

CENTRAL UNION OUTLOOK

"Every one said to his brother, Be of good courage." Isa. XLI. 6.

VOL. II.

COLLEGE VIEW, NEBRASKA, JANUARY 23, 1912.

NO. 4

Central Union Conference Directory

Office.....College View, Nebr.
President.....E. T. Russell
Vice-President.....A. T. Robinson
Secretary.....Mettie Cornell
Treasurer.....A. T. Robinson
Missionary Agent.....C. G. Bellah
Educational Sec'y...Frederick Griggs
Miss. Vol. Sec.....Meade MacGuire



The Central Union Conference

The fifth biennial session of the Central Union Conference convened in the College View Seventh-day Adventist Tabernacle at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, January 16. After an opening song, Elder A. T. Robinson led the conference in earnest prayer for the presence and guidance of the Holy Spirit during the deliberations of the conference.

At the first roll-call forty-nine delegates responded, representing the conferences of North and South Missouri, East and West Kansas, East and West Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska.

The president, Elder E. T. Russell, presented an address, reviewing the progress of the work in the Central Union Conference during the biennial period.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of three persons, as follows, on seating of delegates, A. R. Ogden, J. W. Christian, and W. F.

Kennedy. It was voted that the Union Conference Committee nominate the usual standing committees, which at the next meeting, at three o'clock in the afternoon, were elected as follows: Committee on Plans, A. T. Robinson, James Cochran, Meade MacGuire, Geo. A. Williams, Frederick Griggs; Committee on Nominations, J. W. Christian, W. H. Clark, H. Osterloh, A. R. Ogden, J. S. Rouse, H. E. Lysinger, E. A. Curtis; Committee on Credentials and Licences, W. F. Kennedy, C. R. Kite, Meade MacGuire, F. M. Wilcox, N. T. Sutton. It was voted that the president of the Central Union and the presidents of the local conferences be a committee on distribution of labor.

Elders E. A. Curtis and J. W. Christian gave interesting reports of the work in the West Colorado and the Nebraska Conferences. Elder Meade MacGuire, in connection with a report of the work of the Missionary Volunteer Department, gave a very interesting and instructive talk concerning the work of this department.

On motion that the chair appoint a committee on finance to be composed of five persons, the chairman being one, A. T. Robinson, A. R. Ogden, James Cochran, and J. W. Christian were named as said committee. The committee on plans presented a partial report, pending discussion of which the conference adjourned to the call of the chair.

President's Biennial Address

Two eventful years have passed since we last met in conference assembled. During this time there have been startling political, social, and religious developments. Forms of

government have been changed as in Portugal and China. Rulers have been deposed, countries have been invaded by foreign powers, and navies have been directed to hostile shores. The evangel of peace has been proclaimed by all nations, and peace compacts have been entered into by different countries. While there have been no desolating war, peace is far from an assured fact. The great nations are jealous one of another, and at almost any moment alliances are liable to be set aside and the world plunged into universal war. Their prophecy of peace appears strange as they claim that one of the best means of preserving peace is for them to prepare for war; thus the people are compelled to groan under the burden of taxation that the world may prepare to kill in order that the reign of peace may be ushered in. The millionaire apostle of peace has given munificently for the fulfillment of his cherished hopes; yet from his steel factories in Pennsylvania, he is producing armour plate for the building of torpedo boats, and dreadnaughts. The peace movement is marked with insincerity and hypocrisy, and yet it is an agency that God is using for the accomplishment of His will until His work is finished and His servants sealed for everlasting life.

As in the days of Julius Caesar and the days preceding the French Revolution, socialism is making rapid strides; not in one or two countries as then but in all the world. Its advocates are found now as then haranguing the people in the marts of trade and in the crowded thoroughfares. Its influence is being felt in institutions of learning and in legislative halls. Its baneful influence

has even affected organized labor, and the two as social allies in the destruction of life and property have proven themselves as baneful and merciless as Nero.

Rapidly is Catholicism gaining ground in the world, and it has made wonderful progress during the past biennial period in this land of Protestantism. It is being honored by those high in authority in the nation. Our country is being recognized by it as one of the leading Catholic countries of the world, and recently it has added to its corps of prelates in the United States three new cardinals.

There has also been inaugurated a movement for the suppressing of literature derogatory to its interest, and a telegraphic bureau has been established to censor all messages received in the United States and Canada which are detrimental to the interests of Catholicism. Startling to the student of prophecy are the events which are so rapidly meeting a fulfillment. He realizes that in no uncertain manner worldly forces are fulfilling events in this our day which have been written before hand for the benefit of this generation by the unerring pen of prophecy.

The world looks on and beholds, but does not comprehend the meaning of these things. They are looking for the world's conversion as the following quotation from the *Review of Reviews* of January 1912 will show:

"We read of a war in Tripoli, with all sorts of diplomatic complications associated with its outbreaks, and scandalous and dreadful details of slaughter and devastation connected with its actual prosecution. We read of troubles in Persia, and of the titanic revolutionary struggles in China. We are startled with disclosure of violence and crime in the name of associated wage-earners, and with legal alligations of offense against the public on the part of great combinations of industrial capital. We appear to be living in a world that is full of agitation, turmoil, and strife. The nations are building up increasing armaments, and they seem at moments to be on the point of throwing aside all restraint and devastating every land with their deadly war struggles. In other great countries besides China, there comes crises that have been built up through ages of order and restraint; and in the economic world there are moments when fanaticism and prejudice seem

to be gaining ground as against patience and moderation. All these things make men long for millennial days of reason, justice, and universal good will."

One of the most striking evidences of the coming of Christ is the rapid spread of the Advent Message in the dark corners of the earth. Truly, the earth is being lightened by the glory accompanying the proclamation of the coming King. Although the work in the Central Union Conference has not been marked by the degree of progress manifested in Europe and Asia, yet we are led to rejoice that many have been called from darkness into light.

During the past biennial period there have been reported 1297 conversions. Of this number 757 were added during the year 1911. This leads all previous records in point of numbers. Is it not reasonable to suppose that this is evidence of the special blessing of God in response to the efforts which have been made by our conferences to correct their lists of workers by recommending to self-supporting work such laborers as were not profitable? We praise God for the measure of success which has been given to our faithful workers in winning souls to Christ.

CENTRAL UNION OUTLOOK.

During the last half of the biennial period a new enterprise has been started which gives promise of becoming a strong factor in unifying and strengthening our work throughout the Central Union Conference. I refer to the union conference paper. At a council held at College View about one year ago, at which representatives of all the conferences in the Central Union were present, it was voted to publish a union conference paper and a committee was appointed to make the preliminary arrangements therefor. These arrangements were completed and the first number of the CENTRAL UNION OUTLOOK was published under date of June 6, pending which time three of our conferences voted to discontinue their local conference papers and adopt the union paper as their medium of communication. Later two other conferences voted to drop their state papers, and have united in their support of the OUTLOOK, which now circulates in five of our conferences, and to a limited extent in the three conferences which still retain their local papers.

So far as information has been received, and hundreds of letters have

been received at the office to this effect, the OUTLOOK is well received and gives good satisfaction throughout the field.

With eight local conferences and the St. Louis Mission Field, within the borders of which are located the largest educational institution in the denomination; the only school in the United States for the training of German laborers; the only publishing house turning out the literature of this denomination for the many millions of foreign speaking peoples in this country; with five sanitariums, in connection with which several food plants are operated; several schools of intermediate grade, and a large number of church schools, it must be conceded by all that the union conference paper is a necessity and that it has an important mission to accomplish. If it is not venturing too much, I venture the fond hope that ere another biennial period shall have passed by, the CENTRAL UNION OUTLOOK may enjoy the united support of every conference in the union and thus be placed upon an entirely self-supporting basis and be made a strong factor in the upbuilding of the work of our great union conference.

(Continued on page 6.)

The Ministerial Institute

Beginning Tuesday evening, January 16, the following daily program in connection with the ministerial institute is being carried forward: 8:30-9:30, Devotional Service; 9:45-11:00, study on "The Office and Work of the Holy Spirit," by Elder G. B. Thompson; 11:10-12:10, "The Work of the Gospel Ministry," by Elder A. G. Daniells; 2:30-3:30, Question Box; 3:45-4:45 study on "Our Message," by Elder A. G. Daniells; 5:00-6:00, Round Table, conducted by Prof. H. R. Salisbury; 7:30-8:45, public service.

We are greatly pleased to be able this week to give our readers the first of a series of ten studies by Elder A. G. Daniells on "The Work of the Gospel Ministry," also the first of his "Question Box" talks. We are in a position to promise a rich treat for the readers of the OUTLOOK for several weeks to come. Elder Daniells is also on the program of the ministerial institute to conduct ten studies on the subject of "Our Message." He also conducts the "Question Box" hour. We have arranged to have all of these studies which deal with the most vital issues connected with this great move-

ment prepared for publication in the OUTLOOK.

Of course, it is impossible to reproduce the personality of the speakers in these studies, but many of the thoughts presented, and especially many valuable extracts quoted, are well worth not only studying but preserving for future reference.

Study on the Work of the Gospel Ministry

By Elder A. G. Daniells

THE PLACE OF THE MINISTRY IN THE GOSPEL PLAN

The ministry is God's ordained agency for the proclamation of the gospel. It is not a vocation created by man. Men have brought into existence many lines of endeavor, but the work of the ministry is one which God has ordained. "For after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." 1 Cor. 1:21. The gospel is the means of salvation, preaching is the method of making known the means of salvation, and the Holy Spirit is the agency by which the gospel is applied to men.

"For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord, shall be saved. How then shall they call upon him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent? As it is written, How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace and bring glad tidings of good things!" Rom. 10:13-15.

God ordained that men shall preach the gospel of salvation to a lost world. The ministry, then, is God's creation, and the man who enters the ministry, not by his personal choice alone, is there by the appointment of God. He is God's representative in the earth. When Christ came to this earth. He came to preach the gospel. He came to seek and to save that which was lost. "As My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you." He was appointed of God; we are appointed by Him. The appointment by Christ is as divine as the appointment by the Father. The place of the ministry is just as important as was the place of Christ in giving the gospel to man. "And He said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Mark 16:15.

"For though I preach the gospel, I have nothing to glory of: for necessity is laid upon me; yea, woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel." 1 Cor. 9:16.

The work of the ministry ranks with two other vital, fundamental facts of the gospel. One is that the gospel is God's only means of saving a lost world; the other is that the Holy Spirit is the divine agency sent into the world to make the gospel effectual on the hearts of men. "Then Jesus said unto them again, Peace be unto you: as My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you. And when He had said this, He breathed on them, and said unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost." John 20:21, 22.

The ministry is Christ's representative to a world in revolt. It has supreme charge, under the direction of the Holy Spirit, of the work of Christ in this world. Christ came to save the world from sin. He stayed here only a short time, but did not finish His work. He committed it to the ministry. When the King of kings left this world, He called some men and put the affairs of His kingdom in their hands. Those twelve disciples were the greatest men in the world; they had the greatest, the most solemn work on their hands of any class of men. It was a work for eternity. What was committed to them has been handed down to God's ministry to the present time. The third angel's message is the true successor of the movement which was launched by the Lord Jesus in the apostolic days, and those who proclaim it are, in the true Scriptural sense of the word, the successors of these apostles. There is one Lord over it all.

"Jesus had called His disciples that He might send them forth as witnesses, to declare to the world what they had seen and heard of Him. Their office was the most important to which human beings had ever been called, and was second only to that of Christ Himself. They were to be workers together with God for the saving of the world. As in the Old Testament the twelve patriarchs stand as representatives of Israel, so the twelve apostles were to stand as representatives of the gospel church."—"Desire of Ages, p. 337.

"I have often said that no monarch's throne and no presidential chair is so exalted as a pulpit in which a living preacher presents a living Christ to dying souls."—"The Young Preacher," by Theodore L. Cuyler, p. 3.

"Since his ascension Christ has carried forward his work on the earth by chosen ambassadors, through whom he speaks to the children of men, and ministers to their needs. The great Head of the church superintends His work through the instrumentality of men ordained by God to act as His representatives.

"The position of those who have been called of God to labor in word and doctrine for the upbuilding of His church, is one of grave responsibility. In Christ's stead they are to beseech men and women to be reconciled to God; and they can fulfil their mission only as they receive wisdom and power from above. Christ's ministers are the spiritual guardians of the people entrusted to their care. . . .

"The minister who is a co-worker with Christ will have a deep sense of the sacredness of his work, and of the toil and sacrifice required to perform it successfully. He does not study his own ease or convenience. He is forgetful of self. In his search for the lost sheep he does not realize that he himself is weary, cold, and hungry. He has but one object in view—the saving of the lost."—"The Acts of the Apostles," pp. 360, 362.

"A preacher may not be a great man, but he must preach great matters. His pronouncement is sublime. The little child who holds a geography in his hands holds a geography of a whole round world. He is a lad; but the geography is a planetary concern. Initial to any dignified preaching, is the sense of its sheer immensity. To sail a toy boat on a puddle is quite a different employment from sailing a toy ship on an ocean. To some men preaching is sailing on a puddle. To such men, need it be said, preaching is a childish performance. A big man at a trivial task is ridiculous. Except a gospel be voluminous as an ocean, to preach is petty employment. A stupendous gospel makes its proclamation a regal performance. . . .

"The lure of the gospel is the lure not of wages, not of leisure, not of prestige, but the lure of things to be done, which, if left undone, this world would be left a wreck along the shores of the universe. If the gospel be not utterly necessary it is utterly unnecessary. There is no half-way permission or commission to this Christ apostolate. Man is so great and so lost in the theory of Jesus as to lift all that touches Him into the supreme passion of the world.

"Unless a man feels this like the hack of a sword or the fierce jab of a spear, he must not preach. He is not big enough to preach to whom this gospel is not supremely great. Except a man's ministry be momentous, he himself is trivial. . . .

"What think you, preacher, is your task sublime? Does it summon a strange enthusiasm to dawn and noon like glorious Mount Tacoma of the Pacific Sea? If not, then you have missed your task. Let go. You will with dull certainty fumble a task whose magnitude you can not appreciate or approximate. Men so little as to think the gospel lean must not undertake to preach it."—"The Pastor Preacher," by Wm. A. Quayle, pp. 17, 18, 19.

"In every calling there must be belief in its great value before there can be intense ardour in its prosecution. It is not in the nature of mind to be stirred deeply by what it deems a trifle. Patriots are not born of low ideals. The things for which a man is willing to die are great things to him. The poet thinks no other art like his; he calls it divine. So, too, the painter and the sculptor; they have exalted conceptions of their work. Hence they come to their canvas or marble all aglow, with an enthusiasm that burns within them. And the canvas and the marble catch their spirit, and glow and breathe and speak under their touch. If an artist thinks meanly of his art, it will be mean art that is born in his studio. So, a conception of the gospel ministry as merely a respectable means of livelihood—a kind of bread and butter conception—will beget a tame ministry. If it is thought to be godlike, the godlike will appear in the heavenly doing.

"It behooves us, therefore, at the very outset of our discussion, to inquire what those vital features of the gospel ministry are that set it apart from every other ministry, and that stamp it as superior to every other ministry. And if we find there are such features, then to grasp these several ideas, to weigh them, and to come under the spell of their charm and power so that they shall cease to be mere intellectual beliefs, and become vitalized spiritual forces, and to be on the sure road to an ideal gospel ministry.

"What, then, are those ideas, unique and matchless, transcendent in their worth and of eternal consequence, that give the gospel ministry its peculiar glory and sanctity? They are:

"Its permanent function; its su-

preme aim; its ruling spirit; its subject matter; its preeminent business; its central theme; its eternal sanctions; and its cooperating agent.

"The ambassadors of Christ who have hitherto come nearest to an ideal gospel ministry have been stirred the most mightily by these ideas. This has been the characteristic mark of their stewardship. They have widely differed in many respects—physically, intellectually, temperamentally, emotionally. The giants in Israel that have done great things for God—that have had a wide hearing and multiplied victories—have not all been intellectual giants. Some have been distinguished for wide scholarly research; some have had a soaring imagination; some have been logic on fire; some have been signally endowed with sanctified common sense. . . .

"But these all, and a multitude more of winners and builders of souls, were alike in this—they intensely believed in, and were supremely dominated by, the several ideas that are here named as stamping and distinguishing the ideal gospel ministry."—"The Ideal Ministry," by Herrick Johnson, pp. 13, 14, 15.

The Question Box

Conducted by Elder A. G. Daniels

1. Should young men be encouraged to enter the ministry? If so, how? At what age should men be encouraged to enter the ministry? Is there an age limit?

This is a question that needs very careful study by this denomination. Conditions are different now from what they were forty to fifty years ago. At that time our numbers were few, and our work was carried on to a very large extent in the rural districts. We had no schools; we had no young men in training, and did not have very many young men at all. In those days there was not very much thought given to the question of selection for the ministry, not very much thought given to the talents required, nor regarding age and support. But times have changed, and with this great change in the world, and the great change that has come to this denomination in its growth and development, in the standard of our young men, in our schools and educational work, the time has come for us to give the question of calling men into the ministry most careful study. We should be more critical and careful in our study of the qualifications of men who enter this calling, both natural and acquired. A man

may have a mind able to grasp truth, but he may not have a tongue to express it. Such a man is not the kind to occupy the public platform. There are many talented men with fine ability to use the pen, who are not able speakers. There are men who have a fine gift of talk. They are fluent and can speak readily, but they have not very great mentality; they have not a broad mind to take in fact and weigh things.

For the ministry there is required the greatest combination of talents of any vocation man may take up. The minister has to do the most of his work before the public. He must have a good memory so that what he has to present will be at his command. He must have a degree of method, system, and logic; an analytical mind, to some extent at least, so as to be able to present things in the right order; otherwise he will make the subject blind and mystic. He must have the ability to explain himself, so that his speech will set definitely and clearly before the people the great truths that his mind grasps. He must have a great deal of presence of mind, a degree of adaptation to meet conditions and not be frustrated by things that come up.

In the past we have not taken nearly the pains nor the care in the selection of ministers that people do in the selection of men for ordinary vocations. When a man applies to a master mechanic for employment, the first thing that the master mechanic does is to find out if that man is a mechanic! if he has the ability to use tools for that kind of work; and if he does not measure up to the standard, he is not accepted. In the public school work there is a standard of education. Individuals are not employed to enter the public schools to teach the children and youth, who have not acquired an education, and who do not understand the facts that will be necessary to be explained and taught in the school. In the matter of medicine, a man is not permitted to enter that realm, to deal with human bodies, diagnose disease, and prescribe treatments and medicine, without complying with a standard of knowledge and efficiency. In law, there are standards. Men are not admitted to the bar until they comply with the requirements. And so it is necessary to have some kind of care in the matter of appointing men for the work of the ministry.

We should by all means encourage young men to enter the ministry. We

are suffering today as the result of influences exerted among us twelve to eighteen years ago, that turned the great majority of our growing, progressive young men away from the ministry to some other line of employment. During the last fifteen years the ranks of our ministry have not been built up and improved by the best of our young men as they should have been. Before we advise a young man to take up the study of medicine, or any other profession, we should give his case careful study. We should consider whether he is endowed with gifts that especially qualify and strengthen him to do medical work. If he has, let him go to the medical department. If, on the other hand, he is endowed with gifts that are especially designed to make him a public speaker, let us conscientiously advise him to choose the ministry.

In regard to age, I believe there is a limit at both ends of life. I do not think that a young man eighteen or twenty years of age, who has not completed his school work perhaps farther than the eighth or ninth grade, should be advised to enter the ministry. He should be advised to continue his course of study, and thus lay a broader foundation for his life work. Many young men are over anxious. They think the Lord is coming soon, and they see so much to be done, that they think they should enter the work immediately. I do not think that is best. If a person has only one year in which to work, he had better spend six months in getting a good preparation for it, than to spend the twelve months without preparation.

There is also an age when it is too late for a man to enter upon the public ministry. Public speaking is a great art; it is one of the finest of the fine arts, and a man may be too far along in years ever to succeed. Therefore it would not be wise for him to start, because he will be very apt to be disappointed himself, disappoint the people to whom he ministers, and disappoint the conference; and after he has had a hard struggle, he will go down in the struggle, perhaps after spending every dollar he had.

2. Should ministers, when visiting a church, seek to interest the members in financial schemes? Should he carry around with him articles to trade with or to sell cheap?

Such men, it would seem, are better adapted to business lines. It is not the business of the preacher to keep looking after making money. Their

business is to win souls to God; and if a minister's trafficking propensities are so great that he spends all his time working along financial lines, he not only hinders his own growth and development, but destroys the confidence of the people in him as a minister.

3. What is the best method of electing church officers? By ballot, or through a nominating committee?

Elections through a nominating committee are usually the most satisfactory. This method enables the committee to give careful study to the interests of the church, and to the qualifications of men who may be considered for the different offices. They are then able to bring in a matured report for the brethren to consider, which may be amended or adopted.

4. What is the wisest method of dealing with a church that is divided on the testimonies and organization?

In the first place, great pains should be taken to give the church thorough instruction regarding the testimonies and organization. The question of organization should be fully presented to the members, that they may be led to see the advantages of good organization, and the difficulties we would encounter without proper organization. The testimonies can also be so clearly, fully, and rationally presented that most people will see the truth of them.



Union College News

A. N. ANDERSON

The students were highly pleased to be addressed by Elder Daniells Wednesday morning. The world-wide extent of the message was seen when he told how that in the past ten months he had travelled no less than forty-one thousand miles and had found everywhere people whose hearts were burning with love for the truth. He briefly outlined the program of the institute and emphasized the benefits which the students might derive from it, especially those who are preparing for the ministry.

The chapel period has been lengthened fifteen minutes to give a longer time for the addresses that are being given every morning by the leaders of the institute. Thursday morning

Prof. H. R. Salisbury spoke on the work in South Africa. The addresses have been a great inspiration to the students.

Last Monday evening Dr. Ruble, dean of the Loma Linda College of Medical Evangelists, gave a stereopticon lecture. The pictures that he showed and his interesting lecture gave us an excellent idea of our new school for the training of Seventh-day Adventist doctors. There are fifty-six students this year, who came from twenty-seven states and territories. Several students are planning to take the medical course there next year. This college is starting out right with an excellent equipment and we know that it must succeed, because it meets a long-felt need and is following the direction of the Spirit of Prophecy. Dr. Ruble spoke also to the students Tuesday morning, about the necessity of having a fixed purpose and of planning definitely for the foreign field.

Monday morning Elder Town and Brother Bellah gave short, but inspiring talks on the book work. We were compelled to sit up and take notice when the astonishing growth of our publishing work was mentioned. Elder Town showed a chart giving the growth of the amount of publication from \$548,000 in 1905 to \$1,560,000 in 1910. He stated that the 1911 sales would exceed those of 1910 when the complete reports are in by \$30,000.

The new board of the student paper, the Educational Messenger, was elected Tuesday morning and consists of the following members:—President, E. D. Dick; Business Manager, Arthur Evans; Secretary, Ruby Wiseman; Treasurer, Frank Doll; Editor-in-Chief, Warner Johns; Associate Editors, Myrtle Andrews, A. N. Anderson, Adeline Soucey, and Prof. C. L. Benson. President Griggs said he hoped the paper would always show a tone of deep spirituality and good fellowship and that many subscriptions might be obtained from the visiting delegates.

The students are attending as many of the exercises of the Institute as their work will permit. Elder Burg's Advanced Bible Doctrine and Epistle classes are adjourned to attend the studies and report them at the end of the Institute.

"The receiver's capacity determines the amount received, and the receiver's desire determines his capacity."



President's Biennial Address

(Continued from page 2.)

THE BOULDER SANITARIUM.

The Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium considers that one of the prime objects of its work is the training of medical missionary workers for the harvest fields. The institution has been in the forefront in this respect, and we believe has placed many successful workers in the field. This plan has been a financial handicap to the success of our work, as it has involved greater expense than is generally realized. During the history of the sanitarium, one hundred eleven young people have completed the three years' course, besides seventeen who have answered calls for service in foreign fields, while twenty-five are connected with various important sanitariums in the states. In the class of 1910, five graduated, two of whom are connected with other sanitariums in our denomination, one with a hospital at Reno, Nev., one in private nursing, and one in taking a medical course. In the year 1911, a class of ten graduated, five of whom have positions in other sanitariums, four are engaged in private nursing, and one is going to school. Thus, in the last biennial period, fifteen young men and women have completed the nurses' training at the sanitarium, and seven of them are directly connected with the organized work.

The work at the sanitarium along religious lines has also been productive of some definite results in the conversion of souls to our truth. The very nature of our work militates against any great definite results along these lines. The seed can be sown, perhaps others may water it, and God in His own time gives the increase. Recently several have accepted the truth and joined our organization, who were first enlightened through the medium of the sanitarium.

Our work along professional lines has also been richly blessed, and some very remarkable cures have been experienced. During the biennial period there have been four medical superintendents. These frequent changes have been a great drawback to the

work, and have retarded its development. It takes time for any medical superintendent to develop a constituency, and the reputation of a sanitarium hinges very largely on the prestige of the medical superintendent.

The sanitarium has been operated for about fifteen years. The buildings are becoming old, and a large amount of money must necessarily be expended each year for repairs. This consumes a large amount each year that would otherwise be counted as profit.

The food company has also made a splendid record during the past two years, and has an excellent future prospect. The management looks forward with courage into the future, and firmly believes that the fostering care of the Central Union, together with the hearty moral and practical support of their constituency, coupled with their own earnest efforts and the divine blessing of our God, will result in the speedy accomplishment of all the good promises that God has made concerning the work of this institution.

(Continued on page 7.)

Nebraska Sanitarium Notes

HANNAH LARSON.

Mr. J. Godfredson has taken the contract to put up the sanitarium ice.

U. C. Miller, of Waurica, Okla., is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Ethel Vinecore, from Scotia, Nebraska, is convalescing from a much-needed operation.

Mrs. Hans Eggers, who underwent a very serious operation a few days ago, is on the way to recovery.

They are busy plastering and cementing in the bakery; and fourth floor toilet is being remodeled with new plastering, plumbing and a mosaic floor.

Miss Katherine French, of Glenwood, Iowa, graduate nurse of the sanitarium, is making the family a visit and at the same time assisting with the work in the business office.

The conference brethren stopping at the sanitarium are: Elders N. Z. Town, F. M. Wilcox, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. A. Ruble, Loma Linda, Calif.; Brethren S. J. Abegg, Kansas City, Mo.; C. E. Fairchild, Topeka, Kansas; L. B. Johnson, Omaha.

Mrs. L. A. George, of Omaha, has entered the sanitarium for treatment. Mrs. George is the mother of Dr. W. A. George who for a number of years

was superintendent of the Sanitarium, now connected with the Medical College at Loma Linda; also of Dr. A. W. George who laid down his life in Turkey.

Among the late arrivals as patients are: Mr. C. H. Paustian, Hamilton, Mo.; Miss Gretchen Bunnell, Mason, Nebraska; Mrs. Katie Sherlock, Omaha, Nebraska; Mrs. Edward Myers, Bennett, Nebraska; Mr. R. E. Bradley, Union College; Mrs. F. O. Pierston, Lincoln; Mrs. D. F. Hupp, Lebanon, Nebraska.

Nebraska Conference

J. W. Christian, Pres. Pearl E. Jones, Sec'y
E. M. Oberg, Field Miss. Agt.
College View, Nebr.

Nebraska Conference

According to announcement, the thirty-fourth annual session of the Nebraska Conference convened at College View, January 11-15. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, there was not as large a delegation from our churches as we had hoped to see. The secretary's records show that there were present during the session one hundred and three delegates, representing twenty-four churches.

From the beginning of the meeting, a spirit of harmony and cooperation prevailed. All seemed anxious to plan for the advancement of the various lines of missionary endeavor and make the year 1912 count in winning souls for God.

The treasurer's report and the minutes of the conference, by the vote of the delegates, will be printed and a copy sent to each family of Sabbath-keepers in our conference. I am sure all will appreciate this, and we trust you will study the same with much care. We call your attention to a few items, which will be of interest to all our people.

During the past year there have been one hundred seventy-six people accept the truths of the third angel's message. While it is not as many as we would like to have seen, yet surely it is evidence that the Lord has worked in behalf of His people, and should cause our hearts to rejoice.

The tithe receipts for the year 1911 were \$33,671.98. This is a little over \$5,000 less than for the year 1910. This decrease, evidently, can be accounted for because of the shortage of crops during the year, and practically a failure in the western part of the state. We notice the shrinkage is

almost entirely from the churches in that section. We note with interest that a number of the churches in the eastern part of the state, such as Lincoln, Omaha, and Decatur, have quite a material increase in their tithe receipts. This condition should not discourage us, but should cause each one to study his own relation to this important matter, and remember that God is no less careful in His requirements now than in ancient times when He declared that the tithe was holy unto the Lord. One interesting feature is that we have been able to send on \$6,074.23 of our tithe to the General Conference. The conference laborers have been settled with to January 1, and we have cash on hand \$2,134.63, aside from our reserve fund.

There was given for home and foreign mission work during the year 1911, \$25,282.01. This is an average of \$26.25 per capita paid by our people in tithes and offerings. This is certainly an encouraging showing, and should instill in our hearts a spirit to continue to sustain this precious cause.

We are glad to report that the Nebraska Conference was able to meet its full quota on the ten-cent-a-week fund, also that we were able to send our last remittance on the \$300,000 fund without applying the proceeds from the sale of "Ministry of Healing" on this fund. This will now go directly to help the work in foreign lands, which was the original intent of the "Ministry of Healing" campaign.

The Investment Fund shows a splendid record, we having received the splendid sum of \$2,241.46 through this effort. The conference voted to continue this fund, and I bespeak for it the hearty cooperation of our people throughout the conference during the year 1912.

The Sabbath-school department shows a healthy growth both in membership and interest. That our people are interested in foreign missions is evident from the donations given in the Sabbath-schools, which amounted to \$3,153.51. This is nearly \$500 more than was received during the year 1910. It was voted by the conference to donate all Sabbath-school donations to foreign missions, in harmony with the plan of the General Conference.

While the year 1911 was one of hardship for the book work, owing to the drought, yet we have reasons to be encouraged by the results in this

department. There were sold during the year, \$10,554.87 worth of subscription books, and \$4,155.65 worth of magazines and smaller books, making a total of \$14,710.52. Another encouraging feature is the fact that people have accepted the truth and are living out the message as the result of the work done in the book work this summer.

Our educational and young people's departments have suffered for lack of proper leadership. Brother Field, who was asked to carry this work after Brother George left, was unable to give the attention to this work which it deserved, owing to his work in evangelistic lines in Omaha.

There are many other items of in-

terest which space forbids us giving in this issue. We believe we shall have the hearty cooperation of our people throughout the conference in our endeavor to place as many of our workers on the firing line in new fields as we can. We believe our machinery should be simplified in every way consistent to strengthen our efforts in evangelistic field work.

Believing that we shall have the cooperation of our people for the year 1912, as we have enjoyed it in the past, and with renewed consecration to the giving of this message, we are,

In behalf of the Conference,
J. W. Christian, President;
Pearl E. Jones, Secretary.



President's Biennial Address

(Continued from page 6.)

PACIFIC PRESS BRANCH.

The Kansas City branch of the Pacific Press has just closed two years of prosperity, the total sales for the time amounting to \$161,895.53. Of this amount, nearly \$43,000 worth was sold in the Central Union. The total value of subscription books sold in this union for the year 1911 was about \$42,000. The total amount of sales was as follows:—

Subscription books	\$35,036.43
Trade books	3,375.57
Educational books	1,013.32
Bibles	825.45
Tracts	2,273.36

This branch house was started in Kansas City in 1893. For a number of years it was located at 815 West Fifth Street, but seven years ago it was moved to its present place at 1109 East Twelfth Street. With the rapid growth of the city, and the increase of rent, it was deemed advisable by the board to purchase property, consequently a beautiful corner at Thirteenth and Euclid Avenue has been purchased, and the building will be erected before the lease on their present location is expired.

THE BOOK WORK IN THE CENTRAL UNION CONFERENCE.

In spite of the fact that the last

two years have been very trying ones, the book work in the Central Union Conference has been prospering.

During the biennial period just closing, Western Colorado, Wyoming, and the St. Louis Mission Field have been without field agents most of the time. This, of course, has kept the sales very low in these fields.

During this time, three of our best field agents have gone to other fields: A. A. Cone, from South Missouri, to take the work in the Pacific Union; J. D. Lorenz, to Argentine, South America; and C. F. Innis, to Panama. Thus new men have been brought in, and, of course, it takes time for them to become acquainted with the work.

But during the year 1912 we hope to have the conferences better manned with leaders than ever before, and in the convention just closing, each one has decided to put forth strenuous efforts to either make good, or let some one else take hold of the work who will.

BOOK SALES FOR 1910 AND 1911.

Kansas	\$18,916.74
Nebraska	16,979.66
South Missouri	15,123.91
North Missouri	11,398.05
East Colorado	6,907.77
Wyoming	2,034.50
St. Louis Mission	628.05
West Colorado	298.35

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Elder E. A. Curtis

We take pleasure in reading the OUTLOOK, and wish to contribute our mite to help make it a success.

The writer and family left Crawford, Nebr., the evening of the 7th of November for our new home and field of labor. We felt sorry to say goodbye to our many friends in the Wyoming Conference, but were willing to respond to the call of duty. We are now comfortably located, and are endeavoring to take up the work to the best of our ability, looking to the Lord for daily strength and guidance. So far as I can yet tell, the work is moving forward in a somewhat encouraging way. A series of meetings is being held by Brethren Andress and Humbert at Hotchkiss, with fair interest and promise of some results. I am assisting them at the present time. A new church building is to be dedicated at Hotchkiss the 17th of December. We are hopeful for good results from the week of prayer and the Ingathering work. We expect to keep pushing forward.

Wyoming Conference

D. U. Hale, Pres. Asa Smith, Sec'y
CRAWFORD, NEBR.

Notes

Asa Smith.

The company at Scotts Bluff has been organized and Brother Arthur Allen chosen as leader. Some excellent meetings are reported there during the week of prayer.

We are pleased to note that several of the churches have already forwarded their annual offering, which, in practically every case, exceed the amount last year. We are very thankful for this.

Elder Reeder held a ten nights' meeting in the Sheridan church for the benefit of the public. He reports

a very good attendance. He also met with the churches at Beckton and Sheldon during the latter part of the week of prayer.

Mrs. Minnie Schmidt, of Newcastle, Wyo., writes that her daughter is seriously ill and they expect to take her to the Hot Springs at Thermopolis, Wyo.

Elder Hale was called to Belmont, Nebr., Dec. 13, to officiate at the marriage of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Gregory. Their daughter Ethel was united to W. E. Abbott, a young ranchman living south of Crawford.

A private card from Elder R. T. Baer, formerly of the Wyoming Conference, but now president of the Chesapeake Conference, states that they are having some excellent meetings during the week of prayer in his conference.



While this issue of the OUTLOOK does not present the usual number and variety of reports and articles, yet we believe our readers will appreciate the matter contained in this number. We only wish that the entire OUTLOOK family might be with us and share in the feast of good things that is being served here during the ministerial institute. We will pass on some of the good things from week to week.

Following is a schedule of the studies given by Elder Daniells at the ministerial institute, which will be prepared for publication in the OUTLOOK.

The Ministry.

- (1) Its Place in the Gospel Plan.
- (2) Its Purpose.
- (3) The Call to the Ministry.
- (4) The Holy Spirit's Place in the Ministry.
- (5) Preaching.
- (6) Personal Effort.
- (7) Evangelistic Work.
- (8) Pastoral Work.
- (9) Relation to Organization and to Individuals.
- (10) Intellectual and Spiritual Development.

Our Message.

(1) Why the Third Angel's Message is a Necessity at this Time.

(2) God's Preparation for the Proclamation of the Message in this Generation.

(3) The Beginning and Development of the Movement under the Third Angel's Message.

(4) Every Feature of this Movement Meets Every Specification of the Prophecy.

(5) The Doctrine of Our Message.

(6) The Organization of our Movement.

(7) Knowing the Message.

Obituary

Gibson.—Charles M. Gibson was born in Muncie, Indiana, July 28, 1837, and fell asleep in Jesus at Salina, Kansas, January 7, 1912, aged 74 years, 5 months, and 11 days. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie D. Heaton. To this union was born six children, five sons and one daughter, four of whom are still living. In 1866 he with his family moved to Iowa, and from there he came to Kansas, where he lived the remainder of his life.

About thirty-two years ago he with his wife accepted the views as held and taught by Seventh-day Adventists. He died with old age, and a complication of diseases. He was practically blind and had been for a number of years, hence was deprived of reading, but his faithful wife read to him for hours at a time, and he had a wonderful mind to remember what he heard. He was a great help in the Sabbath-school, as he was able to expound many hard questions which would arise in the school, hence he will be very much missed.

Brother Gibson was a conscientious Christian, and loved his Bible, and talked a great deal about the coming of the Lord to take His people home. Brother Gibson had the privilege to see one of his sons accept the truth and baptized before he died. He leaves an aged wife and four sons to mourn their loss.

A large number of friends and neighbors attended the funeral service which was conducted by the writer assisted by Brother B. H. Shaw. Words of comfort were spoken concerning the Christian's hope.

M. G. Huffman.

"The measure of charity thou dealest shall be poured into thine own bosom."