

Central Union Reaper

Official Organ of the Central Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

VOLUME I

COLLEGE VIEW, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, AUGUST 16, 1932

NUMBER 24A

Introduction

TEMPERANCE is a national question that effects every home and every individual. The present agitation to repeal the Eighteenth amendment should arouse every sincere, thinking citizen without regard to politics or political organizations.

We must recognize several classes in the present agitation for repeal.

There are some habitual drinkers, left over from the open saloon days, to whom the lust of appetite, with its degradation, has greater appeal than any endeavor toward betterment.

There are those to whom the return of the liquor business in some recognized form would mean a vast increase of personal financial gain,—the idle, money-flushed peoples whose only aim is the satisfaction of desire at any cost.

There is unquestionably a group of sincere and splendid citizens whose minds are frankly distressed by evident or professed conditions under prohibition as it is enforced or as it may lack enforcement.

Without giving place to extravagant statements or prejudice, let us examine the issue as it presents itself.

The Threat of Repeal

WE ARE in the midst of an increasingly fierce battle, the battle of alcohol versus national welfare. The forces of righteousness have been waging a warfare in this country against the insidious and deadly foe, alcoholic beverages, for more than one hundred years. We finally wrote the Prohibition Amendment into our Constitution.

The alcoholic forces of the country have always been law-breaking, law-defying, law-annulling, and law-repudiating forces. General George Washington, our first president, threatened to send an army to Pennsylvania to suppress the violations caused by alcoholic beverages. At other times, and in other states, force has been used to make the people realize their responsibility to law, and to realize that the alcoholic forces were law-defying, law-repudiating forces.

The reason why those who advocate the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages are so defiant is the love of money. If it were possible to take away from the manufacture and distribution of alcoholic beverages the possibility of revenue, the agitation for liquor would be almost negligible. Men are willing to sell their souls for a dollar. They are willing to defy the Constitution for revenue. They are willing to manufacture and sell the deadly poison of alcohol, knowing at the time they manufacture and sell it that they are injuring the lives of men and women, boys and girls, but they are willing to do it for "filthy lucre." If you could take revenue out of all forms of vice, you would do much to eliminate vice. The wine interests of one country,

PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION, by chairman.

1. The Threat of Repeal.
2. Has Prohibition Failed?
3. Would Repeal Help?
 - (a) Unemployment.
 - (b) Farm Relief.
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 - (e) Youth and Bootleg Booze.
4. Alcohol and Safety.

Closing—The Challenge to American Citizens.

The program may be used as a lecture by one speaker, or parts may be assigned to several speakers. At the close, Temperance Pledges should be signed, and copies of the *Prohibition Signs* distributed or sold. It would be well also to display for sale copies of "Wet or Dry?"

the beer interests of another country, the whisky interests of another country, and the combined wine, beer, and whisky interests of this, our American country, are all cooperating to attack the Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead Act, and our prohibitory laws, in order that they may create a sentiment for repeal.

The metropolitan press that is pro-alcohol is in effect pro-vice and anti-righteous. They are carrying on a propaganda of falsehood and misrepresentation, and are thereby aiding the enemy. They forget that in the days when alcohol occupied the throne in America we were burying 75,000 men and women in this country every year as the result of the use of intoxicating beverages. They forget that alcohol made the hearthstones cold, robbed the tables of food, stripped the wardrobes of clothing, and left families hungry, cold, and straving. They forget that desolation, distress, poverty, disgrace, and illness were the fruits of the unlimited sale and use of alcoholic beverages. They forget that children were deprived of an education, and were robbed of the love, care, and protection of fathers. They forget that alcohol wrecked the homes, stained the judicial bench and the robes of the judiciary, corrupted legislation, bribed public officials, ruined city governments, and left in its path sorrow, disgrace, and death.

MARK A. MATHEWS,
Presbyterian minister, and onetime
Moderator of the General Assembly.

Has Prohibition Failed?

PROHIBITION has come nearer abolishing the liquor business than any other experiment that has ever been tried, and the wets know it. The statement made by the wets, that prohibition does not reduce drinking or drunks, is absolutely without foundation. On May 18, 1932, just before the U. S. Senate voted down Senator Tydings' beer bill by a majority vote of 3 to 1, Senator Sheppard read the following from Col. George H. Davis, of the Salvation Army of Chicago, and it was printed in the *Congressional Record*:

"Among more than a million poor and unemployed with whom we have come in direct contact in the past sixteen months, in the Chicago district alone, we find that under prohibition the evidence of drink as a factor has been reduced almost to the vanishing point. . . . Information from our women's homes shows that compared with the large number who once came to our doors begging admittance because of their having been ruined through strong drink, the number that now comes from this cause is less than 1 per cent. In fact, it is practically nil."

The Salvation Army commander is in a position to know, and his experience ought to have weight among thinking people.

Another valuable testimony was presented by Senator Sheppard from Miss Lillian D. Wald, in charge of the Henry Street settlement, which cares for the down and outs on the east side of Manhattan, New York City. Her testimony as to the effectiveness of prohibition is as follows:

"I have no hesitation whatsoever in asserting that prohibition, despite its weakness, has worked untold good to the greater portion of our population, and that to repeal or modify the amendment would be a grave mistake, one that might be fraught with serious social and economic consequences. . . ."

"Nothing can ever equal the brazen way in which the saloons flaunted their power throughout the years of their privilege, of their farcical evasion of the numerous efforts to regulate and control them by legislative enactment and by moral pressure. On Saturday nights their influence was most obvious and most sinister. The trucks gathered around the curb while the men went inside with their pay envelopes."

"That scene has disappeared from one end of the country to the other, and with it have gone the Sunday brawls, the tragic Monday mornings when in factory and workshop tearful women came to beg for advances on their husband's wages because Mike or Jim or Tony had left the contents of his pay envelope at the corner saloon. . . ."

"The one ray of light in the gloom is that no longer do we see the hideous

alcoholic wrecks—the 'old soaks'—who a few years ago patronized the bread lines. The majority of unemployed men along the Bowery and at the municipal lodging houses today give no token that it is drink that has brought them to the waiting line. An even more significant change is reflected by the statistics of the family welfare organizations."

All the leading welfare workers in the United States, who are in constant touch with conditions as they exist in our large cities, testify that conditions are much better among the people with whom they work than before prohibition became effective.

Senator Sheppard also presented the testimony of Dr. Charles E. Barker, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who has traveled and lectured, during the past eighteen years, to our students in the high schools, colleges, and universities in America, and is in a position to know, as few men are, just what effect prohibition has had upon the student bodies in these schools. He utterly refutes the charge that there is more drinking now among the students than there was in preprohibition days. His letter to Senator Sheppard on this point reads as follows:

"MY DEAR SENATOR SHEPPARD:

"I have just returned home from my lecture trip in the East, and hasten to answer your letter of January 30.

"As you suggest in your letter, I suppose that my testimony in regard to the effects of prohibition upon the youth of our country might have some weight in view of the fact that for the past eighteen years I have spent eight months of the year speaking almost every day before the students of our high schools and colleges, and this work takes me each year into nearly every state of the country.

"In a few high schools in some of our large cities, located in what might be termed 'wealthy residential sections,' the principals have told me that they have had more or less trouble with some of their students drinking at their school functions. With these few exceptions, however, the testimony of practically all other principals is universally the same, viz., that drinking among their pupils is practically nil, and that the Eighteenth Amendment has proven of immense benefit to the youth of the country. In this connection, may I call your attention to the action of some 3,000 school superintendents in Detroit last year, when a resolution was offered by a New Jersey superintendent calling for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment? Only two hundred delegates supported the resolution; the balance—some 2,800—voted against it."

C. S. LONGACRE.

Poverty Diminished

"A RECORD is kept of the causes of poverty where Christmas baskets are given. Before prohibition, the cause in three out of four families was drunkenness of one or both parents; less than ten years after prohibition took effect, in a study of 1,000 families, drunkenness was the cause in only one out of ten."

EVANGELINE BOOTH,
Commander of the Salvation Army.

Would Repeal Help?

Unemployment

IT REMAINS for an American organization which has appropriated the name "Crusaders," like the man "who stole the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in," to advocate an increase in the consumption of liquor as a means of solving the unemployment problem. In this they are supported by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform, and several others.

Their argument is very simple. Repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, and we can then employ a great many more men in the liquor business than are now employed. Some put the number as high as two million; others are more moderate. In order to employ so many men, more liquor would have to be drunk.

For months these "Crusaders" for booze did not see where their argument was leading them, and now they are trying to wriggle out of it. But it is too late now for them to get out of the pit which they have dug for themselves. Under their plan, unless people drink more liquor than they are drinking at present, it would not take any more men to produce the liquor than it takes now. If it didn't take any more men than it takes now, the unemployment situation wouldn't be helped at all. Their position becomes especially ridiculous when they propose the legalization of light wines and beer alone as a means of raising revenue for the Government or as a means of relieving unemployment.

Their argument is that we might end the depression by legalizing beer. They do not point to England, Germany, Austria, or any other beer-using country as an illustration of the prosperity that beer is supposed to bring. They do not show how people can buy more beer without buying fewer other things, or how it will help other industries to have the people's spending money diverted to the drink trade.

Extravagant claims are made as to the revenue that the Government might get from a tax on beer if it were only legalized. The reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that the receipts from the excise taxes on all fermented liquors, for the five years from 1913 to 1917 inclusive, averaged a little more than seventy-eight millions annually. To raise a billion dollars from this source, the people would have to consume fourteen times as much beer as then, or the tax would have to be fourteen times as high on the same quantity. Even these modest sums would be paid by the poor, and not by the rich. Why will those who have nothing to gain from the return of the liquor trade allow themselves to be deceived by such extravagant figures as the Wets are giving out?

Even more extravagant are the figures as to the number of men who might be put to work if beer were restored. Two million is the "wet" estimate. Prior to Prohibition, when we had the open saloon, with its high-pressure selling, the entire liquor business, hard as well as soft, claimed only 498,906 employees. Of these 409,465, or more than four fifths, were in the retail end, that is, in the saloons, which, of course, "must not come back." Only 62,363 were given as brew-

ery workers. THOMAS NIXON CARVER, Professor of Political Economy in Harvard University since 1902, and noted author and lecturer on economics.

Farm Relief

IT IS A singular thing that in all the discussion we have had of beer as a farm-relief measure, none of it has come from farmers or those representing farmers. Recently the Committee on Manufactures in the Senate held extensive hearings upon the proposal to legalize beer. The report of these hearings comprises a document of some 574 pages. More than 50 witnesses testified in favor of the measure. A great many of them predicated their advocacy of it on the theory that the manufacture of beer would be of great benefit to agriculture. Yet not one of the witnesses so testifying was a farmer or the representative of a farm organization. Among the witnesses were numerous Members of Congress. They, too, stated that beer would help the farmer. Yet, not one of these represented a strictly rural district. On the contrary, on looking over the list we find that they were from Detroit, St. Louis, Buffalo, New York, Chicago, Peoria, and Seattle, to mention only a few. The only representative of a farm organization who appeared was Mr. Louis J. Taber, the head of that great farm organization, the National Grange, who appeared not to support, but to oppose the legalization of beer.

During all the time I have been in Congress I have been a member of the Committee on Agriculture. I am acquainted with the legislature representatives of all the farm organizations in the country. They have been assiduously working here in Washington for legislation which their organizations believe will be of benefit to agriculture. Yet I have never heard of any representative of these organizations advocating beer.

It would seem, therefore, that if beer is a solution of our agricultural ills that the farmers and their representatives have singularly overlooked an opportunity.

The theory upon which it is argued that the legalizing of beer would help the farmer is that it would furnish a market for his grain. During the five years immediately previous to national prohibition, we consumed an average of a little less than 100,000,000 bushels of grain, including corn, rye, barley, oats, wheat, and rice, in the production of all distilled and fermented liquors. About 65,000,000 bushels of this was barley, used in making beer. The average annual crop of all the grains just mentioned is approximately 5,000,000,000 bushels, so that it can readily be seen that in preprohibition days we used only 2 per cent of our present grain crop in the manufacture of beer.

Temperance Torchlights, No. 5.

Disregarding entirely the social and moral opposition of agriculture to the liquor business, I want to direct your attention to the fallacy that a return of beer can help agriculture or can assist in bringing prosperity. Let us analyze the trifling amount of grain used in the manufacturing of liquor, or, rather, the large amount of intoxicants that can be produced from a small amount of farm

products. For example, the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, in its latest table, shows that one bushel of 48 pounds of barley will make 1.1 bushels of malt. A bushel of malt, 34 pounds, will make a barrel of beer containing 31 gallons. Reduced to the basis of drinks of liquor, we find that 48 pounds of barley will produce 546 one-half pint drinks of beer.

In whisky, the tables available indicate that a bushel, 56 pounds, of corn will make 4.8 gallons of whisky, containing 128 one-ounce drinks to the gallon, or in other words, 56 pounds of corn will produce 614 one-ounce drinks of liquor.

On the other hand, a careful investigation of the Agricultural College of Ames, Iowa, proves that it takes 86 pounds of roughage (hay, grass, silage, or stover) and 34 pounds of grain to maintain the bodily health and weight of a cow and produce 100 pounds of milk. One hundred pounds of milk contains 192 half-pint glasses of milk.

It is also found that 56 pounds of corn make approximately 12 pounds of pork. Consequently, a bushel of corn that will make 614 drinks of liquor will produce 48 pork chops (4 chops to the pound). One bushel of wheat, or 60 pounds, will produce approximately 60 loaves of bread.

In other words, when we consider milk, meat, bread, or a thousand and one other food products, we find that the farmer receives a substantial return from the use of these grains in producing the above products, and only a very small amount from grain going into booze or beer.

Using these tables, we shall find that a million drinks of beer and a million drinks of whisky will consume relatively a small amount of grain. On the other hand, a million glasses of milk and a million pork chops costing about the same will use a vastly larger amount of grain in their production. This dispels the claim that the return of beer would reduce the surplus of grain that is now depressing the market.

LOUIS J. TABER.

The National Income

EXTRAVAGANT predictions have been made of the returns that could be realized if the government were to levy a tax on beer and thus relieve the income taxpayer. Formerly a tax of \$1.00 or \$1.50 was levied on each barrel of beer, but the generous Wets are willing to pay \$12.00 a barrel for the privilege of getting an entering wedge for the return of liquor. It is claimed that a billion dollars could be raised in revenue in this manner. To yield such a revenue even at this high rate there must be 83,333,333 barrels or 2,583,333,323 gallons of beer made and sold annually, more than was produced, tax-paid, at any time that production was legal. In 1914 beer production reached its peak, when 66,189,473 barrels, or 2,051,873,663 gallons of beer were manufactured and tax-paid at the rate of \$1.00 per barrel. (P. 233, 706, *Statistical Abstract, 1919.*) The greatest per capita consumption of beer in the United States was 20.66 gallons, in 1911. (P. 552, *Statistical Abstract, 1919.*) The amount that would have to be consumed

now to raise the billion dollars revenue at \$12.00 per barrel would be over 21 gallons for every man, woman, and child in the nation.—“*Beer Revenue. Who Would Pay It? Billionaires or buncoed beer drinkers or their families?*” by Laure Lindley, pp. 5, 6.

Q. It costs so much to enforce prohibition.

A. The cost is really only a few millions a year and much of this is offset by fines and assessments.

Q. Hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes are lost to the government by reason of prohibition.

A. Where did these taxes originate? In the pockets of the people. The liquor traffic was simply a collection agency and it collected many dollars for itself for every one it turned into the Treasury. Besides, do you want your taxes paid by poor women bending over wash tubs? The United States does not need blood money. It would be foolish to destroy billions in prosperity to collect millions in taxes.

Law Enforcement

Prohibition has failed because it is violated:

If this be true, then murder proves the failure of the laws against murder, then the Ten Commandments are a failure, then each arrest for violation of the traffic laws proves the folly of such regulation. Professor Thomas N. Carver of Harvard has well said:

If a Prohibition law were not difficult to enforce there would be no strong reason for having such a law—that is to say, if it were not difficult to enforce, it would argue there was no strong desire to drink liquor. The fact that there is such a widespread craving for liquor made it certain that there would be widespread and persistent efforts to violate the law. But this widespread craving, when considered in connection with another fact, namely, that the general indulgence of this craving tends to unfit men for functioning in an interlocking civilization, furnishes a strong reason for a Prohibition law and a heavy expenditure for its enforcement.

Modification of the law would promote sobriety:

There is no greater fallacy than that contained in the repeated suggestions of the Wet group that, if the law were modified to permit the sale of beverages with higher alcoholic content than that allowed by the present National Prohibition act, sobriety would be promoted. Most of the proposals for modifications of the law have suggested that the sale of beer be legalized once more. Beer was the principal alcoholic beverage consumed before Prohibition. Its slow, deadening, stupefying effects upon the mind and nervous centres were largely due to the fact that it contained a dangerous narcotic drug whose active principle was practically the same as that in hashish. The alcoholic appetites created by the drinking of even the lightest beers craved stronger stimulant. Even though this were not the case, the licensed sale of beer would be productive of far more harm than any other form of modification that has been suggested.

Prohibition is responsible for corruption:

The long, slimy trail of corruption by the brewers has been so well established by courts and by Congressional investigations that no additional reference to this is necessary now. Furthermore, no friends of Prohibition, no supporters of Prohibition, no observers of Prohibition have any part in whatever corruptions may still remain as our unwelcome legacy from the license era. The same type that corrupted the police, corrupted Magistrates, subsidized the press, boycotted business men and sought even to reach the Judges on the highest benches in the nation are guilty of repeated attempts to purchase the connivance of Federal Prohibition agents today. The leopard of the liquor trade has not changed its spots.—*Extracts from a leaflet "Answers to Favorite 'Wet' Arguments" by Ernest H. Cherrington, LL.D., Director of the Department of Education, Publicity and Research of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Printed by The American Issue Press, Westerville, Ohio, in 1928.*

We are weary of those Prohibitionists who exhaust the dictionary in describing the perfection of the Volstead era in contrast to all past time, for the evidence is too plain that the country is a long way from Utopia, even after twelve years of Prohibition. But we confess that we are ten times more out of patience with those Wets who would describe the present as an unspeakable era, because of Prohibition, and who, with pathos in their voices, describe the “good old days” as an era when lawlessness was scarcely known, and when bootlegging was an unheard-of thing.

Even the briefest sort of examination of the records reveals that bootlegging was known long before 1920; that indeed it was full grown, seamed and grizzled and battle-scarred from many encounters with revenue officers, ere Prohibition came on the scene of action.

In the old days, liquor was bootlegged to escape the high license law, which imposed an increasingly heavy tax on liquor dispensers. Today liquor is bootlegged to escape another law, the Volstead Act. There is nothing new in the program of the bootlegger; the only difference is in the particular law that he is defying.

Now, in view of these facts, will some one tell us how we would free ourselves from the bootlegger if we repealed Prohibition? That is the very practical question before us. If we went back to the method of dealing with liquor in the old days, have we any reason to believe that all the old conditions would not flourish, including the bootlegger? But some one says, “Let us not go back to the old days, but rather let us dispense liquor by more stringent rules than in former days.” How would that solve the problem? If bootleggers flourished when liquor could be obtained from a wide-open saloon at almost every street corner, would they not be likely to flourish at least as much if some very stringent plan of liquor selling was in vogue? As a matter of fact, in Canada to the north, where more or less stringent liquor laws are in force, the bootlegger thrives.

Bootlegging is not the child of Prohibition. It is the stepchild. The simple facts are that the bootlegger has, like the poor, always been with us, and doubtless always will be. Bootlegging was not

born with Prohibition, nor did it die when John Barleycorn was formally pronounced dead in 1920. Therefore, inasmuch as illicit liquor selling is simply one aspect of lawlessness, which is always with us, the merits of the Prohibition statute cannot properly be judged by it.

Youth and Bootleg Booze

SINCE its organization in 1857, the National Education Association has favored the teaching of temperance and abstinence. It urged the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, and has stood solidly behind that measure throughout the years. Its official attitude is expressed in a resolution that has been adopted at its last two annual conventions. This resolution reads:

"The National Education Association reaffirms its stand in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the laws enacted thereunder. It urges their vigorous and impartial enforcement, and pledges its support to an active educational campaign in behalf of habits of living for which the Eighteenth Amendment stands."

There has been much loose talk about the effects of Prohibition on young people. There has been more emphasis put upon the one student who goes wrong than upon the nine hundred ninety-nine who go right. Undoubtedly many well-meaning persons have been misled and confused by the statistics that have been circulated and by the large headlines in the yellow press.

Some weeks ago I wrote letters to the presidents of the colleges of America, asking for a report of the effects of Prohibition on the students. Out of 312 replies received—a really remarkable response—303 felt that conditions had definitely improved, and that they are steadily growing better. These college presidents know their young people. They know that they are busy and interested in the fine things of college life.

The enrollment in the high schools today is nearly three times what it was when Prohibition went into effect. In 1900 when local and state Prohibition began making its inroads into the liquor traffic, there were five hundred thousand students in the American high schools. In 1910 the number had grown to a million. By 1920 it had grown to two million, and between 1920 and 1930, the period of national Prohibition, it grew to five million. This means that many persons from poorer homes and foreign groups are enjoying high-school opportunities who could not have had such opportunities a decade ago. Obviously much of this achievement is the result of Prohibition. Money that was formerly spent for liquor has been saved for education.

Those who know the high schools best know that drinking is not a serious problem in most of them. For ten years I have been traveling about the United States lecturing to student bodies, talking with school officers, attending conventions, and carrying on a heavy correspondence. Out of this wide experience I know that the school people believe in the Eighteenth Amendment, and that they believe in youth.

JOY ELMER MORGAN.

Repeal Would Not Give Two Million Idle Men Employment

THE claim of the wets that 2,000,000 men would be put to work if national prohibition were repealed is routed by the fact that the entire liquor traffic in 1914 had only 498,901 employees; and that was the year of the greatest liquor traffic the country ever saw, says a W. C. T. U. press bulletin. The exact figures as shown by wet congressmen in the debate on constitutional prohibition December 22, 1914, are as follows:

Brewery workers	62,363
Distillery workers	7,217
Wine making	2,254
Malting	1,982
Bartenders	409,465
Employed in allied trades such as bottlers, cappers, etc.	15,620
Total	498,901

It is a little puzzling though how a business that had only 498,901 jobs when it stopped can now offer two million jobs in case of a resumption of the business, particularly under the reduced program promised by the wet formula. "Of course, we don't want the old-fashioned saloon back again." It will be observed that 409,465 of the 498,901 were employed in the saloons which the wets say will not be restored even if the Eighteenth Amendment be repealed.

Alcohol and Safety

FORTY years ago I was almost as ignorant about alcohol as most Wets appear to be today. I supposed it could stimulate the circulation and the brain, and so help to pull a man through pneumonia or typhoid. It took years of watching its effects in those and other germ diseases to teach me, as experience has now taught almost all intelligent physicians, that alcohol does harm and not good in infectious diseases. Forty years ago almost all the physicians at the Massachusetts General Hospital believed that alcohol stimulated the heart and the powers of resistance in fevers. Now I don't know one who believes that. The medical use of alcohol as a stimulant has been given up in the better hospitals, because today we know that it is not a stimulant but a narcotic.

We used to think that moderate drinking—"temperance," as the Wets call it—did no harm. Now we know that it is responsible for an enormous loss of life through automobile accidents on our streets. One cocktail is enough to impair the dexterity and quickness of hand and foot, to spoil the man's judgment about speeds and distances, on which safe driving depends. Most of the "drunken drivers" arrested every week on our streets are not "drunk" in the ordinary sense. They can walk and talk well enough; they have imbibed only a moderate amount of liquor. They are temperate drinkers; but they are the most dangerous of all drinkers in this fast-moving age. The man who is really drunk—the excessive drinker—rarely tries to drive a motor car. It is the moderate drinkers who do most harm. They killed in 1931 more people in the United States than typhoid fever, diphtheria, and influenza put together.

The effects of alcohol in killing people when much of it is taken within a short

time are usually laid to "bad liquor." This is very rarely proved. Almost all deaths from drinking are due to too much "good liquor."

Prohibition has not stopped "moderate drinking" on the part of many persons. Hence, we have still to fight the enormous evils of "temperance" and "moderation." The evidences of excessive drinking shown in cirrhosis of the liver and in alcoholic insanity following repeated attacks of delirium tremens are also with us, but have decreased since Prohibition, even when enforced as little as the Wets permit us now to enforce it.—RICHARD C. CABOT, M. D. For many years chief of staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital and professor of Medicine at Harvard University.

The Challenge to American Citizens

LET me in conclusion challenge the assumption that widespread bootlegging under Prohibition is inevitable. True, the liquor traffic never observed any law even when it operated under the law's protection. And it is not observing the law today. But bootlegging under Prohibition is innumerable whenever the business men of this nation demand it. A group of hotel men recently complained that they were suffering because of the competition of speakeasies in New York. Those speakeasies are illegal. Why do not these men demand the passage and enforcement of a concurrent prohibition act in New York, suppressing this unfair competition? Why do not they demand that the police and courts of New York City protect them instead of protecting the bootleggers? There is the real remedy; the insistent demand for honest and effective government.

What we need in this country more than anything else is moral leadership, a ringing, challenging voice which will call every good citizen to the support of his country against crime. I do not believe that the men who carelessly and thoughtlessly patronize the bootlegger would do so if they realized the implication of their conduct. It is their money which supports racketeering; their money which builds the power of the underworld. They have no realization of it. If they were to be called to the defense of the flag against the wolves of the city slums and the slinking coyotes of the swamps, they would respond just as they responded to the burning words of Woodrow Wilson when he raised the standard of the Nation's honor and welfare in 1917. It is no time to discuss surrender to criminals, but rather a time to insist upon maintenance of the government's policy, vindication of its authority and faithful support of the interests of legitimate industry and commerce.

The conservation of goods, the conservation of man-power, the conservation of orders call for prohibition of the liquor traffic, now and forever, in every state and city and hamlet under the flag.

Further Source Material.—Complete articles, from which quotations have been made in this program, may be secured by addressing request to American Temperance Society, 4547 Calvert St., Lincoln, Nebr.

Brother A. M. Ragsdale met with the Topeka church, Sabbath, August 6, in the interest of the educational work.

Elder Wiest met with the isolated believers in the northeastern part of the state, Sunday, August 7, where they had gathered for an afternoon service.

The workers will gather at Enterprise, Sunday, August 14, to start pitching the camp. All orders for tents and rooms should be sent to the conference office.

Elder H. H. Humann has been called by the General department to represent the German work at the Oklahoma camp meeting.

This is the last call for camp meeting. We invite everybody to enjoy his vacation at Enterprise.

So. Dakota Conference

Gorden Oss, President
B. L. Schlotthauer, Secretary
Drawer 586 - - - Watertown

South Dakota Notes

PROFESSOR AND MRS. H. C. HARTMAN, of Redfield, spent Thursday, August 4, at Watertown. Brother Hartman reports that prospects look bright for the opening of school this fall.

Six souls were baptized at the general meeting at Bison, July 30. This is some of the fruit of Brother Estey's labors.

Elder Oss spent last Monday, the 8th, in the office. While here, special study was given to the Harvest Ingathering campaign. We trust that each member will rally to the program as never before. If there ever was a time when each one should do his part, this is the time.

You will be interested to know that there have been over 8,000 copies of the special Prohibition *Signs* circulated in our conference. The Prohibition question is still a very live one, and some more education and agitation by means of the *Signs* is in order.

We received some colporteur reports this morning, and we are glad to say that many of the colporteurs are doing well. Brother Anderson, who is working in the Black Hills territory, sent in the largest report he has sent in this year, and says he is of good courage.

Plainview News Items

Mr. and Mrs. Webb, of Murdo, spent a short time visiting at the academy.

Elder and Mrs. C. M. Babcock were home for a few days last week. Claribel returned to Hecla with them.

The children have been spreading cheer in carrying on the Sunshine Band work during the summer, under the supervision of Pauline Knepper.

We expect Professor and Mrs. A. L. Watt and son, Donald, home this week. They have been spending their vacation with Mrs. Watt's mother at White Lake, S. Dak.

Professor H. C. Hartman returned from the educational meeting, at Lincoln, and is now visiting in the southern part of the state in the interests of Plainview. Plan on Plainview, September 13.

Dr. Lindsay and family, of Madison, Wisc., visited at the O. K. Hill home over the week-end. We were glad for the privilege of hearing the doctor speak at the eleven o'clock hour Sabbath, August 6. His message was based on Psalms 114, and a great many illustrations from nature were given.

The school garden looks fine and is producing tomatoes, cucumbers, and many other good things. The string beans have all been canned for this year. The cabbages are making pretty good growth.

Opal and Lelia Whitelock have been visiting in Huron, S. Dak., and returned home August 7.

Brother Taft and his assistants, C. A. Long, Arthur Holweger, and Mark Ferguson have been busy harvesting alfalfa, grain, and hay. Soon they will fill the silo.

Missouri Conference

H. C. Hartwell, President
I. H. Harrison, Secretary
616 So. Second St. - - - Clinton

St. Louis Sectional Camp Meeting

THE St. Louis general meeting will be the last one of the series which we are conducting this month. Those who are living most conveniently to attend this meeting will be interested to know that it will be held at the Seventh-day Adventist church, at 618 North Newstead Avenue. It will begin on Thursday night, August 25, and continue until Sunday night, the 28th.

In addition to our own working force in the Missouri conference, we have been promised the following ministerial help: Elder John Thompson, of the General Conference Sabbath School Department; Elder J. F. Piper, president of the Central Union; Elder M. L. Andreasen, president of Union College; and Brother H. W. Sherrig, of the Pacific Press Branch, at Omaha. From the opening meeting on Thursday evening throughout the entire three days following, the time will be well filled with services of vital importance to our people.

Brother I. H. Harrison and other members of the office force will conduct

a book display at the church, and our books and other literature will be sold at camp meeting reductions.

Arrangements are being made to have a good list of available rooms in the neighborhood of the church, and these are very reasonable in price, from fifty cents a night and up. Arrangements will be made with nearby restaurants to plan especially for our visitors so that vegetarian meals may be secured.

Meetings will be held for the young people, children, and little folks, as well as for the adults, and we would earnestly urge all of our brethren and sisters living in the St. Louis section of the state to come and bring their families and remain throughout the time of the meetings. And let each one come praying earnestly that God will greatly bless this important gathering.

H. C. HARTWELL.

Minnesota Conference

A. H. Rulkoetter, President
B. C. Marshall, Secretary
1854 Roblyn Ave. - - - St. Paul

Meeting at Gatzke and Middle River

A TEN DAYS evangelistic effort will be conducted by Elder N. R. Nelson and Louis Halswick at Gatzke and Middle River, August 26 to September 4. Sabbath and Sunday, September 3 and 4, the president of the conference, Elder A. H. Rulkoetter, expects to join in the meetings. The first meeting will be held Friday evening, August 26, at Middle River. The meeting Sabbath, August 27, will also be held at Middle River. On Sunday, the 28th, the meetings will begin at Gatzke, and continue until Friday night, September 2. Sabbath and Sunday, September 3 and 4, the meetings will be at Middle River.

We hope that all our people in that vicinity will take advantage of these meetings and attend as far as possible, and receive the spiritual blessings that we all so much need at this time.

B. C. MARSHALL.

Minnesota Items

Sunday, August 21, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Elders N. R. Nelson and Louis Halswick will meet with the church in Fergus Falls, and in the evening of the same day they will meet with our people at Detroit Lakes. Then during that week they expect to visit the isolated members at Lockert, Hilanding, and Thief River Falls.

Tuesday morning, August 2, Elder O. W. Wolfe was joined in matrimony to Miss Alice Janet Scott, at the home of the bride's parents, in Minneapolis. Elder Louis Halswick performed the ceremony. We wish Elder and Sister Wolfe much of God's blessing and success in their life's journey.

No. Dakota Conference

E. H. Oswald, President
S. E. Ortner, Secretary
Box 1491 - - - Jamestown

North Dakota Items

THE Gackle effort has been closed for the present and the equipment has been brought to Jamestown and placed in storage for the winter. As soon as the busy threshing season is over, it is planned for Elder Reile to return to Gackle and follow up the interest that has been created there as a result of the summer's effort. A number of families are much interested and it is hoped that there may be a number who will accept the truth as a result of the work done in Gackle.

Brother R. R. Bietz, our educational superintendent and Missionary Volunteer secretary, and wife have returned to Jamestown, since the Gackle effort has closed, and they are making their permanent home here. Anyone desiring to get in touch with Brother Bietz regarding anything pertaining to his department may address him at the office address.

Elder Oswald and Brother Ortner visited the workers at Northwood last week and found them of good courage in the work. Elder Olson is heading the effort (here and has a tabernacle erected, which is quite well filled Saturday and Sunday nights, and there are quite a few people who are interested. Elder Gulbrandson, instructor at the Hutchinson, Minn., school, is assisting Elder Olson in the effort.

Very encouraging reports are still being received from our colporteurs, and we are glad that they are getting along so well. Some have had to give up the work to help at home in the harvest but are planning definitely to re-enter the colporteur work as soon as they can get through with the work at home. Let us not forget these faithful workers at the throne of grace that their work this summer may prove indeed successful.

Elder Oswald is now making a trip with Professor Newman and Professor Hanhardt in the interest of Sheyenne River Academy and Union College. They will visit the churches in the southeastern, southern, and central part of the North Dakota Conference.

Sunday, August 7, a baptismal service was conducted at Gackle. Sixteen precious souls were buried in baptism with their Lord. We solicit the prayers of our people in behalf of the efforts that are still in progress.

Word has just been received from Brother Schwindt this morning to the effect that the interest in Goodrich is increasing and that a number are definitely studying the Word at this time. We appreciate the good work Brother Schwindt is doing and we solicit your prayers in behalf of his labors.

Word received from brethren Wentland and Scherr, who are holding an effort at Mott, gives us the encouraging news that the interest is still holding up well. They are holding four meetings a week in the tent and two cottage meetings, which are being well attended. Seven families are receiving Bible studies and prospects are good for a harvest of souls as a result of the effort in Mott.

Obituaries

AMON.—Henry Amon was born Feb. 23, 1871, at Bergdorf, South Russia; and died at his home in McLaughlin, S. Dak., July 30. In 1893 he was united in marriage to Rosina Schock. To this union five sons and five daughters were born. Six years ago he was baptized and became a member of the Seventh-day Adventist church of McLaughlin, S. Dak., and remained faithful until his death. He leaves to mourn, his wife, ten children, and many friends.

C. D. HEIN.

TEETER.—Mrs. Emma L. Teeter was born near Fairfield, Ia., Sept. 1, 1859. She and her husband accepted the truth in 1883, under the labors of Ira Plankins and Lycurgus McCoy, at Salina, Ia. She fell asleep in Jesus in Michigan, July 4, 1932, leaving her husband, daughter, Mrs. Lucile Parshall, and granddaughter.

COLPORTEURS' REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 6, 1932

	Bk.	Hrs.	Ord.	Value	Helps	Total	Del'd
MINNESOTA: M. H. Odegaard, Field Missionary Secretary							
F. Crofoot	RJ	45	5	15.00	12.50	27.50	.50
Mathilda Dahl	RJ	42	2	6.00	4.15	10.15	4.15
B. O. Engen	Misc.	43	—	—	10.35	10.35	3.90
Karl A. Evenson	BR	54	13	75.50	88.85	164.35	5.00
Claude Hershey	RJ	34	8	24.00	26.00	50.00	1.50
Mrs. A. Moxley	RJ	26	2	6.00	4.25	10.25	—
Vernon Kelstrom	RJ	21	—	—	14.75	14.75	1.75
Clarice Rust	RJ	39	4	12.00	5.15	17.15	1.40
Harold Santini	RJ	40	3	9.00	5.50	14.50	5.50
Floyd Smith	RJ	32½	1	3.00	2.75	5.75	.25
James Ward	RJ	—	3	9.00	3.00	12.00	—
Totals		376½	41	159.50	177.25	336.75	23.95
COLORADO: P. E. Shakespear, Field Missionary Secretary							
H. L. Canfield	BR	30	9	19.00	3.80	22.80	21.75
H. C. Harlow	RJ	38	1	3.00	.25	3.25	—
Ernest Harper	HP	27½	1	5.50	2.75	8.25	7.75
Mrs. P. M. Jenkins	HP	27	3	16.50	3.25	19.75	13.75
Wm. Mathiesen	BR	67¾	3	14.00	5.50	19.50	2.50
M. Perkins	RJ	51½	5	21.00	14.60	35.60	1.00
H. R. Prentice	BR	31¼	2	9.00	—	9.00	16.00
Albert Priest	HP	33	13	100.00	—	100.00	18.00
J. Reuber	BPS	3	—	—	—	—	4.75
Walter Specht	RJ	37½	1	3.00	8.50	11.50	1.75
W. R. Zollinger	RJ	15	1	3.00	8.25	11.25	.50
Mrs. McGreg	HW	11	2	6.00	1.75	7.75	2.50
Totals		372	41	200.00	48.65	248.65	96.45
NORTH DAKOTA: C. R. Morris, Field Missionary Secretary							
Sam R. Heintz	RJ	45	2	7.00	5.25	12.25	—
S. Kruger	HP	46	1	5.50	1.00	6.50	—
Lydia B. Schander	BR	60	6	27.00	6.00	33.00	—
Harry Suckut	RJ	46	9	27.00	10.00	37.00	—
Jake Walcker	HP	41	12	66.00	—	66.00	—
Evaline Wentland	HP	37	8	44.00	6.00	50.00	—
Totals		275	38	176.50	28.25	204.75	—
IOWA: L. P. Knecht, Field Missionary Secretary							
Glenn Shelton	BR	40	10	57.50	—	57.50	—
Fay C. Smith	BR	41	5	24.00	4.00	28.00	2.00
H. Millist	RJ	38	3	9.00	13.00	22.00	1.00
Anna Rasmussen	RJ, GC	20	3	12.00	5.25	17.25	9.00
Fred Burkhardt	OD	—	1	3.00	11.00	14.00	—
H. G. Biggers	Misc.	24½	—	—	13.50	13.50	34.50
Elva G. Wilcox	OD	36½	1	2.75	8.00	10.75	12.30

Chas. Roberts	RJ	29		7.50	7.50	12.00
Art Van Den Brink	BR	35	1	6.00	.75	6.75
John Sovey	RJ	5		5.50	5.50	
Mrs. A. Snovel	BR	12	1	4.50	1.00	5.50
Geo. Griffin	RJ	30	1	3.00	2.25	5.25
Vernon Miller	RJ	33	1	3.00	2.00	5.00
C. Nordstrom	RJ	7				12.00
R. Wise	Misc.			3.00	3.00	3.00
Anna Hansen	BR	33		2.60	2.60	5.35
Totals		384	27	124.75	79.35	204.10

SOUTH DAKOTA: Leslie McKinley, *Field Missionary Secretary*

E. C. Anderson	HP	87		83.00	32.05	115.05
Robert Brown	BR	48		22.00	5.25	27.25
Ralph Combes	BP	31		12.00	26.25	38.25
Totals		166		117.00	63.55	180.55

KANSAS: E. H. Meyers, *Field Missionary Secretary*

Alice Anderson		18 ³ / ₄			4.40	4.40
W. G. Dick	BR	47	2	9.00	11.00	20.00
E. Dickerson	OD	6			2.00	2.00
Ruth Gardner	RJ	34 ³ / ₄	1	3.00	18.25	21.25
Thelma Imler	BR	11	2			6.25
Wilamine Kunze	BR	42			2.75	2.75
Ralph Lane	BR	30	3	9.00	1.75	10.75
J. T. North	GC	14			1.00	1.00
Juanita Paxton	RJ	36 ³ / ₄			24.50	24.50
Esther Reeder		19				1.75
T. R. Torkelson	BR	44 ³ / ₄	5	22.50	16.50	39.00
Fern Veninga	BR	42	1	4.50	2.00	6.50
L. W. Welch	BR	45 ¹ / ₂	6	30.00	13.00	43.00
Totals		391 ¹ / ₂	20	78.00	97.15	175.15

MISSOURI: R. G. Campbell, *Field Missionary Secretary*

W. A. Burton	DR	46	7	34.50	4.75	39.25
Sophia Carter	RJ	34 ¹ / ₂				.50
F. E. Cleg	RJ	38 ¹ / ₂			2.50	2.50
Harry Duff	RJ	35	1	3.00	1.00	4.00
Mrs. Harry Duff	RJ	34			1.75	1.75
Mrs. L. Erickson	RJ	11			4.00	4.00
J. L. Haddock	OD	23		19.50		19.50
Sallie Holmes	HW	41	1	3.00	2.50	5.50
A. W. Jennings	BR	23	2	9.00	1.00	10.00
Armer King	BR	9	1	4.50		.50
W. J. Kroulik	HP	38	1	5.50	.50	6.00
Thelma Lucas	RJ	30 ¹ / ₂	1	3.00	.65	3.65
Floyd Mathews	BR	40	3	18.00		18.00
S. A. Minear	RJ	39	2	7.00	1.25	8.25
A. K. Phillips	BR, RJ	33	2	7.50	2.00	9.50
W. J. Smith	BR	39			.25	.25
Opal Matheson	Mag.	30			1.28	1.28
Mrs. A. F. Myers	Mag.	10			4.55	4.55
Totals		554 ¹ / ₂	28	114.50	27.98	142.48

NEBRASKA: P. M. Vixie, *Field Missionary Secretary*

Ruth Anderson	BTS	12	1	4.50		4.50
Hazel Baughman	RJ	31	6	17.00	1.75	18.75
Dorothy Dawson	BTS	32		4.00		4.00
Elmer Glantz	OD	34	1	2.50	8.75	11.25
L. E. Green	OD	42	1	2.50	3.00	5.50
Mrs. L. E. Green	OD	28			.25	.25
Paul Haughey	OD	8			1.25	1.25
Abel Iarson	RJ	34	6	20.00	6.00	26.00
Mrs. F. McCallister	RJ	4			5.00	5.00
Ernest Riter	RJ	21	1	3.00	2.25	5.25
Virgil Shaffer	RJ	36			11.00	11.00
G. R. Starr	HW	35	1	3.00	2.50	5.50
Mrs. Josie Tolles	BR	28			4.25	4.25
Lucille Wallace	BTS	32	10	16.00	.15	16.15
Ralph Yost	RJ	35	3	9.00	2.25	11.25
Totals		434	31	81.50	48.50	130.00

WYOMING: D. W. Gahagan, *Field Missionary Secretary*

Helen Brown	DA	22 ¹ / ₂			2.00	2.00
Mable and Ethel Canaday	DA	35			5.50	5.50
Ralph Johnston	DR	26	3	13.75	5.00	18.75
Chivela Jorstad	DR	20 ¹ / ₂	3	13.50	.75	14.25
Ethelmae Sutherland	DA	34 ¹ / ₂	1	4.75	5.50	10.25
M. Pitchford	DR	32	3	14.25	15.50	29.75
Mrs. D. W. Gahagan	DR			10.00		10.00
Totals		150	10	56.25	34.25	90.50

Grand Totals		3103	236	1108.00	604.93	1712.93
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Faithful Felix of Santo Domingo

IF THERE is a family down the dusty road, Felix will find it. Two or three miles out of the way over the hills make little difference. In fact, there are probably very few roads of the republic he had not trod. Felix Charles has been a colporteur of the Dominican Republic for about five years. He measures something like six feet, three inches tall, and weighs around 180 pounds. His big frame denotes strength.

There was a time when he was easily aroused to the point of fighting, and more than one have felt the hard punch of his fist, but that spirit of fight is all gone. Felix is a changed man. His energies are now bent on seeking and doing God's will. When his big hand clasps yours in a handshake, you are made to realize the warmth of his heart.

Felix Charles is only one of many whom the Lord has taken while still in the rough and used in His service.

W. A. BERGHERM, *Balboa, Canal Zone.*

"LET the workers go from house to house, opening the Bible to the people, circulating the publications, telling others of the light that has blessed their own souls."—*Vol. IX, p. 123.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements and business notices are not solicited, but are published only as an accommodation. They must be sent to the local conference office to be approved by the conference president before being published in the *Central Union Reaper*. For each insertion the rate is two cents a word with a minimum charge of fifty cents, cash to accompany the advertisement.

WORK WANTED.—Married man with family would like work year round. Can give references. Roy L. Pound, Sheridan, Wyo. 23-5

FOR SALE.—Eighty acres for sale at a bargain. Well improved. Near Enterprise Academy. Part cash, good terms on balance. B. W. Maxwell, Dayton, Oregon. 23-24

WANTED.—Seventh-day Adventist man, good milker, good with horses, wanted on farm at once. Steady work for right man. State wages. Anna Erickson, Watauga, S. Dak. 24

FOR SALE.—Lemon grove. Five minutes walk from Southern California Junior College. Eight room two apartment house with all modern conveniences. Poultry house and equipment for 1,500 hens. Other out buildings. Net returns from lemons have averages 6% interest on \$12,000 the last three years. Fred Nydell, Rt. 1, Box 197, Arlington, Calif. 24

FOR SALE.—Four room house with two lots, nice place for chickens and gardening. Seven blocks from Union College, College View. \$975. Reasonable terms. Box 141, College View, Nebr. 24

Central Union Reaper

August, 16,

D. D. REES - - - - - EDITOR

Central Union Conference Directory
Office: 4547 Calvert St., College View,
Lincoln, Nebraska

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Educational Secretary - - - C. W. Marsh
Missionary Volunteer Secretary G. H. Smith

The Saloon and the "Signs of the Times"

"THE *Signs of the Times*, an advent paper, published on the Pacific Coast, contains the best discussion of the Eighteenth Amendment question that we have seen in any magazine on the American Continent. It is also the fullest. The entire May issue is devoted to this subject as discussed by half a dozen of the leading men of the country. We would be glad to send an issue of this paper to any person who will send us ten cents in stamps. Every preacher in America ought to have it. It will provide almost inexhaustible material for every temperance speaker in the country.

"One reason why we commend it is that we could not find in this issue any seventh day advocacy. It is devoted wholly to the liquor question."—*The Christian Fundamentalist, Minneapolis, Minn., edited by Dr. W. B. Riley.*

This editor ordered one thousand copies for distribution among his own people.

A Better Way Than Prohibition

WET propagandists are right now striking their master stroke. Like the enemy of our souls, in whose service they are engaged, they know that time is short before elections, and that they must work as never before. Right now they are seeking to unsettle thousands who heretofore have stood firmly upon the platform of prohibition as the sensible solution to our liquor problems. Innocently accepting wet propaganda as facts, many are being persuaded that the prohibition amendment is not a success and therefore should be repealed. They are being assured that there is a better way to solve the liquor question than through prohibition.

It is, therefore, high time that we as a people arise to the situation and herald the truth about true temperance. In the September *Watchman*, just off the press, W. E. Gerald takes the reader with him on a search for this "Better Way Than Prohibition," and shows just where it is leading.

"A Sane Estimate of the Liquor Question," is set forth by W. S. Ritchie, and

some very convincing facts are presented, which, if thoroughly read by any thinking man, will show him the errors of popular wet arguments.

These two articles, as well as the other splendid features of the September *Watchman* are deserving of a wide circulation at this time. They have a most timely message.

All of our people are anxious and willing to join in upholding the Bible principles of temperance upon which we stand. Yet all are not able to buy out-right quantities of temperance literature to give away. Such will welcome an opportunity to take out a number of copies of the September *Watchman*, full of temperance facts, and sell them to their neighbors, business associates, and others. In lots of ten or more copies, you can buy the *Watchman* at 10 cents a copy from your Book and Bible House.

L. L. SKINNER.

"JUNGLE HEROES"



"**M**ORE STORIES! Well, there is just one thing I like better than telling boys and girls stories, and—put your ear close while I whisper it—that is to tell them *more stories*. Thrilling experiences of heroes in the jungles of Burma. Some for little boys and girls, some for big boys and girls. Read every one, and you'll say, 'No wonder Missionary Eric Hare is proud of his boys and girls of the jungle!'"

So says Elder Hare, and the result is a whole book full of the most wonderful stories about missionary life in the jungle of Burma.

Price only 60 cents, postpaid.

Order of your

BOOK AND BIBLE HOUSE.

Medical Ministry

THE new book, "Medical Ministry," will be hailed with delight by thousands of our people. It contains timely instruction, counsel, and encouragement not heretofore published.

In 1863 messages came to Ellen G. White regarding the relationship of temperance to holiness, health to efficiency, and reform in diet to the overcoming of sin. The instruction from her pen at that time was accepted, and led to a great awakening. Health reform, as it was called, became an important part of the Seventh-day Adventist faith. Soon a sanitarium was set in operation, where the patients were not only cured of their sicknesses but were also taught how to avoid disease and to maintain health.

The sanitarium work and health propaganda have grown to large proportions since that time. The work carried forward in these sanitariums, treatment rooms, and in the field, by physicians and nurses as well as by evangelists and other Christian workers, was fostered and encouraged by Ellen G. White for more than fifty years.

On the subject of health and its relation to efficiency and holiness, she wrote pointedly in "Testimonies for the Church." Her books, "The Ministry of Healing" and "Counsels on Health," contain a wealth of instruction, unparalleled for its usefulness and encouragement.

As a companion to these two books, we now present a work of 352 pages. Nearly all the selections in "Medical Ministry" are drawn from her letter and manuscript files. These have either never been published before or are not now available in print.

A glance at the table of contents indicates that material has been gathered not only for physicians, nurses, sanitarium workers, and those engaged in professional lines of work in the medical world, but also for ministers, gospel workers, church officers, and all church members who desire to lead their fellow men to Christ. The one class of workers will find admonition and practical instruction as to how their professional labors may be evangelized; the other as to how a knowledge and practice of rational methods of prevention and healing of disease may open doors for a combined medical and spiritual ministry.

In view of the emphasis now being placed on lines of health work that laymen may carry forward, this book comes as a timely contribution to help the many who are seeking to minister to others as did our divine Teacher, the One herein repeatedly set forth as the great Medical Missionary.

Two bindings: cloth, \$1.75; limp, \$2.75. Order of your Book and Bible House.