

CENTRAL UNION OUTLOOK



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

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COLLEGE VIEW, NEBRASKA, FEBRUARY 20, 1912.

NO. 7

Central Union Conference Directory

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Conditions in Russia

*Synopsis of a discourse given by Eld.
A. G. Daniells at the Ministerial
Institute, College View, Nebr.,
Tuesday evening, January
23, 1912.*

For some time Russia has been very prominently before the people of the United States. One reason for this has been the attitude of the Russian government toward Russian Jews both in and out of Russia. This matter has reached such an acute stage that the American government has recently terminated its treaty with Russia, which has been observed for more than half a century. Another thing that has agitated the minds of the American people has been the unreasonable attitude of the Russian church and government toward religious sects in Russia.

Some years ago the Czar granted a measure of religious liberty to what in Russia are known as the sects. These are the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Seventh-day Adventist, and Catholic bodies. As a result of this

liberty, or more properly speaking, toleration, granted these bodies, they were permitted to carry forward their religious work with a reasonable degree of freedom; but within the last three years this liberty has been entirely withdrawn, and these denominations have been placed under most repressive restrictions. So serious has the situation become that it has been decided by a number of Protestant denominations in the United States to present to the Czar of Russia a monster petition for the removal of these restrictions. To aid this movement, it was reported that a pastor of a large church in New York City has resigned his pastorate to become the leader of a delegation to carry to the Russian government a petition of a million signatures asking for a greater measure of religious liberty for Protestant denominations in the Russian government.

A few months ago, it was my privilege to make a somewhat extended visit to Russia, during which I endeavored to obtain as clear and correct a view as possible of the government, the church, and the people of Russia. At this time I shall speak more at length regarding the Russian church than either the government or the people. The Russian church is what is known as the Greek church. It traces its origin back to at least the church fathers of the third and fourth centuries. Although the Greek church is very similar to the Roman Catholic church, it is uncompromisingly opposed to the latter. To a superficial observer the difference consists in one or two features. In the Roman Catholic church, the images are graven or carved images; in the Greek church they are flat and painted images. In the Roman Catholic church, the Pope is the head, while in the Greek church, the Emperor is the

supreme head. On the question of the relation of the church to the state the attitude of both is the same—both maintaining an inseparable union.

Before going to Russia I was discussing with a company of gentlemen in Europe the causes of Russia's backwardness in many matters of modern civilization, and her despotism in matters of religion. In answer to my inquiry regarding the chief cause, I was assured by these gentlemen that the one great supreme cause was the domination of the state by the church. I was assured that if the government could be separated from the church, a great change would soon be brought about; and I was further assured that as long as the church and state were united, with the church dominating the state, conditions could not be very greatly improved.

After visiting the country, interviewing many people, and studying conditions to be seen everywhere, I became convinced that the above is the true solution of Russia's present problem: and believing this, I am forced to say that I can see but little to be accomplished, by the action of the Protestant churches of America in sending a monster petition for religious liberty to the Czar of Russia.

The Czar himself does not wish to be despotic, nor to see religious sects persecuted; but he and his government advisors are helpless in the hands of the church. Religious persecution in Russia is forced by the priests. It is to the Holy Synod of Russia that the churches of America should present their petition, and not to the Czar. It is the metropolitan of St. Petersburg, the head of the Holy Synod, whom the representatives of the churches should interview, and to whom they should point out the injustice of the treatment

meted out to the religious sects of Russia. This will be learned by all religious leaders who visit Russia and become familiar with conditions there. And in view of this fact, it is most astonishing that while religious denominations of the United States are making this mighty protest against the Russian government because of these conditions that grow out of the union of church and state, they are giving their support to various measures in the United States, which, if successful, will surely lead to the union of church and state in this country. Nearly every one of these denominations is at this present moment endeavoring to force the United States Congress to pass religious laws. It is strange they do not realize that in this they are committing this government to religious legislation, which is a big step toward the union of church and state, with the church dominating the state. It is a thousand pities that the religious people of this country do not learn the terrible lesson they should from conditions which prevail in Russia, and raise their voices against all attempts to compel our national and state legislatures to take part in religious legislation.

Anyone who will travel through Russia will readily see that it is not the piety and purity of the Russian church that lead to the persecution of those who differ from them. The religion of the state church is merely a great legal matter. Neither the teachers nor the people of the Russian church have any clear conception of Christ as a living, personal Saviour who saves from the power of sin, and who gives peace, comfort, and hope to believers. The religion of the Russians consists in outward ceremonies and the performance of superstitious rites of all kinds, and from these places of superstitious worship they repair to liquor shops and other places of dissipation, seemingly with little compunction of conscience. I have seen hundreds lifting their caps and making the sign of the cross as they passed some sacred image in a noted shrine, and step immediately into a whiskey shop and drink until they were too intoxicated to find their homes.

The Russian government itself, while dominated by the church, manufactures every gallon of whiskey sold within its borders, and wholesales this liquor to retailers, reaping a revenue for the maintenance of the government. From the revenues in this and other ways, the state appro-

priates \$60,000,000 annually, to the church to maintain the priests and to meet the other expenses of worship and religious service.

Instead of the people of Russia finding divine help in the gospel as it is known to the Protestant denominations of America, they resort to the performance of superstitious rites and the worship of relics of various kinds. Most cathedrals have on exhibition what is claimed to be the hands, feet, bones, and clothing of holy saints, and these relics are adored by the people. In a cathedral in St. Petersburg, I saw a hand in a glass case, which, I was told, was the hand of John the Baptist. Thousands of people passed in front of this glass case and kissed the glass the same as the Roman Catholics pass before the statue of the apostle Peter, in St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, and kiss his toe. In the city of Kiev I visited underground passages where there are kept what the priests represented to be the bodies of the saints of the early centuries. It was claimed that one was the body of Polycearp of old, and we were all given permission to kiss his feet. While this was looked upon as one of the greatest privileges of life by some of the Russian pilgrims, some of us declined the privilege granted. A little careful examination disclosed the fact that this body was simply a dummy made up of shavings, sawdust, and rags; yet the superstitious Russian pilgrims counted the privilege of looking upon these dummies the greatest opportunity that could come to them in this life, and in order to see them many walked from one hundred to one thousand miles.

For more than a thousand years, the Greek church of Russia has used the civil government to pass religious laws and to prohibit people from doing that which the church has considered wrong; but in this it has only demonstrated the utter impossibility of making a nation better by legislation. The fathers of our government adopted the right principle when they decided upon a total separation of church and state. After my observations in Russia I could wish that the people of this country who have enjoyed the unspeakable blessings of church and state separated, might vigorously protest against all efforts to unite them.

A life spent with a purpose grand
Has simply not been spent;
It's really an investment, and
Will yield a large per cent.



Hastings Sanitarium Notes

GEO. A. WILLIAMS

Our coal bill will not be as large this month as last.

The Sanitarium family is in very good health and spirits for which we thank the Lord.

Miss Emma Hansen, with her father, is spending a few days in College View.

Miss Lizzie Sauers is taking care of a surgical case in Holstein.

Miss Eunice Teel has returned from a visit to her home in Darlington, Mo., much rested and refreshed.

Miss Elzie K. Christian has fully recovered from her recent attack of quinsy.

Miss Elizabeth Paustian was recently favored with a visit from her mother, accompanying her later to College View to spend a few days with her father who is ill at the sanitarium there.

Misses Edna and Vera Shaffer of the freshman class are at present enjoying a visit from their mother. Mrs. Shaffer of Falls City, Nebr.

Mrs. Geo. A. Williams of Ragan is spending a few days at the sanitarium in a most successful effort to revive the courage and spirits of the manager.

Mrs. O. Shouse, wife of one of one of Hastings commission merchants has so fully recovered from an operation that she has returned to her home.

Sabbath evening the sanitarium family very much enjoyed a half hour's talk by Elder A. T. Robinson in the sanitarium parlor. After the services the family and guests were introduced to Elder Robinson and a short time was pleasantly spent in social intercourse. Elder Robinson is the father of the work here and we were pleased to have him with us again.

Mrs. C. K. Lawson, wife of one of Hastings leading hardware merchants is rapidly convalescing after a serious operation.

Among the recent arrivals at the sanitarium we notice the names of C. E. Tunis, E. F. Tunis, and Orpha Tunis from Fairfield, D. W. P. Sinclair and J. W. Crissman of Hastings, and Mrs. Henry Ault from Alliance.

Five patients left the sanitarium in one day last week rejoicing in improved health. We are more pleased to send patients away benefited than to see them come to the sanitarium when in need of treatment.

Nebraska Sanitarium Notes

Hannah Larson

We are glad to report that Sister Libbie Collins is showing some improvement since last week.

Mrs. Lettie Reed, from Shelton, Wyo., underwent an operation last Friday, from which she is making a speedy recovery.

The regular Tuesday evening lecture for patients and helpers was conducted by Dr. Humphrey. Music and vocal solos were rendered by Mr. Jess Fair.

Last Tuesday afternoon, the sanitarium gymnasium class was invited to visit the drill at the State University. The girls reported a most interesting time.

Miss Lulu Pease, the sanitarium bookkeeper, is confined to her room with a sprained foot, as the result of a fall last Monday evening. The doctors think there is no serious injury, and she will perhaps be around in a day or two again.

Recent arrivals as patients are: W. N. Wallace, Mrs. J. E. McCracken, Miss Ella Metzler, J. B. McGusker, of Lincoln, Nebr.; Earl Burt and Miss Prindle, of Union College; J. W. McCurdy, Mrs. N. E. Shaffer, College View; Mrs. Nellie Reece, Shelby, Nebr.; A. R. Sears, Hyannis, Nebr.; W. A. Harnsberger, Ashland, Nebr.; J. W. Fenestien, Lashara, Nebr.; C. M. Osier, David City, Nebr.; Mrs. W. Ganiard, Petersburg, Nebr.; Wm. Lamb, Williams, Nebr.; J. L. Harrison, Garrison, Nebr.; J. A. Anderson, University Place, Nebr.; J. E.

Evens, Comstock, Nebr.; August Leerman, Oakdale, Nebr.; Mrs. Steve Allsbrow and Mrs. O. A. Moen, Onawa, Ia.; Mrs. Denver and L. Wilson, Shenandoah, Ia.; J. F. McIntyer, Lamar, Mo.; Mrs. Harriet E. Norman, Lander, Wyo.; W. P. McGueken, Mankato, Minn.; Mike Cudos, from Spain.

Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium

At the meeting of the constituency of the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium, held at College View in connection with the recent biennial session of the Central Union Conference, the following named persons were elected as the board of trustees for the next biennial period: E. T. Russell, Dr. H. A. Green, C. R. Kite, J. G. Weller, J. S. Rouse, E. J. Baker, A. T. Robinson.

The newly elected board held its first meeting at the Sanitarium in Boulder, on Monday and Tuesday, February 12 and 13. The board organized by choosing Elder E. T. Russell as president, Elder J. S. Rouse vice-president, E. J. Baker secretary-treasurer. Dr. H. A. Green was chosen superintendent of the institution. Brother Chas. E. Rice retires from the business management and the work heretofore carried by the business manager will be divided between the superintendent, the business office, and the matron. Brother Rice is planning to operate a food store at Colorado Springs.

Much earnest and prayerful study was given to the work of the institution and all felt in a special sense that the Lord, by His good Spirit was present to direct in our counsels. It was voted to install a much needed new elevator before the summer rush of patronage comes on. The managing committee was authorized to give the buildings a fresh coat of paint. Another improvement to be made will be the providing of a ward in the surgical building where several convalescing patients can be cared for by one attending nurse, thus lessening the cost to those who are not able to pay the rate when the services of a full nurse are required. It was voted to bring the water from the beautiful spring on the side of the mountain to the grounds adjoining the buildings, and to put in a drinking fountain with a rustic shade over it, provided with seats for the comfort of guests. The water of this spring, which provides a very large flow, has been tested by a government analyst and pronounced absolutely pure. The bringing of this pure, ice-cold water

to the sanitarium grounds will be greatly appreciated by the guests of the institution.

A finance committee composed of the superintendent, the treasurer, and the chaplain, was chosen. This committee will have close and constant supervision over the work of the ten departments of work, which have been organized, with a responsible person in charge of each. Brother Earl Austin, who has charge of the food store, was chosen to act as purchasing agent for the Sanitarium.

The Food business, which cleared over \$2,000 above operating expenses last year, has been re-organized and will be operated in two departments, the factory and the store, each with a competent person in charge. Some lines of foods that have been manufactured with very little profit will be dropped and the staple lines pushed. The food business bids fair to be a very profitable department of the work of the Boulder Sanitarium.

We found quite an encouraging patronage at the Sanitarium for this season of the year. They are having quite a heavy line of surgical work, every room in the surgical ward being full at the present time. The Lord has greatly blessed Doctor Green in this feature of the work and he has had remarkable success in the surgical work of the institution. We believe the Boulder Sanitarium has never had a more skillful surgeon in charge of its work.

One of the greatest drawbacks that this institution has had to contend with has been its small patronage during the late fall, winter, and early spring months. During the summer and early autumn months, the institution with its large main building and numerous cottages is always crowded with guests to its utmost capacity. There is no reason why an institution located in Boulder, with a winter climate offering equal advantages to that of the summer season, should not enjoy an all-the-year-round patronage. Plans were laid at the recent board meeting to give such publicity to the Boulder Sanitarium as will bring about this much to be desired result.

We invite the special attention of all who are connected with, or interested in, the work of the young people's Missionary Volunteer movement to carefully note Elder Meade MacGuire's appeal in the Young People's Department of this issue.

Notes from Old Mexico

DR. DAVID PAULSON

No. 1

Ancient Spain was just beginning to become senile when it gave birth to Mexico, so it is not surprising that the moral strength and stamina of the child should be below par. Intemperance is almost universal. Saloons are as plentiful as with us, and in addition every grocer sells liquor. Pulque, the national drink, is so cheap that a man can become beastly drunk for a few cents. Immorality is shockingly common. To be married by the church is so expensive that it is almost prohibitive to the poor Mexican, who, until the last few years, was only earning from eighteen to twenty-five cents American money per day, and this in a country where clothing, shoes, furniture and other things that go to make up comfortable living is, if anything, more expensive than in the United States. As a consequence, the average Mexican among the poorer classes is not married to the woman with whom he lives.

Immorality not only brings a rich harvest of physical diseases which are sapping the vitality of the people but it is always accompanied by other sins and shortcomings. Lying and petty stealing, seem to be more deeply grafted upon the Mexican native than upon the heathen natives of the Chinese and Japanese who do not possess even the outward forms of religious ceremonies.

These are by no means lacking in Mexico. Cathedral and church spires are so plentiful that one is never out of sight of them in any city or village or even hamlet. On Sunday forenoon the kneeling worshippers not only fill these, but some times half the street in front of them. On the very same afternoon the greater bulk of these congregations, rich and poor, high and low, may be seen in the vast amphitheater enthusiastically witnessing and wildly applauding the brutal performance of an infuriated bull tearing the entrails out of a horse, while endeavoring and sometimes succeeding, in doing the same thing for the man who had just been seated upon the back of the horse.

The genuine gospel of Christ has had no greater influence upon the hearts and lives of the audience who can take real pleasure in such a revolting performance than upon a similar audience in the United States, who can be edified in witnessing two human beings, made in the image of the Creator, deliberately engaged in pummeling each other to death.



Union College Notes

Chaney Premer

Elder A. G. Daniells paid the students and teachers of Union College a very friendly visit Tuesday, February 13. He talked in chapel on the importance of having a purpose in life. He then called a special meeting of all students looking toward the ministerial and Bible work, also the foreign mission work. His words were very helpful and encouraging to all.

The oratory students gave a very interesting program for the chapel exercise Monday, February 12, in honor of Abraham Lincoln's birthday.

Professor Rennings, who has been head of the art department of Union College for the past two years, and preceptor of College Hall a part of this year, has been compelled to give up his work on account of failing health. He has won many friends among the students during his stay with us, and our prayers for his speedy recovery are following him in his search for health.

New students are still coming in. We now have an enrollment of three hundred. We trust that many more will come and enjoy the benefits and blessings of school life with us.

Elder J. C. Rogers, whom the Young People's Society of College View has been supporting in Africa for a number of years, writes us that he expects to be in College View by March 1. He and his wife have enjoyed their work in Africa, and have left it in a very prosperous condition. They were compelled to take a vacation because of the condition of Mrs. Roger's health, but he states that she is rapidly improving, and that they expect to return within a year.

Let literature be distributed judiciously, on the trains, in the street, on the great ships that ply the sea, and through the mails.—Vol. 9, p. 123.

Ideals fill us with a blessed discontent of the past, and stir us with an eager longing to do better things.

Clinton German Seminary

E. T. Russell

At the close of the ministerial institute, Elder A. G. Daniells visited the Clinton German Seminary, at Clinton, Mo., where he remained two large and attentive audience on the days. While there, he spoke to a subject of our world-wide work. There were present at the meeting the leading citizens of the town.

The annual board meeting of the seminary was held February 5-9. There were present at this meeting Elders Carl Leer, of North Dakota; H. A. Aufderhar, of Colorado; A. R. Ogden and L. W. Terry, of Missouri; J. J. Reisweig, of North Dakota; E. T. Russell, of College View; and H. Osterloh, of Kansas; also for a short period of time, Elders W. T. Knox, of Washington, D. C.; and J. W. Christian, of Nebraska. Many important recommendations were passed, which when carried into effect will be a great benefit to the institution. Some changes were made in the faculty, and the following named persons were elected as members of the faculty for the school year 1912-13: G. A. Grauer, E. C. Witzke, Carl Gallion, Paul Hennig, Isaac Schmidt, Miss Grace Boss, Miss Anna Ray Simpson, and Miss Susan Walde. It is expected that Miss Walde will have charge of the normal and church school work. Brother George Ebel was elected to take charge of the farm.

The seminary is a fine institution, and if it receives hearty support from our German brethren throughout the field, there is no reason why it should not meet with good success in its work.

The Hill Academy

N. T. Sutton

Sabbath, February 3, in company with Brother L. R. Ackerman, I had the privilege of visiting the Hill Academy. We enjoyed our visit very much with the church and school. We presented some plans for missionary work, and there was a hearty response, which made our hearts glad.

The proceeds from six acres of wheat, five and one-half acres of corn, nine settings of eggs, one day's work, one week's canvassing, one-half the price of a calf, one row of beans, and ten dollars in cash were donated.

The young people of the academy are supporting a native worker in China. Four of the students expect to enter the canvassing work at the

close of the school year. May the Lord, continue to bless the effort that is being put forth in this school, and may it be to many souls the gate into the great field of usefulness for God and His cause.



One Thousand Dollars from the Young People

Meade MacGuire

The statistics of the Missionary Volunteer Department of the General Conference show that the young people contributed for foreign missions during 1910, \$18,807.03. We are sure no one thinks we are doing our very best in this department. Doubtless we would have raised more in the Central Union had we had some definite object before us all through the year.

At our recent union conference, a plan was adopted which we believe will be received enthusiastically by all the young people. It is that the young people in this union raise \$1,000 to assist Dr. Riley Russel in the medical missionary work in Korea.

Surely if the great need of that people, the thrilling experiences of our workers there, and the providential openings which cry aloud for means and men, do not inspire us to do our very best, we do not know what would.

Personally, we have met young men this year who by thrift and economy have acquired considerable money. This they have in the bank, or invested in stock or land. If such persons would give quite liberally, even giving up for a time some cherished plan, that this fund may be raised quickly, we believe God would bless them in doing so. If any one wants to give from \$25 to \$100, to give this fund a good start, please send it in the regular way, and write me at once, so it can be reported for the encouragement of others. We do not want to be a year in raising this amount. Some time ago the young people in one conference in this union raised double this amount in a single quarter. Let us all take hold of this enthusiastically, making a

"covenant with God by sacrifice," and if we raise the amount in six months, we will have some other equally worthy enterprise toward which to contribute, and so share in the triumphs of the cross in many places.

Word from China

J. W. CHRISTIAN

I am in receipt of a very interesting letter from Elder I. H. Evans, parts of which we will pass on to our people through the columns of the OUTLOOK. After telling of the trip across the ocean stopping at the Hawaiian Island and Japan they reached Shanghai, China, December 16, 1911. He says, speaking of the condition in that war troubled land:

"We found our foreign workers, from the central interior of China, congregated in Shanghai. The United States and British Consuls had ordered all missionaries out of the interior, throwing the entire responsibility of risking life upon the individual if he remained at his station. Owing to the lawlessness prevailing, our missionaries left the interior, some of them making long circuitous routes in order to avoid all possible danger incident to traveling, and all reached Shanghai in due time. An epidemic of measles was then raging in Shanghai, and some fifteen of our workers, or members of their families, have had this disease. All of them have made good recoveries, or are rapidly recovering.

"The danger in the interior has not been, and is not at the present time, so much from the soldiers and from troubles arising from the war, as from the lawlessness prevailing everywhere, and the armed bandits menacing communities and public highways. These bandits, well-armed, take villages, towns, and cities, and practically control all the highways in the interior of China. Fortunately, but one of our workers has suffered from these robbers. Brother Nagle was going from Canton to Waichow to get his wife and Sister J. P. Anderson, to bring them to Canton, as they had been ordered to leave the interior. Brother Nagle was in company with two German missionaries, of the Berlin Society. About noon, one day, when they were up on top of the boat, they heard the crack of rifles and the whiz of bullets. One of the Germans fell, hit in the head, and Brother Nagle and the other men threw themselves face downward on the floor. The boat was then boarded

by this band of robbers, and, though it was December, and very cold, they took from Brother Nagle his money, over \$200.00, his overcoat, his coat, hat, shirt, and shoes, leaving him only his stockings and trousers. After the robbers had gone, Brother Nagle and his German friend secured a boat and returned to Canton. Brother Nagle at once reported his loss to the revolutionary leaders in that place, and within twenty-four hours they restored to him his loss. He was glad to escape with his life.

Two colporters, while out selling our periodicals and other literature, were overtaken by a troop of revolutionists, and compelled to enter service as baggage-carriers. From these we have received no word. One of our colporters has been killed, concerning whom we have definite word. Two others of our native workers are missing, from whom no word has yet been received."

We will publish the rest next week. While our lots have been "cast in pleasant places" let us not forget to pray for our brethren and sisters in these trying times that the lives of the missionaries may be spared, our property preserved, and God's precious cause hastened in the "Land of Sinim."



West Kansas Conference

N. T. Sutton, Pres. Edward Harris, Sec'y
L. R. Ackerman, Field Miss. Agt.
508 E. 5th Ave., Hutchinson, Kans.

A Good Example

The following communication has been received from Elder N. T. Sutton, written from Downs, Kans.:—

"Last night we presented the work for missions, and there were donated six acres of wheat, five and one-half acres of corn, nine settings of eggs, a week's work, and half the price of a calf."

Will not our brethren throughout the Central Union Conference follow the good example that has been set by this church in Kansas?

A good life is never lost. It yields cumulative results.

Notes from West Kansas

N. T. SUTTON.

Elder S. S. Schrock is holding a few meetings with the Hutchinson church.

Brother Nott will hold a series of meetings in the Preston church.

Elder A. S. Bringle will continue his meetings at Naron.

Elder M. G. Huffman is holding a few meetings with the Paleo church, after which he will continue his effort at Turkville, at which place eight souls have recently accepted the Message.

East Kansas Conference

W.F. Kennedy, Pres. B. M. Emerson, Sec'y
E. T. Wilson, Field Miss. Agt.
821 W. 5th St., TOPEKA, KANS.

Kansas City

Esther Bergquist

I thought it might be of interest to the brethren to hear something about the success of the Bible work in Kansas City, Kans., during the past year.

On account of sickness, I was unable to do any work from the first of January to the first of June. Although I have not seen as great results as I would have liked since then, I can say that the Lord has blessed. Five have decided to obey all of God's commandments. Two of these are actively engaged in the Lord's work. One is selling books, and the other, magazines.

The interest is good. There are many souls that are hungering for this truth, and will accept every point of our message just as fast as we can give it; and it is our privilege to hunt for these souls.

Remember the work in our large and wicked cities in your prayers.

Preston

J. A. Pliler

It is our desire to live a faithful life in Christ Jesus. We hope to see Jesus in His glory. Pray for us here at Preston, that we may have a good, rich blessing.

When General Ewell was asked what he thought of Jackson's generalship in the Shenandoah valley campaign, he replied:

"When he began it, I thought him crazy. Before he got through I thought him inspired."

Wyoming Conference

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

Notes

ASA SMITH

The many friends of Elder Curtis will be pleased to know that we met him at the Union Conference.

A. H. Canaday, treasurer of the Whitney, Nebr., church and R. B. Palmer were in Crawford last week and made the office a pleasant call and left some tithes and offerings.

A nice remittance of tithes was received from Mrs. P. B. Gilbert of Bellefourche, S. D. She expects soon to go out to the ranch about sixty miles north in Harding County.

Mrs. Maggie Clem writes that her eye-sight is fast failing. We unite with her in expressing a desire for the coming of the Saviour when all things will be made perfect.

We are informed that Bro. E. L. Hamlin, the deacon of the church at Bellefourche, S. D., has moved with his family away from town.

Elder Reeder reports that his health has improved so that he expects to go to work. He was threatened with appendicitis and feared it would be necessary to undergo an operation. We are glad to know that he will not be thus delayed now.

Sister Welsh stopped a day at the School at Hemingford and also over night at the office while on the way to Sheridan, where she will join Elder Reeder in a strong effort to bring the truth before the people of that city between now and the campmeeting.

Bro. and Sr. H. A. Fish stopped at the office last week and took dinner with "ye scribe" and wife. They were compelled to go on the next train for Sheridan in order to reach home before their child should take sick as she was threatened with a fever. We trust that it has proved nothing serious.

G. C. Hoskins, manager of the periodical department of the *Signs* office at Mountain View, California, made this office a pleasant call last Friday. We were pleased to have this opportunity to get acquainted and to learn more of the work. He reports that for the year 1911 the

Pacific Press did a volume of business amounting to almost four hundred thousand dollars. This required more than fifty car-loads of paper, binding material, etc., used in the manufacture of books, tracts, and periodicals, averaging more than a car-load a week, and 165 tons of bound books were shipped out from that office. It would take about ten four-horse wagons to haul the material used in one week. Now when we remember that this is only one of four publishing houses in the United States and more than twenty located in other countries of the world, surely we can say that our publications are beginning to be scattered "like the leaves." Little did Elder James White realize to what dimensions the printing work would grow when he knelt with Sister White and Brother Bates around the first edition of "*Present Truth*" which he carried from the printer's office to his home in a carpet bag.

The Signs Monthly Appreciated

Here is an extract from one of many letters which show that our excellent magazine, the *Signs Monthly*, is widely appreciated:—

"Editor *Signs Monthly*,—Dear Brother: The *Signs Monthly* is surely the magazine with the message. I have business men reading it who would not miss a copy. One man in S. and B.'s department store buys it, takes it to his room, and reads it; then when he goes home, he takes it to his mother, and after she reads it, she sends it to his sister. Shows how well they like it. He told that to the superintendent of the store, after I had tried several times to convince him it was just the paper he wanted and could not afford to miss. 'Well,' said he, 'I want one if it is that good.' So he bought it."

God expects personal service from every one to whom He has entrusted a knowledge of the truth for this time. Not all can go as missionaries to foreign lands, but all can be home missionaries in their families and neighborhoods.—Vol. 9, p. 30.

Blessed, soul-saving Bible truths are published in our papers. There are many who can help in the work of selling, loaning, and giving away our periodicals.

"He which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." 2 Cor. 9:6.

Ideals are inspirations, calls to come up higher. They make a dead level impossible in any calling.



Return of the Jews

(Continued.)

(17) In B. C. 445, forty-two years after the latest prophecy concerning the return of the Jews to their own land had been given, where is "all Israel" declared to have been dwelling?

"So the priests and the Levites and the porters and the singers and some of the people, and the Nethinims, and *all Israel*, dwelt in their cities; and when the seventh month came, the children of Israel were in their cities." Neh. 7:73.

(18) What becomes of the oft-quoted theory that but two of the twelve tribes returned from the Babylonian captivity, and that the other ten tribes were dispersed and lost?

Ans.—It is proven to be not only unscriptural, but anti-scriptural, since the word of the Lord declares that He gathered them from all nations and from all places whither He had scattered them, and that "all Israel were in their cities."

(19) What historical fact is evidence that the twelve tribes were all represented in the restoration from the Babylonian captivity?

Ans.—Ptolemy Philadelphus sent a request to the Jews to send six men out of each of the tribes for the purpose of translating the law into the Greek language. When these men had been selected and sent, word was returned to Ptolemy thus (quoting from Josephus): "We have chosen six men out of every tribe, whom we have sent, and the law with them." Seventy of these chosen representatives of the twelve tribes of Israel were engaged in the work of translating the Scriptures, from which number of translators the name of the version—Septuagint—is derived.

(20) What statement by Ezra, concerning the dedication of the temple, which was built after the return from Babylonian captivity, shows that all Israel—the twelve tribes—were represented?

"And the children of Israel, the priests, and the Levites, and the rest of the children of the captivity, kept the dedication of this house of God with joy, and offered at the dedication of this house of God, a sin offering for all Israel, twelve he goats,

according to the number of the tribes of Israel." Ezra 6:16, 17.

"The children of those that had been carried away, which were come out of the captivity, offered burnt offerings unto the God of Israel, twelve bullocks for all Israel." Ezra 8:35.

(21) When the subjects of His promises, whether individuals or nations, fail to meet the conditions upon which the promises were based, and thus defeat their right to the blessings promised, how does the Lord relate Himself to the fulfilment of such promises?

"And there came a man of God unto Eli, and said unto him, thus saith the Lord, I said indeed that thy house and the house of thy father, should walk before Me forever; but now the Lord saith, Behold the days come that there shall not be an old man in thine house." 1 Sam. 3:27, 30, 31.

"And at what instant I shall speak concerning a nation, and concerning a kingdom, to build and to plant it, if it do evil in My sight, that it obey not My voice, then I will repent of the good wherewith I said I would benefit them." Jer. 18:9, 10.

Note.—The scriptures already cited and many other passages that might be given, notably the last chapters in the book of Ezekiel, show conclusively that all the promises made to "Israel after the flesh" were based on conditions of obedience on the part of that people, that those conditions were broken by the people, and that therefore they forfeited the blessings.

The difference between the promises of God, under the old covenant and those under the new covenant, may be briefly stated thus: The basis of the old covenant promises—those made to Israel after the flesh—was the promise of the people to obey the commandments of God—"all that the Lord hath said will we do;" while the basis of the promises of the new covenant is the promise of the Lord to "cause you to walk in My statutes, and ye shall keep My judgments and do them." Eze. 36:27.

(22) In the gathering of spiritual Israel, will they be gathered as a nation or as individuals?

"Ye shall be gathered *one by one*, O ye children of Israel." Isa. 27:12.

(23) What will be the signal for that gathering of Israel?

"And it shall come to pass in that day, that the great trumpet shall be blown, and they shall come which were ready to perish in the land of Assyria, and the outcasts in the land of Egypt, and shall worship the Lord

in the holy mount of Jerusalem." Isa. 27:13.

Note.—"Assyria" and "Egypt" are synonyms of the bondage and darkness of sin, from which the true Israel of God will be delivered.

(24) When and by whom will that great trumpet be blown?

"And then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven: and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory. And He shall send His angels with a *great sound of a trumpet*, and they shall gather together His elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other." Matt. 24:30, 31.

(25) How extensively will that sound of the great trumpet be heard?

"Behold, I show you a mystery; we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for *the trump shall sound*, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed." 1 Cor. 15:51, 52.

(26) When that "great trumpet shall be blown," from what sources will the Israel of God be gathered?

"For the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel and with the trump of God: and the *dead in Christ* shall rise first: then *we which are alive* and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord." 1 Thess. 4:16, 17.

(27) How long a time will the saints remain in heaven?

"Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with Him a thousand years." Rev. 20:6.

(28) During that one thousand years, what will be one of the things which the saints will be anticipating?

"And hast made us unto our God kings and priests: and *we shall reign on the earth*." Rev. 5:10.

(29) To what place will the final gathering of the Israel of God be?

"Thus saith the Lord God: Behold, O My people, I will open your graves, and cause you to come out of your graves, and bring you into the land of Israel. . . . And I shall place you in your own land: then shall ye know that I the Lord have spoken it, and performed it, saith the Lord." Eze. 37:12-14.

Patriots are not born of low ideals.

CENTRAL UNION OUTLOOK

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Entered as second-class matter June 6, 1911, at the post-office at College View, Nebraska, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.



Dr. W. W. Worster, who has had quite a wide experience in sanitarium work, has accepted an invitation to connect as assistant physician in the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium.

Dr. H. A. Green, superintendent of the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium, was called to College View last week to assist in a serious surgical operation at the Nebraska Sanitarium. He also rendered professional service at the Hastings, Nebraska, Sanitarium on his return trip to Boulder.

Following the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium board meeting, Elder E. T. Russell went to his home in Minatare, Nebraska, where he will spend a few days in needed recreation after the strain of work incident to the recent ministerial institute and the Central Union Conference.

Prof. M. B. VanKirk, principal of the Southern Training School at Graysville, Tennessee, has written his acceptance of the appointment to the position of educational secretary of the Central Union Conference and that he will enter upon the duties of that office about the first of June.

The attention of conference officers is drawn to a brief report of Elder N. T. Sutton, of the manner in which the work of raising funds for missions was taken hold of by those connected with the Hill Agricultural Academy. Brethren, when you strike upon any of these new plans, do as Elder Sutton has done, pass along a report for the OUTLOOK.

In a communication requesting a change of address on the OUTLOOK, we were pleased to receive a few words of friendly greeting from our former friends and co-laborers, Elder and Mrs. L. A. Spring, who are at present located at Doddridge, Arkansas.

The College View Branch of the Nebraska Tract Society, The International Publishing Association, and Union College, each of which concerns have heretofore been engaged in the sale of books, have decided to merge interests and open an up-to-date book store in College View. The two large rooms in the Nelson block which were used as a restaurant during the recent sessions of the Northern and Central Union Conferences have been secured for the purpose.

The editor of the OUTLOOK, enroute to Boulder, Colorado, spent Sabbath, February 10, at Hastings. He enjoyed speaking to about one hundred and fifty worshippers in the neat and commodious church building, and was reminded of the time, a little more than four years ago, when the regular Sabbath congregation which met in a small private room, numbered three conference workers and two resident members. In the afternoon he had the pleasure of speaking to quite a large company of young people, and in the evening to the guests and helpers assembled in the beautiful Sanitarium parlors.

Religious Liberty Collection

J. W. CHRISTIAN

The past year has been one of very significant import to all who look for the speedy finishing of this work: In Russia the liberty we so much enjoyed heretofore has been taken away the past two years and our opportunities for work greatly restricted. What has been done in Russia in restricting liberty will soon be followed by other countries. We shall all too soon feel the cruel hand of oppression in our endeavors to carry forward the work of the third angel's message. The activities of liberty lovers have, under God, restrained the hand of oppression, but—How long? Our activities have only augmented the wrath of the enemy.

It is our duty to warn the people of the coming conflict. This must be done by voice and pen. To make this possible the General Conference has set apart Sabbath, February 24, as a day for a special collection to be taken in all our churches. One third of the amount raised goes to the

General Conference to aid in the general crusade, one third goes to the union conference and balance remains in our local conference to meet local conditions. We look for a hearty response at this time from all our people for this worthy enterprise.

Loan Wanted

At the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium plans were laid which it is believed will result in greater efficiency and increased success in the work of the institution. We are told through the Spirit of Prophecy that our institutions, if conducted according to right principles, will be "marvels of prosperity." The St. Helena Sanitarium last year cleared up a profit on its year's work amounting to nearly \$60,000, so we are informed. That is surely a verification of the above statement.

There is no reason why the Boulder Sanitarium, situated as it is in the most favorable all-the-year-round climate to be found in the United States, should not be an avenue through which many thousands of dollars should flow to us, from "the riches of the Gentiles." The board gave much prayerful study to the matter of giving such publicity to the work of this institution as will secure for it a larger patronage during the late autumn and winter season.

In order to make such needed improvements as will greatly increase the earning capacity of the institution, as well as to meet one or two notes that are falling due, something like \$5,000 is needed. We would be glad to secure the loan of smaller or larger amounts, up to this sum, at a moderate rate of interest. We would be greatly pleased to get this amount at a rate of interest not to exceed 5 per cent and if we could get it at 4 per cent it would be very greatly appreciated. Any parties desiring to render such help to the work of the Boulder Sanitarium, are invited to correspond with either of the undersigned, or with Elder A. T. Robinson, Treasurer of the Central Union Conference, College View, Nebr.

E. T. RUSSELL, president, Boulder Sanitarium Board, College View, Nebr.

DR. H. A. GREEN, superintendent, Boulder, Colo.

"Seest thou yonder tall obelisk?" Confucius once asked a pupil.

"In its uprightness is its strength."

Penitence is the tear in the eye of faith.