend, 1. That our annual midwinter board meetings be held after the completion of the first semester's work, with the suggestion that a suitable time would be from the middle of February onward.

In order to remove uncertainty on the part of both teachers and patrons of our elementary schools,

We recommend, 2. That our church school boards lay their plans and elect their teachers before the close of the school year, or as soon as possible thereafter.

We recommend, That in order to complete the work begun at the institute for school home workers for colleges the past summer, similar institutes be held for academy home workers in the summer of 1926, in such local areas as the needs may indicate. We suggest that the length of these institutes be ten days, and that their number be determined by consultation with the field.

Inasmuch as Oshawa Missionary College has been appointed by the General Conference as the training school for French workers, and since the French department in this school is manned by native French teachers of long experience in field work,

We recommend, That all our English schools in North America co-operate with our French department by encouraging young men and women of French blood to attend this important training center.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

One afternoon was given to the consideration of Sabbath school topics. The secretary of the department explained the new pennant idea, and the conference presidents stood whose conferences had received a pennant from the General Conference, showing that their conferences had reached the thirty-cent-a-week goal, and given as many dollars on the thirteenth Sabbath as they have church members. There were six: Southern California, Chicago, Southeastern California, Greater New York, Florida, and Southern New England.

Information was given concerning the lessons for the very foreign children, and it was urged that workers in the field acquaint themselves with these lessons and endeavor to foster this plan.

The following resolutions were passed:

In view of the action of the Spring Council of 1925, giving to the Sabbath School Department the responsibility of promoting the Investment Fund plan, and realizing the universal adaptability of the plan to our work in all parts of the world, and its value in greatly augmenting the mission offerings given through the Sabbath schools,

We recommend, 1. That this plan be made a part of the regular policies in promoting Sabbath school work throughout the denomination.

2. That all our conference laborers acquaint themselves with the workings of this plan, that they may intelligently and effectually promote it in the churches and homes of our people.

WHEREAS, The Sabbath school has been established in the denomination for the purpose of promoting through Bible study the spiritual life and growth of our people, both old and young; and,

WHEREAS, This vital work calls for a specific, regular, and uninterrupted period of time each week; therefore,

We recommend, That the Sabbath school time be limited to one hour and a quarter; and that we discourage the using of the Sabbath school time or organization for the gathering of missionary reports, for the planning and conducting of Harvest Ingathering or other campaigns, or for the promotion of any other project not directly related to Sabbath school work, this recommendation being in harmony with the counsel and action of the General Conference Home Missionary Department.

WHEREAS, The lack of union conference secretaries in the Sabbath School Department deprives this department of the usual representation of leadership at general meetings accorded other departments having union conference leadership, thus making all promotion work in the field necessary by direct touch between the General Department and the local secretaries; therefore,

We recommend, That each local conference give careful study to the question of sending its conference Sabbath school secretary to the next session of the General Conference.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

Our Bible houses and their work received careful consideration at the Autumn Council. A complete statement of income and expense for 1923 and 1924 was introduced by the Publishing Department, which formed the basis of the following actions taken for the strengthening and standardization of these important organizations:

Relative to a proposal to grant some assistance to tract societies in their operating expenses,

We recommend, 1. (a) That publishing houses in North America grant a cash discount of 2 per cent on net

business of book and Bible houses in the North American Division for settlement in thirty days.

(b) That this provision become effective with the business of the fiscal year 1926.

WHEREAS, The amount of uncollectable accounts written off during 1923 was \$23,610, or 2.33 per cent, and in 1924 was \$19,159, or 1.94 per cent, of the net business done, and our field and Bible house secretaries agree that this can be reduced to 1.5 per cent, or lower, provided certain precautions are taken and certain information given; therefore,

We recommend, 2. (a) A careful adherence to the financial policy of the General Conference for conducting our publishing business. (See Recommendation No. 57, Publishing Department Series.)

(b) The adoption of the Statement-Invoice System of billing, which combines with every bill, credit, and receipt a complete statement of account up to and including such bill, credit, or receipt.

(c) Prompt consideration by conference officers of the needs of regular colporteurs who, because of illness or other equally good reasons, find themselves unable to pay their accounts. And that where it is decided to extend financial relief to such colporteurs, it be borne either—

(1) By conferences the same as other laborers' expenses; or,

(2) By the Bible house, in which case it be charged by the house to "Donations," thus separating it from ordinary expenses.

WHEREAS, Intelligent co-operation between the Bible house and conference laborers and departmental secretaries is a powerful factor in circulating our periodicals, tracts, and trade books among our people and in selling subscription books through colporteurs; therefore,

We recommend, 3. (a) That more general adoption of the plan of bringing a report of the Bible house into the regular workers' meetings and committee councils; this report to compare the budget estimates of expenses and net sales with the actual figures shown by the books, and introduce promotion plans, methods of co-operation, and the placing of specific responsibility upon general workers and departmental secretaries.

(b) Stronger promotion work at camp-meetings and general gatherings, with the Bible house secretary in personal charge if possible. In many cases the camp-meeting is his only opportunity of meeting church missionary secretaries, isolated members, and others with whom he does business; hence the importance of his being freed from other duties at that time.

WHEREAS, A business with net sales amounting to a million dollars annually and coming into such intimate touch with our people as do our Bible houses, calls for carefully selected leadership and continuity of management; therefore,

We recommend, 4. (a) The selection of promising young men of business training and of real missionary experience who desire to make the Publishing Department their field of service, to enter these houses as stenographers, book-keepers, and general assistants.

(b) That the utmost care be exercised in selecting men to fill vacancies in these houses, the committee bearing in mind the fact that a man who successfully manages the details and plans the advance work for a business averaging \$20,000 a year, must have business building ability as well as clerical skill.

We recommend, 5. (a) That item No. 49 of the Department Recommendations dealing with discounts on trade books, be changed to read, "Rates to regular agents and conference employees, 10 per cent. Rates to church societies, net. Rates to individual purchasers, net. That the discount on six or more copies be 10 per cent. That the discount at camp-meetings and other large general gatherings and on special holiday offers, be 10 per cent." It is agreed, however, that the discount on the "Testimonies," both to workers and to individuals, remain unchanged.

(b) That there be added to "b" under item No. 52, dealing with prices and discounts on Bibles, the following: "That Bibles be sold to the individual purchaser during camp-meetings at a discount of 15 per cent, and at a discount of 10 per cent during the remainder of the year."

In some conferences, during vacations in the last year, students from our schools have been handling "Christ's Object Lessons" with good success. In order to encourage this work and to have a uniform plan for the students throughout North America, the following recommendations were unanimously voted:

We recommend, 1. The following as a basis for handling "Christ's Object Lessons" by students on the scholarship plan:

(a) That the retail price of the book be \$3.

(b) That the publishing house printing the book furnish the same at cost f. o. b. factory.

(c) That the colporteurs receive 50 per cent discount from the retail price.

(d) That branch houses and Bible houses each receive 10 per cent discount from the retail price, the branch house to absorb the freight charges and percentage of scholarship the same as on our regular subscription books.

(e) That the remainder of the proceeds accruing from the sale be applied to the relief of the schools.

(f) That the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons" by subscription be confined to students only.

We recommend, 2. That when "Christ's Object Lessons" is sold by the lay members, without remuneration and for relief purposes, they be ordered from and billed by the branch office at factory cost, but that they be shipped direct from the publishers, the conference ordering to defray all transportation charges.

3. That when books purchased for relief purposes are used by a book and Bible house to supply student colporteurs, they report such sales to the branch house, and receive an extra 10 per cent billing.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY DEPARTMENT

The readers of the REVIEW will be interested in actions relating to the Religious Liberty Department. They follow:

WHEREAS, The National Reform Association has launched a nation-wide campaign, the avowed purpose of which is to make compulsory the teaching in the public schools of what it styles the national religion; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our adherence to the principle of total separation of church and state, a principle which would be violated by the introduction of religious instruction into tax-supported schools.

And recognizing in this movement by the National Reformers an opportunity to extend further our religious liberty work,

Resolved, That we make an earnest effort to preach everywhere the gospel of freedom in Christ, and emphasize as strongly as possible the imperative need of religious training in the home, in the church, in private and denominational schools, and wherever else such instruction can be given without enforcing it by either State or national authority.

In order to avail ourselves of the favorable opportunity to teach the vital principles of religious liberty at the time of the Fourth of July celebrations in the States, when the mind of the public is centered upon, and glorying in, the principles established by the founders of the nation,

We recommend, The issuing of a special Fourth of July number of *Present Truth*, and its generous circulation at all Fourth of July celebrations in 1926.

WHEREAS, Within the last few years several organizations have been formed by private individuals, professedly in the interest of religious liberty, but in reality trafficking in the sale of memberships to their organizations; and,

WHEREAS, These organizations are not approved by the General Conference,

We recommend, That our church members be counseled to have nothing to do with any such organization which does not have the approval of the local, union, and General Conference; and that whenever any one is found doing such unauthorized work, definite information be sent to conference officials, in order that steps may be taken to shield the cause from harm.

HOME MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT

The missionary activities of the church form the basis of the recommendations presented by the Home Missionary Department. The enlarged scope of the Missions Extension Fund plan is covered by the Big Week recommendations; the layman's share in the evangelization of the world is stressed, and wider circulation of our pioneer missionary weekly, the *Signs of the Times*, is planned for the coming year.

Recognizing the evangelistic influence of the *Signs of the Times*,

We recommend, That the plans of the General Conference Home Missionary Department for the annual effort in behalf of the *Signs* circulation, Jan. 17-30, 1926, be heartily indorsed, and that our ministers and conference workers unite with our churches to raise the *Signs* circulation to a higher level than ever before.

WHEREAS, The Missions Extension Fund, raised through the Big Week plan, is now shared equally by the Publishing, Educational, and Medical Departments, and is to strengthen our work in mission lands; therefore,

We recommend, 1. That our lay members be encouraged to sell at least \$4 worth of our literature during the Big

Week, the profits to be turned over to the church treasurer, to be applied on the Missions Extension Fund.

2. That colporteurs share in the Missions Fund Big Week, by giving the profits of their biggest day's sales.

3. That conference and institutional workers join in the plan by selling literature during the Big Week, applying their entire profits to the fund, in addition to their personal income for one day.

4. That where lack of time or opportunity prevents the sale of literature during Big Week, conference and institutional workers and lay members be encouraged to make a contribution to the fund equivalent to at least one day's income.

5. That one or more field days be held by all our sanitariums, publishing houses, and schools during the Big Week.

WHEREAS, "The work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers," thus emphasizing that it is the purpose of God that every believer should be a fisher of men; therefore,

We recommend, 1. That in every conference greater emphasis be laid upon the plans for developing the soul-winning possibilities of the church membership.

2. That in addition to individual missionary activities, the first Sunday of each month be suggested as the time for a general field day, when all our churches shall plan for all the members to visit the homes in their localities with our missionary literature, in an endeavor thoroughly to evangelize the territory.

3. That careful follow-up efforts be made for every person manifesting any interest.

WHEREAS, Unscrupulous people are using Harvest Ingathering methods in soliciting funds for their own use, utilizing Harvest Ingathering magazines and other of our papers for this purpose; therefore,

We recommend, 1. That our churches see to it that literature for missionary purposes be provided only for responsible persons.

2. That conference and church officers take such steps as may be necessary to put a stop to unauthorized or illegal public solicitation.

NEGRO DEPARTMENT

W. H. Green and others presented to the Committee their convictions relative to the establishment of a school for our colored people in the North; and looking toward this objective, it was—

Voted, That we express our approval of the establishment of a school for our colored people in the North, and appoint the following committee to give study to the matter, reporting their findings to the General Committee:

F. H. Robbins, E. K. Slade, C. H. Watson, William Guthrie, Charles Thompson, C. W. Irwin, N. S. Ashton, T. B. Westbrook, C. V. Leach, J. K. Jones, W. H. Green, J. E. Cox.

FIRESIDE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

Recognizing the need of trained leadership in our churches in order to carry out successfully our evangelistic campaign, and seeing in the Fireside Correspondence School an educational agency within the reach of all, it was—

Voted, That increased efforts be made by our conference workers as they labor among the churches, to interest church elders, Sabbath school superintendents, home missionary leaders, and other forward-looking members, in taking up one of the Fireside courses, to the end that with our united efforts there may grow up in many of our churches little groups of men and women who are studying the message under the guidance of competent instructors, and thus preparing to give it more effectively to their friends and neighbors.

Recognizing, further, the value of intellectual growth as a qualification for the highest service,

We recommend, That our conference workers avail themselves of the opportunities for advanced study in Bible, history, English, and other subjects offered by the Fireside.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIONS

E. M. C. Radio Station

A committee which had been appointed on the use of the radio brought in a report, which was adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, The radio operated at Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Mich., has been instrumental in reaching thousands of people with this message, many of whom are more or less interested in studying the truths of the message; and,

WHEREAS, To obtain the best results from this radio it is necessary to give this work greater supervision than is now possible;

We recommend, That the continued operation of the radio at Emmanuel Missionary College be approved, and

that the General Conference be asked to co-operate with the Lake Union Conference in an effort to secure satisfactory speakers.

Evolution

WHEREAS, The question of evolution is now agitating the public mind,

Resolved, That we reaffirm our belief in the account of creation as recorded in Genesis and in the fourth commandment, setting forth the creation of the world in six literal days, each covering a twenty-four-hour period; and further,

Resolved, That we take advantage of the present widespread interest in the discussion of evolution to emphasize the Bible truth of creation, as well as other fundamentals of the Scriptures.

General Conference Session

In view of the fact that railway excursion rates during the summer of 1926 will not become effective until after the date set for the beginning of the General Conference session, it was—

Voted, That the date of the session be changed to May 27 to June 14, with the understanding that the hall can be secured three days prior to the date of opening.

Voted, That the General Conference provide entertainment for the delegates from abroad who will attend the 1926 session.

Voted, That each union conference in North America be asked to arrange for rooming accommodations for its own delegation.

The Chairman suggested that definite assignments be made to departments and foreign fields in the matter of presentation of reports at the coming session, and it was—

Voted, That we approve of the plan of distributing the responsibility of reporting by asking the Vice-Presidents of divisions and heads of General Conference departments to supervise the presentation of reports for the work which they represent.

In view of the decision not to publish a *Daily Bulletin* of the proceedings of the next General Conference session, but to publish the reports in our church paper, the REVIEW AND HERALD,

We recommend, That an effort be made, during the month of March, 1926, to increase the subscription list of the REVIEW, in order that as many of our people as possible may have the benefits of this important gathering; and that each conference be requested to lay plans for an aggressive campaign in its field, to the end that the REVIEW list may be greatly increased.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR

In harmony with the spirit of the Autumn Council,—that evangelism should be the word of progress to our workers in all the world,—the Committee on Distribution of Labor placed eighty missionaries under appointment for foreign service. Foreign fields benefit as follows:

Africa	4
Europe	2
Far East	18
Inter-America	33
South America	23

Since there has been time to hear from only a few of these workers, we will not attempt to publish the list of appointments.

The Committee on Distribution of Labor recommended the following major appointment, which was voted by the Council:

We recommend, That the Southern Publishing Association be asked to release L. E. Froom, to connect with the General Conference as an associate secretary of the Ministerial Association.

The Committee on Distribution of Labor had the usual number of recommendations to pass on relative to transfers between conferences in the North American Division. The Committee also had the pleasure of voting invitations for a number of missionaries, returning permanently, to connect with conference work in this country. We are listing these as follows:

That Elder and Mrs. S. M. Cobb, recently returned from Australia, be recommended to the California Conference.

That Elder and Mrs. W. S. Hyatt, recently returned from South Africa, connect with the Lake Union.

That Elder and Mrs. F. H. De Vinney, returning from the Far East next spring, be invited to connect with the Atlantic Union following the General Conference session.

That Elder and Mrs. H. E. Willoughby, recently returned from the Southern Asia Division, be invited to connect with the Upper Columbia Conference.

That Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Miller, returned from Cuba, be invited to connect with the Colorado Conference, for Spanish work.

W. A. SPICER,

C. H. WATSON,

Chairmen.

A. G. DANIELLS,

C. K. MEYERS,

B. E. BEDDOE,

Secretaries.

* * *

The Indians of Ecuador

JOHN E. FORD

THE Indians of Ecuador, who belong to the Quichua tribe, have for many years been free from servitude to the white "patron," as far as Ecuadorian law is concerned. However, the old custom of treating the Indians as slaves seems to be going out of use very slowly. Custom says that the white landowner should be the boss, and that the Indian should live on his great farm and do the work, so custom has prevailed above the law.

On each large farm you will find hundreds of Indians with their families living in mud-walled, thatch-roofed huts. These Indians have lived on the same farm through many generations, back during the time when they were slaves, so they feel that it is home, and that they are a part of the farm.

Some of the "patrons" treat their Indians justly, while others do not.

Some Indians, however, are not living on any farm, but have left the farm of their patron, and purchased a little plot of ground and own their own homes. Formerly, it was the custom of a certain landowner to send his men once a year to the homes of these free Indians, gather up all their animals, drive them into his own corral, and hold them until they were redeemed by a high rent, which he imposed, saying that the Indians' property really still belonged to his farm, and that they would all have to pay pasture rent for their animals. Besides that, they were required to promise three days a week free work to the farmer for the coming year. If they did not comply with these regulations, he would confiscate all their animals, and whip their owners unmercifully if he could find them. Other farmers were doing the same thing. The situation was doubly hard, also, because of the fact that this landowner was a very influential man in the country, and was a personal friend of most of the local officials. This put him in a position to be practically a law unto himself.

In some particular cases the intervention of the government may bring about better conditions, but in many places the problems of the missionaries are greatly increased by the officiousness of these local landlords.

* * *

No knowledge is so firm, so consistent and far-reaching, as that obtained from a study of the Word of God. It is the foundation of all true knowledge. The Bible is like a fountain. The more you look into it, the deeper the fountain appears. The grand truths of sacred history possess amazing strength and beauty, and are as far-reaching as eternity. No science is equal to the science that reveals the character of God.—Mrs. E. G. White, in *Review and Herald*, Feb. 25, 1896.

* * *

THE obstacle in many a man's progress is the tendency to harbor a grudge.—W. J. Murray.

THE WORLD-WIDE FIELD

"This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Matt. 24: 14.

OUR EUROPEAN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

IN company with Dr. W. A. Ruble, medical secretary of the European Division and superintendent of the Stanborough Park Sanitarium, it was my privilege to visit the centers of our medical work in Europe.

The Stanboroughs

Our first call was at the Stanborough Park Sanitarium. However, this institution has dropped the term "Sanitarium," calling itself merely "The Stanboroughs." This is the only sanitarium we have in the British Isles. It is delightfully situated, eighteen miles from London, and is connected with the city by bus lines, and also by electric and steam lines, the trip taking from forty-five minutes to an hour. The sanitarium has spacious grounds and fine shrubbery and hedges—not only landscape gardening, with roses and flowers of various kinds, but a large, walled-in garden, with many curiously trained fruit-yielding trees as well. The original building has at various times been enlarged by additions, the latest addition having just been completed, thereby giving the institution a new dining-room and gymnasium. This not only increases the capacity, but gives much-needed improvements.

The sanitarium conducts a training school, the course covering two years, with Miss Crooks as training school supervisor and matron.

Besides providing for the general features of sanitarium work, the institution is equipped for surgery. Dr. Ruble does the general surgery, and Dr. John Reith, formerly superintendent of the Cape Town Sanitarium, South Africa, is assistant physician, and does the nose and throat surgery. Brother A. Carey, the business manager, has developed an efficient cost-accounting system, and it was with great interest that I went over his figures, which show the standing of each department for each month, with a comparative report of the running expenses of the institution for the same month a year previous, also with other months of the current year. The sanitarium made a fair net gain in 1924, and the patronage of 1925 has been quite good. The maximum capacity is eighty patients, and there were more than fifty in the house when I was there. In table service, time of meals, and to quite an extent the kind of food and its preparation, conditions differ in our institutions over there from those of our American institutions.

It would seem that there is a bright future before "The Stanboroughs," and that the next few years will record a marked growth in our medical work in the British Empire. This institution not only preserves the home atmosphere, but there seems to be evident a spirit of hearty co-operation and unity of purpose, with an earnestness of effort to make the sanitarium a true memorial for the truths of this message, and especially an object lesson of the principles of healthful living.

The Gland Sanitarium

This was my first visit to the Gland Sanitarium. No sooner had we reached the boundary of Switzerland than we knew it to be one of the beauty spots of earth, and no place seemed more picturesque than the slope on which the Gland Sanitarium is situated, overlooking, as it does, beautiful Lake Geneva, with the towering, snow-capped Alps rising in plain view from the other margin of the lake. The sanitarium grounds border on the lake for quite a distance, and in the rear is a mammoth forest of great spreading beach and other stately trees.

Here we found our pioneer medical missionary to Europe, Dr. P. A. De Forest, who has been in Switzerland thirty years. The doctor has served faithfully all these years, and is planning a short furlough this coming autumn. Dr. H. Müller, who is now in his second year at the sanitarium, is the medical superintendent. The business manager, J. Robert, and his wife have been long with the institution. He is also the general manager of the food factory, which has been a faithful earner for our work in Europe during past years.

We found a small group of well-trained nurses, the period of training being two years. On very short notice, these nurses prepared for a thyroid operation, and did excellent work, though the institution has had but little surgical work the last few years. The sanitarium patronage consists largely of cases of chronic disease. The building is well constructed, well equipped and furnished, and is kept very clean, a condition true all through Switzerland.

We held a three days' institute with the faculty and workers of the sanitarium, with several conference workers present. There seemed to be a very earnest spirit among the workers, and a contented feeling on the part of the guests of the institution. Some remarkable cures were reported through

the skill of the physicians and the use made of rational therapy. This sanitarium is located between Lausanne and Geneva, about an equal distance from each city, and has therefore a rural location and environment. The patients are mostly from a distance; very few come from the local community.

This institution has served the cause well in Southern Europe. We shall not soon forget the cordial hospitality shown us, and trust that the work will move steadily forward in its great mission for suffering humanity.

There seems to be great need of sanitarium work in France and Italy. These countries have a delightful winter climate, and are frequented by thousands of tourists. Institutions of this kind there, would doubtless be successful from the start.

The Skodsborg Sanitarium

Our oldest European sanitarium, as also at present our largest denominational health institution, is located only eight miles north of the capital of Denmark, on the shores of the Baltic Sea. It has a delightful beach, which is owned and controlled by the sanitarium.

This institution had a very humble beginning, occupying at first the stable buildings of the king of Denmark. However, through the careful guidance and leadership of Dr. Carl Ottosen, the founder and its present medical director, with the blessing of God, the institution has come to be a mighty factor in connection with our work in Northern Europe. We very greatly appreciated meeting Dr. Ottosen and the staff of physicians of this scientific institution. Dr. Ottosen is a strong advocate of the great principles of rational treatment of the sick, both through his pleasing and effective lectures on health subjects and by being a splendid representative of the alertness, robustness, and great endurance of a man sixty years young. His testimony is that as he grows older he grows stronger and feels better. One cannot but be enthusiastic over this health message as he comes in touch with this veteran health worker.

The sanitarium feels keenly the loss of Dr. Nelson, who, until his death a few months ago, had labored many years untiringly and faithfully; but in Dr. A. Andersen, as executive head of the staff of physicians, they have a leader who can grasp the situation.

Very careful work is done in diagnosis, each patient undergoing a thor-

ough examination. The X-ray department is quite complete, and so also the laboratory.

When it comes to the treatment of the sick, the Skodsborg Sanitarium is second to none; and after all, that is what makes people well. The institution is prepared, through its large, commodious, sanitary, well-equipped bath department, to give everything in the form of rubs, massage, sprays, baths, electrical and light treatments; and besides these there are special rooms for giving static, diathermy, and other electrical treatments, also special rooms for Finsen lamp and other types of light baths and light applications. It also has special rooms for mechanical exercises for men and women, and a large gymnasium, well equipped. Sea bathing is afforded in season. The sanitarium is equipped for giving sun baths, and has open-air restrooms under shelter. In fact, there is no institution so completely furnished for the treatment of the sick, having such well-trained masseurs and nurses to administer the treatments. Last year there were as many as 450 patients in the institution at one time.

The grounds at present are quite fully covered with buildings, and there is slight opportunity to expand further without adding more land. Hundreds of young men and women have had a training for service in this institution, and the Skodsborg nurses are well known for their skill, especially as masseurs. At present there are upwards of fifty treatment-rooms conducted in various centers in Scandinavia, some of which are quite good-sized institutions. Here the course of training for nurses is three years, and an eighteen months' course for cooks is provided, of which a good number avail themselves each year.

The sanitarium has made a very good net gain each year, and from the profits is paying off the indebtedness. The managers have agreed to contribute 200,000 kroner to the European Division for the extension of medical missionary work in other fields.

We were pleased to be present at the commencement exercises, where about twenty nurses and half that number of dietitians completed their course. I was glad to find that the nurses from all our European institutions are ready volunteers for the mission fields; in fact, they are anxious to accept any opening in our work, and I could have secured any number of volunteers to go with me to China if only the means had been available. The time is not far distant, I hope, when we may actually have such a company of workers in the Far East, where we need so much to push forward our work just now.

In the institute held here we had a very good attendance of the staff and department heads. The discus-

sions represented much tried experience in sanitarium work, and each meeting was interesting and instructive.

The sanitarium was well filled. The experienced management of this institution has kept every department running smoothly, and while providing abundantly for the guests, there is evident economy, coupled with excellent service and comfort.

The "Waldfriede" Sanatorium and Clinic

Our youngest medical institution in Europe is the Zehlendorf Clinic, where the work was begun only five years ago, under the direction of Dr. L. E. Conradi, who has been its surgeon and medical superintendent, his wife acting as matron. Dr. and Mrs. Conradi deserve much credit for the splendid institution which has grown up in the midst of troubles and struggles such as few have had to contend with. With their faithful group of workers, under the blessing of God, they now have a growing work. Each year there has been a decided gain.

The institution was purchased during the time of inflation, and the grounds have been fenced in and beautified by well-laid-out walks and abundant shrubbery. Through a gift of \$1,000 from the Washington Sanitarium family, land was purchased during the inflation period that would cost at least \$10,000 now. This gave much-needed enlargement to the grounds.

Very few of our medical institutions have grown as rapidly as this one, and yet it must be borne in mind that Germany is very much in need of health institutions, when one considers that we have now in Europe about 35,000 German church members as compared with 14,000 before the war, and only one sanitarium. Either this institution must continue to grow rapidly, or more centers must be supplied. The one difficulty is the shortage of qualified doctors to handle such a growth. Two of our German doctors are going to Russia, and it leaves now on the staff at the Zehlendorf Clinic only Drs. Conradi and Meyer, and another young doctor who has recently been added to the staff. Two young men have been encouraged to take the medical course in the university. They are promising young men, and their number ought to be greatly increased, but it is difficult to obtain such an education on account of Germany's financial situation.

Our brethren in Europe feel the need of planning on a larger scale for the training of doctors and nurses, and with this end in view have recently purchased an additional plot of land, where they hope to erect dormitories and buildings for educational purposes. For preparing medical missionaries, Dr. Conradi has his work well organized, having a head nurse over each department, thus maintain-

ing a very direct supervision of the work, and at the same time minimizing expense. They have but one employee to two patients, and when it is considered that this is practically a hospital where a great deal of nursing care is required, and much surgery is done, this is a very economical organization.

Dr. Meyer looks after the medical cases, and Dr. Conradi the surgical. They admit three classes of patients, who take accommodations accordingly — first, second, and third class. The great majority of the third-class patients are supported by the government, the hospital receiving five marks a day, or \$1.20, which must include surgery, X-ray, laboratory, examinations, board, room, and treatment. Dr. Conradi told me that 80 per cent of their patients were in this class. He charges the first-class patients moderate fees in addition to board, room, and treatment, but as yet it is impossible to charge the upper classes much, for money is very close indeed. Working on this basis, the doctor stated that their wage was not more than 30 per cent of the income, and that they were showing a net gain of from 8,000 to 10,000 marks a month, or from \$1,500 to \$2,000. This seems incredible when we take into consideration how low the prices for third-class patients are, and how small comparatively the gross income is to make such a gain. It is in a measure understood when one observes the careful way in which the business is handled, the scope of work carried by the employees, and the saving effected by every employee in the institution. All the business of the institution was cared for in a room not larger than six feet square.

At the medical council in Zehlendorf, held May 27 to June 2, there were representatives from each of the European sanitariums and from the division, union, and local conferences. Careful study was given to the medical problems of Europe, with reference to both institutional development and management, and to providing increased opportunity for training workers, and also with reference to health educational work among the large constituency of church members, more than half of whom have been added during and since the war, and hence have not had an opportunity to learn of our health principles and to receive the benefits to be derived from adherence to them. Recommendations were drafted, looking forward to having lectures given in the churches for this purpose, and also to providing health literature that shall contain a full statement of the fundamentals of healthful living. Daily health studies were conducted by Dr. Ruble, Dr. Otosen, Dr. Conradi, Elder Christian, the writer, and other medical and conference men in attendance. We greatly appreciated the earnest re-

sponse to a call to engage in a general effort by which our people throughout Europe may quickly benefit by the gospel of health, and also to carry the message in its power and fulness during the few years remaining. Surely the success of each sanitarium depends on the unselfish and wholehearted labor of the employees, and on the careful and intelligent management of their work. At Zehlendorf the manager considers carefully every purchase, and keeps the overhead expenses down, which enlarge only as the funds will warrant and as patronage requires. All the space in the institution is occupied to good purpose, and the earnings are increased all that is possible.

The doctor comes second to no one in setting an example of hard work, long hours, and loyal effort to make the work succeed. The surgical work was well spoken of by all. The greater part of the surgery required by the city of Zehlendorf, which numbers 3,500 people, comes to the sanitarium, and the report for 1924 shows that one hundred operations were performed by Dr. Conradi that year. There were about twenty nurses in training, and with most of them nursing is a life profession. They wear their nurse's uniform on every occasion. One head nurse told me she had not worn or purchased a ladies' hat in twenty years.

The training school is accredited, and those who are graduated from the sanitarium are recognized by the government. The graduates are most of them employed by the conferences. In the large cities they have nursing homes, in charge of a head nurse or matron, and the nurses go out into the homes, and their receipts are turned in to the conference. These homes have been very profitable to the conferences, and reports were given to show that many additions to the church have come through this means. Although the medical workers are very few in number in Germany, and there is only one in training where there should be ten, yet the conferences are using to good advantage those who have had a medical training.

When I asked how many of the nurses at Zehlendorf would be willing to go to China to engage in medical work, all hands went up. Every one was a volunteer to go to China, and I presume they were ready to go wherever they might be called. This included the head nurses.

It is indeed encouraging to see our health institutions gaining a strong foothold all over the world.

W. H. MILLER, M. D.

* * *

In the Central Union eight persons have recently been baptized, five at Montrose, Colo., and three at Woolam, Mo.

ENCOURAGING ITEMS REGARDING THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

At the Fall Council recently held in Des Moines, Iowa, Elder L. E. Froom, editor of the *Watchman* magazine, was appointed an associate secretary of the Ministerial Association. This appointment has given the officers of the association great pleasure and encouragement, and we feel it will be most welcome news to the members of the association throughout the world.

In announcing this addition to our staff, I take the opportunity to give information concerning which members of the association in various parts of the world field are making inquiries:

First, regarding the organization and membership. The organization is very simple. The name, the four officers, the advisory committee of twenty-two, and the members of the association are all there is in the way of organization. The continental divisions—Europe, Africa, Australasia, South America, the Far East, Southern Asia, and Inter-America—have branch organizations similar to the general association.

The membership, as fixed by the Spring Council of 1923, is as follows: "Ministers, licentiates, Bible workers, editors of denominational papers, heads of sanitariums, superintendents of nurses' training schools, and heads of senior and junior colleges and academies."

Our annual statistical reports give the following information regarding the number and distribution of these members:

Ordained ministers, 1,590; licensed ministers, 978; licensed missionaries, 1,982; editors of denominational papers, 120; heads of sanitariums, 33; superintendents of nurses' training schools, 23; heads of colleges and academies, 133.

Here we have a list of 4,859 who, by action of the General Conference Committee, are made members of the Ministerial Association. This is a large family of gospel workers, called to the most important service men and women can render in this world of great need. The members of this family are scattered over the face of nearly the whole earth. The 4,550 ministers and missionaries are located in the following divisions of our world field:

North America, 1,756; Europe, 919; Australasia, 423; Far East, 724; South America, 195; Africa, 84; Southern Asia, 204; Inter-America, 230; miscellaneous missions, 15.

The editors of our denominational papers are distributed as follows:

North America, 47; Europe, 31; Australasia, 6; Far East, 15; South America, 7; Africa, 2; Southern Asia, 11; Inter-America, 1.

The thirty-three medical superintendents of sanitariums and twenty-

three directors of nurses' training schools are located in the following countries:

North America, 34; Europe, 11; Australasia, 3; Far East, 2; South America, 2; Africa, 2; Southern Asia, 2.

The one hundred thirty-three heads of colleges and academies are located thus:

North America, 64; Europe, 12; Australasia, 4; Far East, 22; South America, 4; Africa, 2; Southern Asia, 17; Inter-America, 7; Hawaii, 1.

These figures vary somewhat from year to year, but they furnish information that will be of value to the leaders in all parts of the world.

It was felt that the editors of our leading papers, the heads of our principal educational institutions, and the leaders in our medical institutions should be included in the membership of the Ministerial Association, because they hold positions of great responsibility in the training of our young people for gospel work. They can do much to aid the association in its endeavor to help all classes of workers.

But the purpose of the association and its methods of operating are of far greater importance than its organization and membership. The supreme purpose of the association, given in a word, is to increase the efficiency of all classes of workers in soul-winning endeavor. To win lost men and women to the kingdom of Christ is the one great mission of the church, and to increase the efficiency of the soul-winners is the sole mission of the Ministerial Association. Whatever will contribute to this end is to be put into operation. Nothing else is wanted.

It must be remembered that in the ranks of the five thousand Christian workers belonging to this association, there are workers of all grades of training, experience, and efficiency. Some have had many advantages, while others have had few. Some have had large and valuable experiences, while others are just entering upon their work. Some are located where the environment is very helpful to growth and efficiency, while others are so isolated that they are cut off from almost every kind of human help they need. It is the mission of the association to get into sympathetic, helpful, practical contact with all, and contribute in some way to the benefit of all. This purpose was clearly expressed in the action taken by the General Conference in 1922, in creating the association. The work outlined in that action is as follows:

"1. To collect valuable facts and information relating to the work of ministers and Bible workers, both at home and abroad, and in rural and urban spheres; and to gather information on the problems of the minister's work for the church and the world, co-oper-

ating with the General, union, and local conferences as a counselor.

"2. Also to form the medium for the interchange of ideas, methods, and information between ministers on problems pertaining to their sacred calling.

"3. Further, to give special attention to the encouragement of the desire on the part of young men in training for the gospel ministry in our educational institutions, that the material drawn upon to meet our ever-growing demands shall be charged with a burning passion of soul."—*General Conference Bulletin, 1922, p. 292.*

The methods of carrying on this work have been carefully studied by the members of the Advisory Council, and their recommendations have been approved by action of the General Conference Committee. The following are some of the recommendations adopted:

"That the REVIEW AND HERALD be made the chief medium of communication with the field.

"That such multigraph material be used as shall be required from time to time.

"That such leaflets of instruction be issued on fundamental principles governing the work of the gospel minister, as may be needed.

"That a Question Box be instituted as a means by which questions may be answered, and that the REVIEW AND HERALD, or multigraph matter, as the secretary shall see fit, be used as the means by which this Question Box shall be conducted.

"That to promote an interest on the part of our young people in the work of the gospel ministry, work be conducted by the association (a) in the churches, (b) in the academies, (c) in the sanitariums, (d) in the senior and junior colleges.

"That presidents of union and local conferences make special efforts for young men in training in academies and colleges in their territory, by visiting the institutions in their field for the regular work of encouraging the student body to aspire to the work of the evangelist, and that time be taken in these visits to set before the students the definite calls of God to young people to employ their talents in the work of soul-saving.

"That in addition to the efforts of union and local conference presidents, a Lecture Committee be appointed to render help through the Ministerial Association to union and local leaders in their work in the schools, the work of these committeemen being to present a course of studies upon the gospel ministry.

"That our conference presidents and ministers in the field search out young men of ability and spirituality, and encourage them to study for the ministry.

"That the members of this Lecture Committee endeavor to visit our academies each year, lecturing and otherwise stimulating prospective ministerial students to prepare for this exalted work.

"That each division appoint a division committee, with a secretary, as a means by which the association may communicate with the workers abroad."

From these recommendations it will be seen that the work to be done is great and far-reaching, and that the methods to be employed in doing it are simple. There is but little machinery, yet an abundance of work.

Thus far some phases of the work have been carried on most earnestly, and I believe effectively. For lack of help, time, and strength, other parts have received but scant attention. A number of the most impressive and helpful ministerial institutes in which it has ever been my privilege to take part, have been held in most of the union conferences in North America. And each year since the formation of the association, earnest work has been done in our colleges and academies for our young men and women. In these revival and reformatory efforts, thousands have been awakened to their situation—their spiritual feebleness, their formalism, and their great pressing need of a new life in Christ. They have not only been awakened and alarmed, but thousands have sought God for that new birth, without which, Jesus declares, they cannot see the kingdom of God. They have experienced a change of heart, and have entered into a new fellowship with Christ.

At the present moment, the officers of the association are co-operating with the General Educational and Missionary Volunteer Departments in conducting the largest and most powerful revival movement ever attempted in our history for our young people. Every college and seminary in North America is included in this program and will be reached before the close of 1925. In this great effort, more than 3,000 students will receive instruction and appeals that will surely lead them to a deeper spiritual experience.

The strenuous work mentioned above, with the winter revivals in large churches, and the camp-meeting work, have taxed the officers of the association to the limit. But while pressing this important work in the field, it has been impossible to give the attention to the office work that it should have had. Our recording secretary has built up the Reading Course interests most encouragingly. And now Elder Froom will give special study and effort to the office end of the association's interests. He will also assist Elder Meade McGuire, associate secretary of the association, and the writer in field work of all kinds as may be required.

Brother Froom brings to the association his experience as an evangelist and an editor. The time he spent in China with the missionary staff will be of value to him. It was a heavy sacrifice to the Southern Publishing House to release him from the editorship of the *Watchman* magazine; but they did it in behalf of the great interests of the Ministerial Association. This sacrificial spirit is very greatly appreciated. And now we solicit the fullest co-operation of all the well-wishers of the association.

A. G. DANIELLS.

MORE HARVEST INGATHERING NEWS

THE good reports continue to pour in from all parts of the North American Division concerning the success of the Harvest Ingathering campaign.

The following telegram was received from the home missionary secretary of the South Wisconsin Conference:

"South Wisconsin clear on Ingathering quota October 24. Churches encouraged and inspired by the unprecedented report from Fall Council. Are earnestly responding to Elder Spicer's appeal, and are determined to secure their share of the extra amount requested to meet the urgent demands."

October 31 the following telegram was received from Brother Esteb, the home missionary secretary of the Western Oregon Conference:

"Western Oregon over \$12,000 conference goal, and still going. Forty churches will make quota. Our district leaders are to be commended for their splendid work. Enthusiasm is running high. Have helped to raise over \$1,500 personally."

From the Southern Union Conference the following telegram came, indicating a growing work:

"Harvest Ingathering returns to date: Alabama, \$4,983; Kentucky, \$3,306.50; Louisiana-Mississippi, \$3,009.12; Tennessee River, \$3,241.28."

Word has just come that the Columbia Union is running around \$50,000, and the Atlantic Union is well over the \$60,000 mark. To date eight conferences have made the General Conference quota.

E. F. HACKMAN.

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PARENTS REJOICE

For three years parents' lessons have been issued by the Home Commission of the General Conference, dealing with the subjects most essential to the making of the Christian home and the training of children. These lessons are a response to the appeal of the spirit of prophecy:

"Never will education accomplish all that it might and should accomplish, until the importance of the parents' work is fully recognized, and they receive a training for its sacred responsibilities."—*"Education," p. 276.*

The influence of these lessons upon individual lives and homes is such as should be extended to every Seventh-day Adventist home and thousands of others.

An Australian mother writes:

"These lessons have been a great blessing to me. They are making a difference in our home. I was quite ignorant of the most trying changes in the young people's lives. What a great blessing we have missed by not having this knowledge before."

An American mother says:

"I wish the Home Commission people could see the transformation that has come over at least four homes as a result of these lessons, notably my own home. It would rejoice your hearts. I praise God daily that He

has been so merciful as to provide this help for us; for so many of us have never had the privilege of being in a Christian home in our lives, or knowing what one was like, and we had so little to go by. We knew practically nothing of the art of training and instructing children at home."

A leader says:

"By all means the lessons material should be prepared as if you took it for granted the fathers were in it too, because some already are, and more will be as time goes on. It is my conviction that the proselyting of the fathers, both believers and unbelievers, rests mainly on the personal influence of the respective mothers. I have noticed that as the mothers took hold and put into practice in the home what the lessons taught, the fathers were pretty readily induced into the movement to an encouraging degree."

Parents' Lessons is a monthly periodical, the yearly subscription price of which is \$1.50. Each course begins with the new year. Every parent should now send for the 1926 *Lessons*. Address, Home Commission, General Conference, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

Appointments and Notices

CHURCH CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER, 1925

Week of Prayer, December 5-12.
Annual Offering for Missions, December 12.
Thirteenth Sabbath Offering, December 26.

* * *

PUBLICATIONS WANTED

C. Charlestream, Eagle Bridge, N. Y. Denominational literature for missionary work.

Mrs. J. W. Jenssen, 356 Bank St., Newark, N. J. Denominational periodicals for missionary work.

C. A. Johnson, 1815 N. 30th St., Lincoln, Nebr. Copies of *Signs of the Times*, *Youth's Instructor*, *Watchman*, *Life and Health*, and other denominational papers.

D. A. Dobbs, Veronia, Oreg. Copies of *Youth's Instructor*, *Our Little Friend*, *Signs of the Times*, *Watchman*, *Liberty*, *Life and Health*, *Present Truth*, and tracts.

L. M. Clarkson, R. F. D. 4, Box 58, Columbia, S. C. Continuous supply of *Review*, *Youth's Instructor*, *Signs of the Times*, *Present Truth*, *Watchman*, tracts, and small books.

E. Wilton, 407 Vernon Drive, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Clean copies of the *Signs of the Times*, *Watchman*, *Present Truth*, and other denominational literature.

* * *

REQUEST FOR PRAYER

A sister in Pennsylvania desires the prayers of God's people that her daughter and her daughter's husband, may be fully converted, and that she and her husband may be more fully consecrated to God and the truth for this time.

OBITUARIES

Jordan.—Mrs. Martha Jordan died at her home in Beverly, Mass., July 13, 1925. She accepted the third angel's message in her home town in 1897, under the labors of Elder F. C. Gilbert. Her husband and one son survive her. Emma E. Musick.

Falconer.—Percy S. Falconer died near Springfield, Ill., Oct. 21, 1925, as the result of an automobile explosion.

W. A. Westworth.

Harlan.—Talitha Harlan died at her home in Macomb, Ill., Sept. 22, 1925, at the age of ninety-three years. For over thirty-five years she was faithful to the message.

W. A. Westworth.

Porter.—Lottie Porter was born near Davenport, Okla., Aug. 27, 1908; and died in Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 12, 1925. She early gave her heart to God and His truth, and was loved by all who knew her.

R. W. Parmele.

Weigand.—Luona Rose Weigand, infant daughter of Brother and Sister Fritz Weigand, was born in Denver, Colo., April 16, 1925; and died Sept. 20, 1925. She is survived by her parents and one sister.

G. W. Anglebarger.

Waterhouse.—Emma Waterhouse was born on Utila Island, Spanish Honduras, June 8, 1843; and died Oct. 13, 1925. She accepted the truth in 1895, through the efforts of Elder Hutchins. One son and other relatives mourn their loss.

J. S. Buckley.

Manley.—Wilfred Augustus Manley was born in Jamaica, British West Indies, Aug. 31, 1887; and died in Belize, British Honduras, Central America, Sept. 3, 1925. He was a member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church for a number of years.

C. E. Overstreet.

Nunn.—Mrs. A. H. Nunn, formerly Eva Elvina Warner, was born in Shelbyville, Ind., May 24, 1854; and died at Portland, Oreg., Sept. 22, 1925. She was a believer in this truth for thirty-five years. Her husband, two sons, and four daughters mourn their loss.

J. T. Jacobs.

Dannells.—Mrs. Matilda Carey Dannells was born in Vernon County, Wisconsin, June 24, 1853; and died near Red Bluff, Calif., Oct. 9, 1925. For thirty-six years she has been faithful to this truth. Her husband, daughter, sisters, and other relatives mourn her death.

W. A. Sweany.

Dilliard.—Mrs. Cora A. Dilliard, née Diener, was born at Tamaqua, Pa., Sept. 30, 1876; and died at Allentown, Pa., Oct. 16, 1925. After the death of her first husband, R. H. Schuler, she was married to James Dilliard, who survives her, together with two sisters.

H. A. Vandeman.

Smith.—James H. Smith was born at Ridgedale, Iowa, April 18, 1870; and died at the St. Helena Sanitarium, Oct. 12, 1925. In 1916 he married Marie Barr. In 1924 he united with the sanitarium force of helpers, and was baptized by the writer July 25, 1925.

W. W. Miller.

James.—Mrs. Margerette James was born in the Cayman Islands, West Indies, Dec. 31, 1889; and died at Belize, British Honduras, Central America, Oct. 21, 1925. Sister James was a faithful and loyal member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church for many years.

C. E. Overstreet.

O'Brien.—John O'Brien was born in Drumshanbo, County of Limerick, Ireland, June 21, 1847; and died at Denver, Colo., Oct. 18, 1925. He was married to Miss Rhoda A. Prout in 1876. He is survived by his wife, two sons, three daughters, and five grandchildren.

G. W. Anglebarger.

Stevens.—Mrs. Glen Stevens, née Conger, was born at Peninsula, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1896; and died in the Mansfield (Ohio) Hospital, Oct. 24, 1925. She was united in marriage to Glen Stevens in 1911, and to this union were born two children, who with the husband and many relatives and friends mourn her death.

C. T. Redfield.

Wood.—Mrs. Catherine Wood was born in Somersetshire, England, April 11, 1834; and died at her home near Englewood, Colo., Oct. 13, 1925. She with her husband, Thomas Wood, united with the First Denver church forty-three years ago. Brother Wood died about sixteen years ago. She is survived by one daughter, one grandson, and two great grandchildren.

G. W. Anglebarger.

Nicola.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Nicola, née Kinsey, was born at Williamsville, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1838; and died at College View, Nebr., October, 1925. Her home during her younger years was in Buffalo and vicinity, and when she was sixteen, in 1854, the family pioneered to Washington County, Iowa. It was here that she met Zalmon Nicola, and they were married June 22, 1859. To them were born four sons,—Amos, Benn, Charles, and Daniel.

For over thirty years she and her husband resided in Washington County, most of the time on the farm. When the plan to establish Union College was announced, the farm was sold, and they moved to College View in the summer of 1890. Although they have been temporarily away from College View several times, their home has been here continuously since that time.

Sister Nicola had been a Christian since childhood. She and her husband were charter members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church of Pilot Grove, Iowa, one of the oldest churches and for a time the largest in the denomination, and which was organized shortly after their marriage. Upon moving to College View, they became charter members of this church. During all these years, Sister Nicola had been a devout believer in the third angel's message, and through her life of devotion and sincerity and ever-matchful activities she had been the means of bringing many others into the light of the truth.

Her last illness may be said to date from a severe attack of influenza nearly three years ago, but the end came without suffering.

There survive to mourn their loss her husband, three sons, a brother, an older sister, six grandsons, seven granddaughters, and a host of other relatives and friends.

During the entire time since 1850 she was a subscriber and reader of the *Review and Herald*, which for many years served as the chief preacher to her family.

J. S. Hart.

Erway.—Mrs. Hannah Maria Erway, née Boman, was born in the State of New York, July 22, 1841; and died at Edenville, Mich., Oct. 24, 1925. At the age of twenty years she was married to Albert Erway. Brother and Sister Erway accepted present truth more than sixty years ago, and were charter members of the Edenville church. Of eight children born to them, five survive.

J. C. Harris.

Tait.—Douglas Colby Tait, son of Olin W. and Alice Tait, and grandson of Elder A. O. Tait, died at Mountain View, Calif., Oct. 17, 1925, at the age of two and one-half years.

E. L. Maxwell.

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

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

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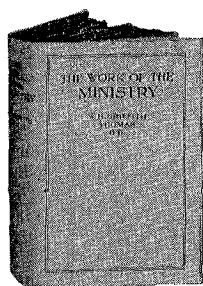
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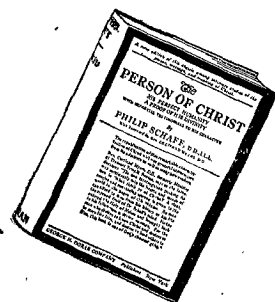
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This book was especially reprinted for us, and our workers will appreciate this masterpiece on the minister and his work. It is divided into three parts, “The Man,” “The Work,” and “The Man and His Work.”

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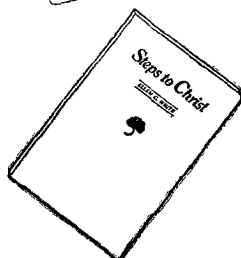


“The Epistle to the Galatians”

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All communications relating to the Editorial Department, and all manuscripts submitted for publication, should be addressed to Editor Review and Herald, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

OUR INSTITUTIONS IN TAKOMA PARK

We are glad to report that the blessing of the Lord is attending our institutions at the headquarters of our work. The Review and Herald is just closing a prosperous year in which the providences of God have been seen in both field and factory. Thousands of books and papers are being sent out weekly. These, we believe, are exerting a mighty influence in behalf of the cause of truth, and only the judgment will reveal the good which has been accomplished by their circulation.

The Washington Missionary College has a splendid body of students, many of them mature young men and women who have, as their objective, work for the Master in some field where His Spirit shall direct. A successful week of prayer has just closed, in charge of Elders C. P. Crager and H. T. Elliott. The Lord came near, and the entire school received a blessing. In attending some of the student meetings, we were impressed with the spirit of earnestness characterizing their prayers and testimonies. A larger number are doing college work this year than for some time in the past, if ever before.

The blessing of the Lord is attending the earnest efforts of our physicians and nurses in the Washington Sanitarium. The institution is enjoying a good patronage, and most excellent results are attending its work in behalf of the sick and afflicted. The Doctors Abbott, the Doctors Kress, Dr. Elliott, and Dr. Runck constitute a strong medical faculty, and many sick from various parts of the Eastern field and the South are availing themselves of the help which is obtainable at the institution. There is to be found here an earnest class of young men and women in training for life service.

Our institutions are designed by the blessing of God to accomplish a great work in connection with this closing movement. We need to remember them in our prayers, that God may shield and safeguard them from every untoward influence.

* *

HEARD AT THE AUTUMN COUNCIL

It was a privilege to have with us at the Autumn Council Elder J. S. Hart, of College View, Nebr., and his brother, R. A. Hart, of Battle Creek, Mich. Both these brethren have been staunch supporters of this message from its early years. Their testimony in the Council recalled the early days of small beginnings. As the Council was closing, Brother R. A. Hart gave us this cheering word:

"I want to say to you brethren, that I have greatly enjoyed my association with you here at this meeting. My mind has been carried back to the early days of this message, and I have thought of the wonderful changes that have been made. It is very difficult for one who has not been through these experiences to realize fully the changes that have come in connection with this work.

"As we have seen different advance steps taken by this people, our hearts have rejoiced, and the way has seemed more bright and glorious as we have advanced. My heart is with you for the finishing of this work. My hope is bright in the prospects ahead of this people, and I have been greatly cheered by attending this meeting, hearing these excellent reports, and seeing such broad plans laid for the development of this cause. May the Lord greatly add His blessing as you go from this meeting and unite your efforts for the advancement of this message."

* *

ELDER GUY DAIL spent long years as secretary of the European Division. After the war he returned to this country, and has spent the last two years as a member of the faculty of Pacific Union College. Recently he was called to connect with our school in Riga, Latvia. Under date of September 21 he writes as follows:

"We had a very pleasant trip across the water and through Germany. Old friends in Hamburg seemed glad to see me, and rest assured I was happy to see them. It seemed like getting back home again. Every one is so kind to me here. It is a great pleasure to belong to the family of God on earth. There is so much love, and people are so happy when they meet after years of separation. Of course there are a number here whom I knew before leaving Europe. But the friends I find here do not make me feel any the less affection and brotherly love for those I have left behind.

"This is certainly a wonderful little school here, and all because Brother Oswald has been very careful to follow accurately the instruction of the spirit of prophecy, especially with reference to manual labor and the industries. I am very much pleased with what I have seen, and I believe that the Lord's blessing will continue with us as long as we are true in following

His instruction in our educational work.

"Our location is beautiful indeed. I could not ask for anything better. We are near enough to Riga so that our students can have practice there in the colporteur work, and gain an experience in giving Bible readings and in house-to-house work. We are isolated enough to be away from the noise and rush of the city, out here in nature's woods and on the shore of a beautiful lake."

* *

A MESSAGE OF CHEER TO OUR MISSIONARIES

ELDER W. A. SPICER, who is attending the camp-meeting at Orlando, Fla., sends the following cheering message to the office of the General Conference:

"Florida camp-meeting, the last of the season, sends a message of cheer to the missionaries in all lands by this morning's offering of \$72,000 for missions."

We believe this message will prove a cheering one to our missionaries scattered abroad, and we hope that the same spirit of liberality which actuated the hearts of the believers in Florida, will move upon the hearts of our brethren and sisters throughout the home field. God has given us abundance. May we of that abundance be liberal toward the cause of missions.

* *

TWENTY YEARS OF PROGRESS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

In a recent number of the *Pacific Union Recorder*, Elder G. W. Reaser, an old-time worker on the Pacific Coast, reviews the story of twenty years of progress in Southern California. We have so long been accustomed to thinking large figures for Southern California that we can scarcely credit the facts of twenty years ago. A few paragraphs from Elder Reaser's report will be of general interest:

"Looking back over a period of twenty years, those who have been in close touch with the work of the message in the territory which we often designate as 'south of Tehachapi,' will recall the fact that in 1905 the total membership in the Southern California Conference, which at that time embraced the present territory of that conference and also the Southeastern California Conference, our membership was listed at 1,600. The latest statistics of membership in the same territory gives a total of 8,585, or a percentage increase of 536.

"Twenty years ago the total tithe, in round numbers, was \$18,000 for a full year, and the total of mission offerings expected by the General Conference from the Southern California field was \$8,320. The latest figures show that the total tithe for 1924 in the territory south of Tehachapi, was \$393,486.35. The mission offerings for the same year total \$207,815.44.

"Twenty years ago we had but two church buildings in Los Angeles, familiarly known as 'Carr Street' and 'Vernon Avenue.' Nearly forty new church buildings have been constructed during the period under consideration."