

PACIFIC UNION RECORDER

"THEN THEY THAT FEARED THE LORD SPAKE OFTEN ONE TO ANOTHER"

VOL. 1

OAKLAND, CAL., MARCH 27, 1902

No. 17

THE PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE
FIRST MEETING

The first meeting of the Pacific Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists convened at Portland, Oregon, at 11:00 A. M., Friday, February 28, and continued from day to day until March 9, 1902. In all eight days were devoted to conference business.

The delegates present from the different fields were as follows:—

Upper Columbia Conference: W. F. Martin, C. D. Hobbs, Adam Schlotthauer, W. W. Steward, Greenville Holbrook, E. D. Sharpe, and A. J. Breed.

North Pacific Conference: J. L. Wilson, S. W. Nellis, J. M. Cole, T. H. Starbuck, R. D. Benham, W. C. F. Ward, H. J. Schnepfer, F. M. Burg, and H. W. Decker.

California Conference: J. O. Corliss, M. H. Brown, W. V. Sample, P. R. Albrecht, M. E. Cady, H. G. Thurston, and A. T. Jones.

Montana Conference: J. C. Foster and W. B. White.

Publishing Work: C. H. Jones, C. E. Frisbie.

Medical Work: J. R. Leadsworth and A. N. Loper.

Educational Interests: G. A. Nichols and T. L. Ragsdale.

Delegates at Large: W. T. Knox, H. H. Hall, W. R. Simmons, W. A. Alway, E. L. Stewart, S. C. Osborne, E. W. Webster, J. J. Ireland, Carrie R. King, and E. A. Chapman.

The Southern California Confer-

ence, which was organized last August, was received into the Union Conference. Its delegates consisted of Clarence Santee, C. A. Pedicord, T. S. Whitelock, and R. S. Owen.

The representatives from the General Conference were A. G. Daniells, W. C. White, E. R. Palmer, David Paulson, and J. N. Loughborough.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the Delegates and Brethren of the Pacific Union Conference Assembled, Greeting—

The time that has passed since the organization of the Pacific Union Conference is too brief to render an extensive report of the progress of the work necessary at this time. The existing conditions in the various phases of the message, the many serious and perplexing questions that naturally confront us in the work of organization, make this meeting most opportune, and it is with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction that we greet such a large delegation, and welcome them to the first meeting of our conference.

THE PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE

It might not, however, be out of place to give a brief statement concerning the organization of the Pacific Union Conference. During the meeting of the General Conference at Battle Creek, in April of 1901, a large number of delegates and visitors from the Pacific Coast met a number of times to consider the work and its needs in District

No. 6. These brethren were from every conference and mission field in the district. The result of their deliberations was that steps were at once taken to organize the district into a Union Conference. Accordingly a constitution was formulated and adopted, which appears on page 361 of the "General Conference Bulletin," of 1901, and temporary officers were elected to serve until the first meeting of the conference. The local conferences combined in this union were the Montana, Upper Columbia, North Pacific, and California, and the mission field of Utah. In the early part of the following August a conference was organized for southern California. The territory embraced in these conferences was the states of Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, and British Columbia.

A meeting of the committee was held in Oakland, June 18-23, 1901, in connection with a session of the California Conference. At this meeting certain departments of the conference were created, with committees and boards of management; among these were the mission board, the Sabbath-school, home missionary work, educational, and medical missionary. Requests were presented asking the conference to receive under its care the territories of Hawaii, Arizona, and Alaska. These responsibilities were assumed, with the understanding that the General Conference would permit the second tithe from the conferences within our borders to be used in the support of our mis-

sion work in these fields. This request was subsequently granted by the General Conference Committee.

STATISTICS

With these additions to our field, we have a territory of 1,742,973 square miles, with a population of 3,579,574. According to reports submitted to the last General Conference, there were at the close of 1900, 9,492 Sabbath-keepers, 67 ordained ministers, 48 licentiates, and 190 churches. The tithe for the year amounted to \$76,985.82. The reports we have received for the year 1901 are incomplete, but they show a gain in all these figures. There were at the close of the year perhaps 9,900 Sabbath-keepers and at least 200 churches, 50 of which have church-schools. The list of workers remained about the same, except that the number of ordained ministers had been increased. Definite reports will also doubtless show a corresponding increase in the tithe received.

The great extent of territory with such a sparse population makes this an expensive field to work, and demands careful thought, that needless expense in moving laborers may be avoided as much as possible, and also that plans whereby the people living in the regions remote from the great thoroughfares of travel may receive the message of truth as rapidly as possible.

AUDITING

In harmony with the suggestions made at your councils at Battle Creek and Oakland, provision was made for a careful auditing of the accounts of whatever institutions and conferences might desire the services of the Pacific Union Conference auditors. To these auditors have been submitted the accounts of our different mission fields, local conferences, and tract societies, the Portland Sanitarium and Food Company, the California Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association and its different enterprises, and our colleges at Healdsburg and College Place.

The departmental work of the conference has not been altogether satisfactory, and needs strengthen-

ing and readjusting, especial attention being called to the educational, home missionary, Sabbath-school, and medical missionary departments.

"PACIFIC UNION RECORDER"

At the Oakland committee meeting and council, provisions were made for the publication of a Union Conference paper, to be issued every two weeks, to provide for the needs of the entire field. Accordingly August 1 the first number of the "Pacific Union Recorder" was issued, since which time it has appeared regularly. While we feel justified in speaking in words of commendation of the paper, yet it is evident that the object of the publication of the "Recorder" has not been attained, and can not be unless it receives a more hearty support and cooperation from the local conferences. The expense of labor and the money involved in its publication are hardly justified unless its field of usefulness is greatly extended. Consideration of this question is requested.

OUR BOOK WORK

Figures obtained from our publishing house show a small gain in 1901 over the previous year in the sales of the subscription books in this field, the gain coming from our two conferences and our mission fields. The volume of this work for 1900 was represented in a money value of \$21,234.63, while for 1901 it was \$23,978.25. This is lamentably small, being only a trifle over \$2.40 to each Sabbath-keeper. There is no line of our work that demands more careful consideration at this time than that of the distribution of our literature. In this field, as in most others, the book work suffered a serious relapse some years ago, and thus far it has seemed impossible to revive it; and yet it would seem as though it was by this means only that we could hope to reach a large portion of the population of our territory.

THE RELIEF OF THE SCHOOLS

Another question that should receive the attention of this conference is, What can be done to render more effective the plan for the re-

lief of our schools through the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons"? While something has been accomplished, yet it is only a beginning of what should be done. About 12,000 books have been supplied to the different tract societies, and there still remains over \$60,000 indebtedness upon our two colleges. The conditions demand continued, aggressive, and systematic work for the sale of the books and the raising of the material fund.

In connection with this, it might be well to call the attention of the conference to the fact that, at the autumn council of the General Conference, steps were taken to distribute among the various union conferences the assets and liabilities of the General Conference Association. With this in view, the Pacific Union Conference was requested to provide a suitable legal organization to take over and hold the title of the Walla Walla College, and assume its indebtedness to the extent of \$31,000, it being understood that, as soon as such provision is made, the General Conference Association will give a deed to the property.

MEDICAL INTERESTS

The medical missionary work is assuming larger proportions with each successive year. Sanitariums are well established in St. Helena, Portland, and Spokane, with five or six branches and treatment rooms, three vegetarian restaurants, and a number of health food stores. The ever-increasing demand for expansion in sanitariums, treatment rooms, and food factories, with their stores and restaurants, seems to demand a better organization for this line of work than is now provided in our different associations.

OUR MINISTRY

What can be done for the improvement of the ministry? No graver, no more important question invites the attention of this conference. The manner in which it is considered and acted upon will largely determine the future usefulness of this sisterhood of conferences. That adequate returns are not being realized in this field from the amount of labor and means ex-

pendent is generally recognized. With a list of 120 ordained and licensed ministers, and other workers in proportion, with a membership approximating 10,000, in 200 churches, with well-established colleges, sanitariums, and training-schools, and a well-equipped publishing house, and an annual tithe of over \$75,000,—with all these facilities and such a force of workers consecrated to God's service and energized by His Spirit, we certainly should see far greater results in this Union Conference than have been attained in the past, and a steady exodus of consecrated laborers to the needy fields beyond our borders. Can we longer be satisfied with the puny efforts put forth to accomplish this great work intrusted to us? God is calling to us to arouse from our slumber, to put on the beautiful garments of salvation, to stand forth revealed to the world as the ministers of our God. The message to the church at Ephesus should be fully appreciated by us: "I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love. Remember therefore from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do the first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place, except thou repent."

While perplexing questions confront us in this our first meeting, yet with all confidence may we take up their consideration, for He who is the wonderful Counselor has been ordained unto us the wisdom and power of God. May His Spirit guide us in all our deliberations. May His sweet influence prevail in every meeting, and may His power be with His people in

the execution of every plan He may give us. With this prayer your servants return into your hands the responsibilities with which you have temporarily intrusted us.
W. T. Knox.

**PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE
TREASURER'S REPORT**

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR SIX MONTHS
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1901

RECEIPTS

Tithe from conferences.....	\$ 4,352 39
Mission field tithe.....	2,249 51
Mission offerings.....	341 07
Second tithe.....	2,991 40
Donations.....	493 01
Chinese school.....	474 91
"Pacific Union Recorder".....	260 33
On expense.....	4 23
On labor.....	17 50
Bills payable.....	3,090 00
Deposits.....	475 25
Mission Board.....	179 65
General offerings.....	11,801 93
Mission receipts.....	21 65
Personal account.....	38 60
	<hr/> \$26,701 43

DISBURSEMENTS

General offerings.....	\$11,801 93
Hawaiian Mission.....	3,598 36
Alaska Mission.....	1,229 19
Utah Mission.....	1,095 67
Arizona Mission.....	1,364 99
Advance to laborers.....	1,494 98
"Pacific Union Recorder".....	537 69
Furnishings.....	183 14
Expense.....	296 61
Bills payable.....	109 10
Deposits.....	200 00
General Conference.....	934 45
Mission Board.....	179 65
	<hr/> \$23,025 76
Cash on hand.....	3,675 67
	<hr/> \$26,701 43

E. A. Chapman,
Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

February 26, 1902.

I have carefully examined the treasurer's accounts with the Pacific Union Conference, and certify to their correctness. The foregoing statement is a true representation of the receipts and disbursements for the six months ending December 31.

J. J. Ireland, Auditor.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1901

LOSSES

"Pacific Union Recorder".....	\$ 394 11
Tithe to General Conference.....	1,088 10
Administ'n traveling expenses.....	658 58
Office rent, postage, stat'y, etc....	292 32
Laborers' expenses in Arizona.....	110 42
" Utah.....	229 13
" Alaska.....	434 41
" Hawaii.....	945 90
Salary expenses administration.....	1,834 64
Ariz. Mission.....	1,507 29
Utah Mission.....	1,326 85
Alaska Mission.....	750 00
Hawa'n Miss'n.....	2,257 40
	<hr/> \$11,829 21

GAINS

Mission tithe.....	\$2,249 51
Mission offerings.....	341 07
Second tithe.....	2,991 40
Donations.....	493 01
Anglo Chinese School.....	322 31
Conference tithe.....	4,352 39
	<hr/> \$10,749 69
Deficit.....	\$1,079 52

BALANCE SHEET

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1901

Liabilities.	
Due laborers and missions.....	\$1,238 92
Bills payable.....	2,890 90
General Conference.....	767 32
Deposits.....	275 25
"Pac. Union Recorder" prov'n.....	116 75
	<hr/> \$5,229 14

Assets.

Hawaiian Mission.....	\$ 190 81
Office furnishings, etc.....	283 14
Cash on hand.....	3,675 67
	<hr/> 4,149 62
Insolvent.....	\$1,079 52
	J. J. Ireland, Secretary.

In the mission fields and general work of the Pacific Union Conference there have been employed during the six months ending December 31, 1901, thirty-one persons, who were distributed as follows:— Arizona, seven; Utah, six; Alaska, two; Hawaii, ten; general work, including administration, six. The expenses for the six months are \$11,829.21. Our income falls short of this \$1,079.52. The cause of this deficit is extra transportation expenses which the conference has

STATISTICS OF PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1901

CONFERENCES.	CONFERENCE WORKERS.				Organized Churches.	Unorganized Companies.	Total Membership.	Tithe for Year.	General Offerings.	S. S. Offerings to Missions.	Can-vassers.	Sales.
	Or-dained.	Licen-sed.	Bible Workers.	Total on Pay-roll.								
California.....	27	16	34	64	54	12	3,924	\$48,975 53	\$9,162 31	\$1,659 34	33	\$4,752 35
North Pacific.....	15	14	5	38	66		2,508	19,406 44	4,554 21	1,936 70	15	7,000 00
Southern California.....	5	6	6	17	14	3	1,073	6,803 09	1,108 57	118 15	9	884 75
Upper Columbia.....	17	5	16	16	46	4	1,536	13,938 17	2,365 34	328 53	28	7,363 99
Montana.....	2	5	3	11	12	10	396	5,699 33	510 93	273 83	15	4,278 99
MISSION FIELDS.												
Arizona.....	1	3	2	6	4	1	151	*550 88	*130 75	*23 45	*2	*672 50
Utah.....	2		2	4	4		160	1,311 32	350 00			
Alaska.....	2			2		2	16	*99 33	*257 30			1,017 00
Hawaii.....	2	1	4	7	1		36	1,167 89	167 20	60 10	1	
General Field.....	1		1	4								
	<hr/> 74	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 73	<hr/> 169	<hr/> 187	<hr/> 32	<hr/> 9,784	<hr/> \$97,051 98	<hr/> \$18,546 61	<hr/> \$3,500 10	<hr/> 103	<hr/> \$25,969 58

*Report for 6 months.

†Report for 5 months.

had to bear in changing laborers in the Hawaiian field; and twenty-five per cent instead of ten per cent of the conference tithe being paid to the General Conference.

In Arizona there have been six workers under conference pay, and one canvasser who has supported himself. The entire income from the field was \$864.14. The total expense of the field is \$1,617.71.

In Utah the income from tithe has been \$966, and other offerings make the total \$1,035.67. The total expense of the field is \$1,555.98. Two workers have been under pay a portion of the time and four all the time.

The Hawaiian mission is a very expensive field on account of the Chinese school that must be supplied with teachers. The demands of the school at present require the attention of six teachers, consisting of Brethren Colcord, Moon, and Howe, and their wives. Besides this, Elder Behrens hears two recitations a day. The salary expense per month of four weeks is \$244. The monthly income from students' tuition is about \$80. This income only continues for nine months of each year. The total expense of the Hawaiian field for the six months is \$3,203.30. The tithe and other donations amount to \$826.55. The income from the Chinese school is \$322.31.

The Alaska mission was a new domain for the Pacific Union Conference to enter. Elders Watson and Dart sailed for the field in July, so they have put in nearly six months in labor. The expenses of the field have been \$1,188.12. The receipts have been \$357.23. Over \$200 of this amount is returns from the days' labor that have been performed by the brethren.

J. J. Ireland.

One day of the conference was devoted to the consideration of the educational interests, and one day to medical work. An intense interest was manifested in both these branches of the cause.

"When sin runs to hide, it forgets that it can not cover up its tracks."

COMMITTEES

The moulding of the work of the conference was placed in the hands of a committee of counsel, composed of the following persons: A. G. Daniells, A. T. Jones, J. O. Corliss, E. R. Palmer, Chas. Hobbs, W. R. Simmons, C. H. Jones, M. E. Cady, C. Santee, W. T. Knox, H. W. Decker, E. W. Webster, W. B. White, W. A. Alway, David Paulson, A. J. Breed, J. N. Loughborough, A. N. Loper, Carrie R. King, H. H. Hall, S. C. Osborne.

This committee of counsel selected the first seven committees named below to plan the work of the conference:—

Nominations: J. O. Corliss, S. W. Nellis, C. E. Frisbie, G. A. Nichols, C. H. Jones, J. L. Wilson, Dr. Whitelock.

Christian Education: A. T. Jones, M. E. Cady, E. L. Stewart, H. H. Hall, J. O. Corliss, W. B. White, R. S. Owen, Carrie R. King, M. H. Brown.

Medical Interests: W. T. Knox, A. T. Jones, Dr. Leadsworth, Dr. Whitelock, Dr. Paulson, Dr. Loper, Dr. Simmons.

Food Work: A. Boeker, H. H. Haynes, Chas. Hobbs, E. G. Fulton, Dr. Simmons.

Publishing Work: E. R. Palmer, H. H. Hall, W. C. White, W. V. Sample, A. G. Daniells, W. F. Martin, C. A. Pedicord, W. B. Scott, S. C. Osborne, P. R. Albrecht.

Plans and Evangelistic Work: J. N. Loughborough, W. A. Alway, H. W. Decker, T. L. Ragsdale, A. J. Breed, E. W. Webster, C. Santee.

To revise the Pacific Union Conference Constitution: M. H. Brown, A. J. Breed, C. Santee.

To Formulate Plans for Managing Walla Walla College: G. A. Nichols, T. L. Ragsdale, W. B. White, W. F. Martin, and W. C. White.

To Recommend a Plan for Caring for the Aged Workers: W. C. White, J. N. Loughborough, T. S. Whitelock, H. W. Decker, and W. T. Knox.

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED

From the Committee on Plans

1. That this conference indorse the "Pacific Union Recorder," and that the state papers be discontinued.

2. That all of our workers be invited to use their influence to extend the circulation of the "Recorder."

3. That the expenses of the delegates to and from the meetings of the Pacific Union Conference, and those of the members of the committee to and from the meetings of that committee, be borne by their respective conferences, institutions, or associations.

4. We look favorably upon the division of the North Pacific Conference, and recommend that this subject receive consideration at their next session.

5. That British Columbia be organized into a conference.

6. That Arizona be organized into a conference as soon as it can be reasonably accomplished.

7. That Utah be organized into a conference as early as consistent.

8. That Utah be placed in the Walla Walla College school district.

9. That the Sabbath-school department be blended with the educational department.

Whereas, The conditions in the Utah field are such as to make it a most difficult field for the extension of the third angel's message; and,

Whereas, The success of our principles there will react in an especial way to the advantage of the work throughout the entire field; therefore,

10. We recommend, That this conference extend to the work there its cooperation in the effort now being made to erect a church and school building in Salt Lake City.

11. We recommend that Klamath County, Oregon, be released by the Upper Columbia Conference and become a part of the North Pacific Conference.

12. A communication concerning our aged and worn ministers, rec-

ommending that a place should be provided for their care, has been placed in our hands. We advise that it be read to this conference, and that a committee of five be appointed to present to this body for its consideration this afternoon some uniform plan, on which our conferences can act, that steps be taken immediately to carry out the Lord's bidding.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS

13. That the organizations, institutions, and all the people of the Pacific Union Conference unite in a grand general movement in behalf of the circulation of our literature.

14. That the general agent be elected and directed by the Pacific Union Conference.

15. That this conference elect a tract and missionary secretary, who shall devote his energies to building up and unifying the missionary work.

16. That the president, secretary, general agent, and missionary secretary of the Union Conference, and the manager of the Pacific Press Publishing Company, constitute a publishing and missionary committee of this conference.

17. That the general agent and missionary secretary, acting in conjunction with the officers of each conference, give early attention to reconstructing, unifying, and building up the work in our state tract society offices.

18. That state conferences make arrangements, as far as possible, to relieve the tract society officers from conference work outside of their department.

19. That our state tract society offices be manned with sufficient help to do the routine and detail work, so as to enable the secretary to devote a large share of his time to field work among the churches in the interests of the tract and missionary department.

20. That a vigorous campaign for the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons" be started immediately throughout the Pacific Union Conference for the liquidation of the school debts in this conference, and

that it be carried out according to the following general plan:—

(a) That the members in the territory belonging to Healdsburg College be assigned at the rate of six books per member.

(b) That the members belonging in the territory of Walla Walla College be assigned at the rate of six books per member.

(c) That each conference and mission field be asked to definitely assume the responsibility of selling its quota of books.

(d) That the executive boards of the conferences and mission fields be advised to place the chief responsibility of the sale of the book upon the ministers, other conference laborers, and chief officers.

(e) That, for the rapid and successful execution of this undertaking, the territory be carefully districted and be assigned to the ministers and conference laborers.

(f) That the entire membership of each field be requested to devote the opening week of the campaign to the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons;" and,

(g) That arrangements be made in each case at the beginning of the campaign for the ministers and conference workers to remain in their respective districts to push forward this special work until the entire quota of books is sold.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

In view of the unorganized condition of the educational work in the various conferences composing the Pacific Union Conference, the following recommendations, looking toward the strengthening and unifying of the cause of Christian education, are submitted to this conference:—

21. That all our workers instruct parents as to the importance of home education, and thus prepare their children to enter our church-schools at the proper age.

22. That the Pacific Union Conference Educational Committee provide a uniform course of study, and adopt a series of text-books for all the church-schools in the Pacific Union Conference.

23. That we request the Pacific Press Publishing Company to keep

in stock the text-books to be used in our schools.

24. That each conference appoint a superintendent to look after the church and Sabbath-school interests, in connection and in counsel with the conference committee.

25. That the matter of selecting and locating teachers in the church-schools be under the direction of the conference committee.

26. That summer schools be held in the colleges of the Pacific Union Conference. That the summer schools be followed by an institute, to continue three weeks or longer, for the study of advance light and principles of Christian education.

27. That each conference shall make arrangements with its teachers, that all may have the privileges afforded by the training-school.

28. We would recommend to our state conferences that, when possible, a person be selected who is adapted to the young people's work, to lead out in the line of organizing our young people for active service in their own and adjacent communities; that this work of organizing be preceded, when advisable, by a revival effort, and then followed by an organized effort along Christian-help lines among the needy worthy poor and suffering.

29. Thus, as our young people are encouraged that they can do for the Master, we would recommend that they be instructed in the art of selling our publications among the people.

30. We believe our young men and women should be impressed with the fact that God has given to them, as well as to the older ones, the ministry of reconciliation, and to be encouraged to labor personally for souls.

31. We would further recommend to our state conferences the necessity of arranging a systematic plan of correspondence with the young within its borders, to the end that they may be encouraged and instructed in the Christian life, directed to our schools, and inspired with the thought of giving to God their life's service.

32. We hereby indorse the following plans adopted by the

General Conference, through its Sabbath-school department, and recommend our schools in this conference to heartily cooperate in making them a success:—

(a) That the "Sabbath School Worker" be combined with the "Advocate of Christian Education," and be used as a help in all our Sabbath-schools.

(b) That all our people be encouraged to become members of the Sabbath-school or members of the home department, where no regular school is accessible.

(c) That plans be laid at once for harvest ingathering services to be held by the Sabbath-schools throughout the conference.

(d) That our Sabbath-schools ever keep in view the reasons for their existence, which are to encourage systematic Bible study and to save souls, and that only as they accomplish this are they doing successful work.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FOOD WORK

Whereas, We recognize the health food business as God's gift to His people for the benefit of mankind and the advancement of the medical missionary work; and,

Whereas, There is a large field for individual enterprise in the raising of special products and the marketing of health foods; therefore,

33. We recommend, that the manufacture of those products known as sanitarium health foods be regarded as belonging to the medical missionary interests, and that their manufacture be conducted on the same benevolent and non-dividend-paying basis as our publishing houses and sanitariums.

Whereas, The best interests of the food business require careful supervision as regards the quality of the products and manner of their marketing, and a good understanding as to territory and the work of each factory and bakery; therefore,

34. We recommend the executive committee of the Pacific Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association to take the direction of these matters, and also advise regarding united plans in advertising and the general development of the work.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL INTERESTS CONCERNING THE SYDNEY SANITARIUM

35. That a Pacific Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association be formed that shall be organically connected with all medical missionary enterprises in the conference, and also with the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association.

36. That this association be created as soon as possible.

37. That a board of seven members be selected, who shall have charge of this work and prepare a form of organization to be submitted at the next General Conference.

CONCERNING THE WALLA WALLA COLLEGE

38. That the Pacific Union Conference accept the proposition of the General Conference for said Union Conference to receive the Walla Walla College property, and assume \$31,000 of its liabilities.

39. That we recommend a corporation to be formed to receive said property; and,

40. That a committee of five be appointed by the conference to plan for such a corporation.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE TRANSFER OF WALLA WALLA COLLEGE

41. That this body elect a constituency of twenty-four members, who shall proceed to incorporate in harmony with the laws of the state of Washington; and that this constituency of twenty-four men shall elect from its number a board of seven directors, who shall have the immediate management of the institution.

42. That twelve members of this constituency shall be selected by lot, whose term of office shall be for two years; the remaining twelve shall hold for four years. Every two years hereafter, at the biennial meeting of the Pacific Union Conference, twelve members shall be elected by that body, who shall serve for four years.

43. That the further details relating to the incorporating of the college shall be left to the Walla Walla College board of directors.

44. That this board of directors shall hold office for two years.

Your committee find that our brethren in Australia, who are laboring heroically to raise the necessary funds to complete the Sydney Sanitarium have asked that we assist them in a time of special need to secure \$15,000 for the completion of their building, and we recommend,

45. That an outline of the plans and necessities of the Sydney Sanitarium be placed before our people throughout the Pacific Union Conference, and that gifts be solicited for this work.

46. That three persons be appointed by the executive committee of this conference to supply information through the "Recorder" and by correspondence, and to arrange for loans that may be offered at a low rate of interest.

47. That we ask the General Conference Committee to present this matter to our brethren everywhere, and to appoint a day for all the churches to make a special offering for the bringing to completion this much-needed sanitarium.

48. That we open the way at this meeting for gifts to this fund.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CARING FOR THE AGED WORKERS

49. It is recommended that our conferences secure and control land near our sanitariums and colleges, and provide for the erection of cottages, as may be required, for the accommodation of ministers, missionaries, and other workers who may require rest and recuperation.

SPECIAL ACTIONS

50. That tract society funds be transferred in the same manner as heretofore direct to the librarian.

51. That we extend to the members of the Portland Seventh-day Adventist Church and the North Pacific Conference our appreciation and gratitude for their hospitality.

52. That the executive committee of the Pacific Union Conference, after consulting the state conference committee, appoint the delegates to the next General Conference.

53. That Brother C. E. Holmes and wife, of California, be recommended to the English field.

OFFICERS CHOSEN

President, Elder W. T. Knox; secretary, J. J. Ireland; treasurer, E. A. Chapman; auditor, J. J. Ireland; assistant auditors, H. H. Hall, H. E. Hoyt; general canvassing agent, S. C. Osborne; missionary secretary, H. H. Hall.

Mission Board: W. T. Knox, J. J. Ireland, W. C. White, J. O. Corliss, W. S. Sadler, C. M. Snow, and M. E. Cady.

Educational Committee: A. T. Jones, R. S. Owen, W. B. White, Geo. Pettit, W. S. Sadler, president of the Walla Walla College, and president of the Healdsburg College.

Executive Committee: President of the Union Conference, presidents of the state conferences, president of Walla Walla College, W. R. Simmons, the general canvassing agent, the missionary secretary, and president of the Pacific Press Publishing Company.

Walla Walla College Constituency: The following will serve for four years: A. J. Breed, G. Holbrook, C. D. Hobbs, J. A. Holbrook, W. F. Martin, J. C. Foster, T. H. Starbuck, W. R. Simmons, W. A. Alway, J. L. Wilson, H. H. Winslow, W. W. Steward, J. A. Armstrong.

The following were selected to serve for two years: G. A. Nichols, W. B. White, F. M. Burg, J. E. Graham, J. L. Wilson, E. L. Stewart, S. A. Miller, H. W. Decker, S. W. Nellis, T. L. Ragsdale, Frank Nichols, Wm. Kerr.

Board of Directors of the Walla Walla College: A. J. Breed, S. W. Nellis, T. L. Ragsdale, S. A. Miller, W. B. White, Greenville Holbrook, G. A. Nichols, C. D. Hobbs, H. W. Decker.

PACIFIC MEDICAL MISSIONARY AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Board of Directors: A. N. Loper, T. S. Whitelock, W. R. Simmons, A. T. Jones, W. T. Knox, A. Boeker, and E. E. Parlin.

CREDENTIALS AND LICENSES

Credentials and licenses were granted as follows:—

Ministerial credentials: W. T. Knox, E. W. Webster, W. A. Alway, A. G. Christiansen, T. H. Watson, A. M. Dart, J. H. Behrens, B. L. Howe, C. E. Leland.

Ministerial licenses: W. L. Black, C. D. M. Williams, J. E. Bond, J. J. Ireland, I. C. Colcord.

Missionary credentials: Mrs. W. L. Iles, Mrs. E. W. Webster, Mrs. Carrie R. King, Mrs. Carrie Hansen, Mrs. B. L. Howe, H. H. Hall, S. C. Osborne, H. E. Hoyt.

SABBATH-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The Sabbath-school Department of the Pacific Union Conference was organized June 27, 1901, hence our report is for six months, ending Dec. 31, 1901.

There are at the present time 292 schools. It is encouraging to note that there has been a large increase both in the membership and in the amount of Sabbath-school contributions.

At the end of June, 1901, when the Union Conference was organized, the total membership of our schools was 6,813. At the close of six months, December 31, the membership is 8,294, making an increase of 1,481. It is impossible to give a strictly accurate comparison of the financial condition of this half year and the corresponding months of the previous year, because of incomplete records, but the following is as nearly as possible correct. From July 1 to December 31, 1901, the donations to Orphans' Home were \$548.21; to missions, \$1,788.01. During the corresponding six months of the previous year, the donations were: To Orphans' Home, \$310.60; to missions, \$1,919.08, making an increase in Orphans' Home donations of \$237.61 and a decrease in donations to missions of \$131.07. This decrease to missions seems like a discouraging feature, although it is much more than made up in donations to the Or-

phans' Home. We find that the total contributions during the same period have very greatly increased over the previous year, having nearly doubled. The decrease in the donations to missions must therefore be largely on account of the fact that fifty church-schools have been established in our conference, and some of the Sabbath-schools have been giving their surplus donations to this purpose instead of sending them to foreign missions. Whether we shall encourage or discourage this practise is one of the questions which should be considered by this body.

The Sabbath-school Department of the "Pacific Union Recorder" has been a great help to us in bringing matters of importance to the attention of the schools. Each number has contained interesting and instructive matter in the form of reports and articles which are helpful to Sabbath-school workers, as well as those upon the subject of young people's work and the forward movement. We wish that this paper might find a place in every home.

One branch of the Sabbath-school work which seems to us of great importance is that of getting and keeping in touch with the isolated Sabbath-keepers. This we have tried to do. We have obtained the address of nearly 350 such persons, and have written to them all. Have already come into actual correspondence with about thirty of these. No phase of the work has seemed more encouraging than this, as these lonely ones long so much for sympathy and help, and seem to be so much benefited by friendly letters from those of like faith.

The young people's work has received considerable attention. Superintendents have been appointed in all but one or two of the conferences to take charge of this work. It is in an encouraging condition, though it is yet in its very infancy, for the reason that there were no definite plans for the work decided upon by the General Conference Committee till about January 1. Although the work was pushed vigorously in this conference before that time, no move was made to perfect organizations, our

only effort being to get the young people to study and work. For this reason it is impossible to give a full statistical report. There are, to our knowledge, about thirty organized societies, and correspondence is being carried on with about 875 young people. Our whole effort is directed toward leading the young people to become active laborers in the Master's cause, and to realize that the only purpose in organizing is to better enable them to carry on this work. We are making a constant effort to bring about a unity of purpose and a co-operation between the companies of young people and the regular missionary societies of the church, so as to avoid any tendency to a division between parents and children either in the plans of labor or in the holding of religious services.

As you all know, the reading circle work has been merged into the forward movement. This reading circle work started out well, and has been carried on faithfully in some of the churches and societies of young people. Definite plans have been formulated by the General Conference within the past few weeks.

All things considered, we feel the prospects for the Sabbath-school work are bright, not so much because of what we can see has been accomplished, but because it seems to be in a condition to go forward and accomplish more than at any time in the past.

The Lord has told us that "our Sabbath-schools are not what the Lord would have them to be, for there is altogether too much dependence placed upon machinery, while the life-giving power of God is not manifested for the conversion of souls."

In view of this we have endeavored in all our association and correspondence with the schools to bring about a change. We have tried to lead all to recognize that the true object of Sabbath-school work is to bring about such a study of the Word of God as will lead souls to Christ. To aid in leading all to study what the Lord has told us about this work, we have sent, each month, to all the schools, a list of questions for the study of the Testimonies upon Sabbath-school

work. This is in harmony with the recommendation of the General Conference. As a result of all these efforts, we see new life and power coming into the work.

During our connection with the work some perplexing questions have arisen, and it seems that the following points should be considered by this body:—

1. Shall we have a superintendent of young people's work in each conference?

2. Is it wise to follow the plan of dropping state secretaries?

3. What shall be done to advance the forward movement?

4. How much Sabbath-school machinery is needed?

Can we not also take a little time to consider some points in the detail work, in order that we may harmonize our plans of work among the schools?

Mrs. Carrie R. King.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE

[The amendments adopted at Portland conference are inserted.]

Article I

NAME

This organization shall be known as the Pacific Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

Article II

OBJECT

The object of this Conference shall be to unify and extend the work of the everlasting gospel throughout this Conference and the mission fields of the world.

Article III

TERRITORY

This Conference shall comprise the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Nevada, the Province of British Columbia, the Territory of Alaska, and such other territory as may hereafter come under its supervision.

Article IV

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION I. This Conference shall be composed of such local conferences as are, and may be, organ-

ized in any part of its territory, said conferences having been accepted by vote of the Union Conference.

SEC. 2. The voters of this Conference shall be the duly-accredited delegates from the local conferences, the officers of this Conference, and such other persons, not to exceed twenty, as shall receive delegates' credentials from the Executive Committee, of which there shall be three representatives each from the Educational, the Medical, and the Publishing branches of our work.

SEC. 3. Each local conference and mission field shall be entitled to one delegate in the sessions of this Conference without regard to numbers, and one additional delegate for every three hundred church-members in the conference. Such delegates shall be elected by the local conference, or appointed by its Executive Committee.

Article V

OFFICERS

SECTION I. The officers of this Conference shall be a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Missionary Secretary, a General Agent, an Auditor, and an Executive Committee not to exceed eighteen members, of which the President of the Union Conference, the president of each local conference, and a representation of the Educational, of the Medical, and of the Publishing departments of our work shall be members.

SEC. 2. The officers not otherwise provided for shall be elected at the regular sessions of the Conference, and shall hold their offices for the term of two years, or until their successors are elected, and appear to enter upon their duties.

SEC. 3. All vacancies in office, except that of a member of the Executive Committee, who is president of a local conference, may be filled by the Executive Committee.

Article VI

SESSIONS

SECTION I. This Conference shall hold regular sessions at intervals of about two years, at such date and place as the Executive Committee shall designate, by a notice published in the *Review and Her-*

ald and in the *Signs of the Times*, at least three weeks before the date of the meeting.

SEC. 2. The Executive Committee may call extra sessions, if occasion requires, by a like notice, and the transactions of such sessions shall be equally valid with those of the regular sessions.

Article VII

TRUSTEES, COMMITTEES, AND AGENTS

The voters of this Conference shall, at each regular session, elect the board of management of such institutions and enterprises as are, and may be, connected with this organization, in accordance with the acts governing the same; and this Conference shall employ such committees, agents, ministers, missionaries, and other persons as may be necessary to effectually carry on its work.

Article VIII

FUNDS

The funds of this Conference shall consist of the first and second tithes received from the local conferences and mission fields in its territory, and of offerings that may be made for its work.

Article IX

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of the delegates present at any session, provided that, if it be proposed to amend the Constitution at a special session, notice of the proposed amendment shall be given in the call for such special sessions.

THE CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE

[Report submitted to the Union Conference.]

At the close of the annual camp-meeting in June, ten days were spent with the conference workers in studying and carrying forward the work of reorganization that had been begun in the annual meeting. Because of its being necessary for me to meet appointments outside of the conference—in the east and north—I did not really get to work in California till August 27. Then I began with the college

and church-teachers institute at Healdsburg, August 27 to September 12. In this time the college board met almost daily to consider the interests of this institution.

HEALDSBURG COLLEGE

Healdsburg College was established to be a Christian school; to be conducted upon Christian principles only; to give a Christian education only. The present board decided positively, first of all, that the college should be conducted strictly upon the Christian principles which it was founded to represent, or else not be conducted at all—this for the reason that if this college is to be conducted as are the colleges of the world and to give a worldly education, then it is not needed at all; the time, means, and effort spent can be employed to far better advantage; and, besides, it is not fair to the youth who might attend, because a worldly institution can give a worldly education far better than can one that professes to be Christian and is worldly.

As Christianity means work (John 5:17; 2 Thess. 3:10), work is an essential of a Christian school: an essential of Christian education; and all honest employment is equally honorable and equally Christian (Titus 3:14, margin). Accordingly, next it was decided that every appropriate trade that could possibly be brought in, should be brought in as soon as possible. This action by the board was particularly necessary because this college was then farther behind in the use of the trades than it was fourteen years ago.

Fourteen years ago, the last school year that I was here before leaving the state, the college had a blacksmith shop and a shoe shop with tent-making and printing, also farming. At this meeting of the board last September we found that there was no shoe shop, and the blacksmith shop had been annihilated several years before; the bellows was in an attic, the anvil was in the engine room, some of the tools were scattered everywhere, the rest of them were nowhere, and the shop itself was crammed full of cord-wood. In those years—four years ago—broom-making

had been brought in. Since the opening of the present school year a blacksmith and wagon and buggy repairing shop has been set up, well equipped, and with a first-class Christian blacksmith in charge. Also painting, not only house painting but carriage painting as well, as a regular trade, has been established, with a thoroughly competent leader and instructor in charge. A good Christian shoemaker, able to teach his trade to others; also a good Christian carpenter, live, active, intelligent, and thorough in the trade and able to teach it—these two are especially wanted now. We have been trying to get them, but so far have found none. As the school stands to-day, the trades and occupations that are actually in operation, in which work and instruction are given daily to the students, are: Cooking, dress-making, blacksmithing, printing, painting, tent-making, farming, broom-making, nursing. The trades that are wanted just now are carpentry, shoemaking, baking, upholstery, of the strictly Christian sort.

Further: Since work is an essential of Christianity, and so of Christian education, the board decided that we would not countenance anything that would in any way suggest that there is a distinction between work and education; we would hold steadily and uncompromisingly that education is work and work is education. We would not recognize any such view as that work is a means to an education in the sense that a person can work his way to an education, and then when he has got his education he is above work. We would allow that work is a means to an education only in the single sense that the work itself is education; that true education is found in the very work itself.

Now, to employ teachers to instruct only in the recitation rooms, and occupy themselves with the students only in the recitation hours, while the students themselves must occupy themselves in recitation hours, and in work hours besides,—this would in itself be recognizing in the strongest way, by example, that there is a clear distinction between education and

work, and that when a person has education sufficient to teach he may properly be exempt from work. This would be nothing less than the abandonment of the principle upon which the school is founded, and the putting of the mere theory in its place. And that would simply be an inconsistency that could be nothing less than destruction.

Accordingly, the board unanimously decided that we would not employ as a teacher in the college any one, man or woman, who would not spend the work hours with the students at their work, just as they would spend the recitation hours with the students in their recitations. We easily secured a full corps of teachers who cheerfully do just this thing every day. One teacher goes with the students to the wood-yard, another to the farm, another to the tent factory, another to the dressmaking, etc., etc. As a matter of course, the results are only excellent in every way. Honest work at honest trades is elevated to its proper and honorable place as an essential of true and Christian education; and discipline amongst the students is greatly improved, both in the school-room and out.

Yet all this is but a fair beginning. It is only the first two or three steps toward what is yet to be. The foundation is laid; and from this foundation of "work an essential of Christianity, honest work at honest trades an essential to true and Christian education," there is yet to spring the important result that these trades and occupations at Healdsburg College will be made in themselves so truly educational that they will be a valuable part of the return for the tuition paid; and this will be the principal element in the school's becoming truly self-supporting. The work will be a true and valuable part of the education for which the student pays, instead of its being counted so unbecoming and insignificant a thing that the student must be paid for doing it; a thing considered so beneath the dignity of a student that to get him to do it he must be hired, or that he must be forced by need before he will do

it. When the industrial department of a school is continually prostituted to that position, there is no wonder that it is a continually losing thing. How can God bless in a school His own blessing of labor when by the management of that school that blessing is accounted akin to a curse, if not the very original curse itself? The present board of Healdsburg College is not going to ask Him to. No; we are going to exalt to its own proper place in the Father and in the Son, the divine principle and divine blessing of work, honest work at honest callings; we are going to do our best to make the work in these callings worthy of the Father and of the Son and acceptable in their sight; then we are going to ask upon this labor the blessing of the Father and the Son, and we shall have it. And, while we are endeavoring in the fear of the Father and the Son to do this, we are asking their blessing, and we are having it.

Another thing that inevitably grows out of this, or, rather, simply comes along with it, is that the school year goes on forever. And so the board also decided that when the school should open, last fall, so far as lies in us it should open never to close for any such thing as a vacation of three, four, or five months. It is an utterly incongruous thing to propose to conduct a school in which agriculture, horticulture, etc., shall be essential studies and occupations, and then in the very months when these things are in their very life and prime, have no school at all. Also to have the school to close and all scatter just when it is most thoroughly organized and in the best working order and discipline, after months of nerve-racking toil to get it so, and then in three or four months to have it all to go through again and do the same thing over again, is positively detrimental to the true interest and object of any school that has any true interest or object to attain. Under such a system the wonder is that the school has done as well as it has, educationally. Yet, further, in going to their homes and returning to school many of the students spend enough money to pay no small share—

some even the whole—of what would be required to keep them in the school the length of time that they are out. But worst of all is the implication that lies in the idea of such vacations—the implication that school is a sort of prison-pen that robs people of their freedom and wears them out, and they must be allowed a vacation as an opportunity to throw it all off and be "free." But to a Christian school such an implication is a direct reproach. It is further assent to the pernicious view that busy occupation is a curse, and idleness a blessing. A Christian school is not so. In a Christian school there prevails the very spirit of freedom. And, combined with God's great blessing of honest work at honest trades and occupations to invigorate the body, the studies, instead of being slavish tasks, are continually-reviving inspirations.

It is true that some will have to go out to work for the means to carry them further in their education. But with the school in continuous operation, they will not have to go before it becomes necessary; and if it is not necessary they will not have to go at all, but can continue their work in school until they reach the point at which they are aiming, and so can reach it in a shorter time. Also there are many who, when other schools have vacation, will be glad of the chance to pursue studies here. And students can enter at any time.

It is certain that everything is in favor of continuous school forever, in Healdsburg College; and that is what we have purposed to have. The school is prosperous in every way so far; it is clearly paying its way; and we expect to have it continue so.

My work and that of the college board in connection with the institute closed September 12. After spending a week with the church in Oakland, a week in the southern California teachers' institute and sanitarium interests, a week at Red Bluff camp-meeting, and attending the opening of the college, I went to the St. Helena Sanitarium October 13, where I remained and worked until November 24.

ST. HELENA SANITARIUM

The St. Helena Sanitarium, or Rural Health Retreat, was established as a means of presenting to the world, and to represent in the world, the Christian principles of health and of the treatment of disease. Yet it is the confirmed truth that the principles which it was established to represent had never been given any fair chance in the institution. And it is the sober truth to state that in October, when I went there, not a single principle for which the institution stands was recognized in its integrity in the institution. There was an empty form of things, held and presented in a vapid theory, and even that sadly mixed up with the forbidden fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. It took six weeks of steady work day and night, in prayer and presentation of the truth of the Scriptures, to get the atmosphere cleared of the spiritual malaria, and the institution renovated and turned toward the light, and firmly set in the right direction. But, thank the Lord, it was accomplished. All the time I had the hearty cooperation of Elder C. L. Taylor, which was invaluable. The only reason that I can not mention the board present in this as in the college matters, is that the board was so scattered—some as far east as New York City—that there was no possibility of getting it together. But, scattered as it was, there was cooperation in the work. And not only was there cooperation of the members of the board, but also of the president of Pacific Union Conference, members of the general Conference Committee, and of the International Medical Missionary Board. Thus there was secured to take up and carry to completion the work already begun, Dr. A. N. Loper, who for ten years had been superintendent of the Nebraska Sanitarium; and Dr. Abbie M. Winegar, who has for years been one of the faithful and leading lady physicians at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. With Dr. Winegar there came also two standard lady nurses from the Battle Creek Sanitarium. And now all who have been there

from the beginning of this work of reorganization, will certify that the revolution has been complete, and that the work of reorganization, though not by any means finished, has already made the institution fairly a new place. For all this we sincerely thank the Lord, and earnestly pray that He will continue to bless the workers there and make the institution to prosper in blessing mankind with the knowledge of His "saving health."

CENTRAL STATE MEETINGS

November 29 to December 15 Elder Corliss and I held general meetings for the people in the central part of the state. For one week, day and evening, meetings were held at Fresno; and the other week meetings were held twice a day and evening at Hanford. The people were built up and greatly strengthened in the faith and in the work of faith and labor of love, as they themselves will certify.

WEEK OF PRAYER AND PACIFIC PRESS

The week of prayer I spent in the Pacific Press and the Oakland church. In the Pacific Press I conducted with the employees a daily study of the Christian principles of business and work in such an institution. This was continued not only daily through the week of prayer, but for a week afterward, and then three times a week until February 2. A good deal was accomplished, but not near as much as must be before that shall be the Christian institution that it is called to be, and that even the world knows that it ought to be. There is, I believe, in the management of the Press a disposition to have the institution thoroughly Christian in all its business and work; and when this is so, that thing can be brought about by persistently pursuing it.

WORKERS' CONVENTION

Beginning December 30 and continuing to February 2 there was held in San Francisco a general convention of the canvassers and public workers of the California Conference. The object of the

convention was to carry forward the work of reorganization in the affairs of the conference proper. The first two days were spent in getting the attendants settled in the city, and the convention organized for the work that was to come. The next five days being exactly the time between the close of the first term and the opening of the second in the college, the most of the teachers in the college came down to the convention, and the five days were spent in a study and general view of the principles and work of Christian education. The next two weeks were spent in a study of the principles of conference work and organization. Following that for three days (January 20, 21, 22) the business managers, superintendents, etc., of our institutions in the conference were present, and the time was spent in the study of the work and relationship of the institutions, and of the principles which must actuate them as Christian institutions in their relationship to one another, to the employees, to the conference, and to the world. The rest of the time, January 23 to 31, was spent in a medical convention. About twenty of the forty doctors in the conference who are Seventh-day Adventists were in attendance. Dr. Kellogg and Dr. Paulson came from the east and spent almost the whole time with us. Although the convention had been good from the beginning and had grown better and better each successive turn, this last made this part of it the best of all.

What were the results?—The convention was a grand success. The object of the convention was attained. Some expressions of those who were present have been published in the "Recorder." I do not believe that there is a soul who was there who will not freely say that he has in every way a larger, fuller, and better view of the work of the third angel's message, as relates to himself, as relates to California, and as relates to the whole world. I do not believe that there is one who was present who will not say that he has a better and more certain view of the grand unity of the work in all its phases. With these came other results:

It was found that in the California Conference there are about 1,230,000 people altogether; while in the British Isles, speaking our same language, there are about 40,000,000 people,—about 40 there to 1 here. Among this 1,230,000 in the California Conference there are about 3,800 Seventh-day Adventists, while among the 40,000,000 in the British Isles there are only about 1,000 Seventh-day Adventists. In the California Conference there were about 60 workers on the pay-roll, to this 1,230,000 people, among whom are 3,800 Seventh-day Adventists; while in the British Isles there are about a dozen workers, to the 40,000,000 people, among whom there are about 1,000 Seventh-day Adventists. These 60 workers were consuming \$21,000 in 8 months in this field of 1,230,000 people, while in that field of 40,000,000 people there could be had hardly more than half of \$21,000 to spend in a whole year.

Again: In the area bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Potomac Rivers, and the sea, in the United States, leaving out West Virginia and Florida, there are nearly 15,000,000 people, in territory only about one-third larger than the territory of the California Conference, with its 1,230,000 people. I have not the statement of the number of Seventh-day Adventists and workers in that area of the south; but I am not prepared to believe that they are more than are in the California Conference.

Yet again: I took a pocket folding map of California, and, beginning at the northern line, I read the names of all the towns on it in each county to the southern line, asking what towns had not been worked. It was found that there were few. I then asked Brother Ireland, who has been in the conference office all these years, to make out a list of the towns in the state that have not been worked. He did so, county by county, towns with a population as low as 100. This list confirmed what we had found by the reading from the map. Some counties have nothing but the outlying, sparsely-settled country districts remaining. Some have but two to four towns

remaining. Some have from four to seven towns remaining. The one county that has the largest number of towns unworked is Contra Costa, and the number is 9. There is one county in the state that has not been worked at all; it is Alpine, with a population in the whole county of only 500.

By these bristling truths it was demonstrated to every one present that, as between the California Conference and the British Isles, and as between the California Conference and the south between the Mississippi and the Potomac, there is no sort of equality, nor any sort of fair proportion, of Seventh-day Adventist people, workers, or funds. Then it was unanimously agreed that, since the whole world field is but one; since the tithes are but one, for they all belong to God; and since we brethren are all one, we should immediately break up this too easy-going system of things in California, and go or send the means to the help of the new and needy fields outside of the California Conference. And those in the convention, by a unanimous rising vote, passed a motion commissioning the conference committee to strip from the pay-roll the name of every one of them whose work had not brought into the conference fruit in fair return for the amount of means he had taken out of the treasury. This, for one reason, so that the funds of the conference treasury could be sent to fields where it could be spent to better advantage than it was being spent here. The conference committee, in council with the auditing committee, did so. About twenty were taken off the pay-roll. And, though some were surprised at first, yet I know of not one who was offended or made weak; on the contrary, we personally know from themselves that at least the great majority of them are of better courage and stronger than they were before, because of the courageous and honorable stand that they took. And I believe that all are so. In addition to this, those who remain on the pay-roll are looking for new fields only, and are finding them already outside of the California Conference.

Brother Leland and his wife have already gone to the island of Hilo, of the Hawaiian group; that is altogether a new and ripe field. Brother Courter has gone to the south, to report to Brother Butler there for work wherever he can do the most. Others are preparing to go to the south, to Porto Rico, to France, to Chile, and to Mexico. We sincerely hope that soon many more will go.

And what then?—This: There will still be 3,760 Seventh-day Adventists, lovers of the truth of the third angel's message, every one of whom must become an active and diligent worker, to do the work that remains to be done in the California Conference, when the ordained and licensed workers are gone. Some of these are gone, and others are getting ready to go. This leaves room and work, and only you to do it. "Get ready, get ready, get ready." Begin now to get ready. Scores can go out as evangelistic canvassers, to spread the printed truth, and to talk the truth to the lonely and hungry ones in the sparsely-settled districts. This is what the convention said is the thing to do to reach the people with the truth in these few and small, unworked towns and thinly-settled districts: while the ordained and licensed workers who have the power to reach and hold large assemblies go to the fields where the multitudes are. This is wise and true. Other scores and hundreds can spread the literature and speak neighborly, Christian words, and do kindly, Christian acts in the communities where they live. And if the community where you now live is so filled that there is not room for work, then please move to some new field where the truth is not known, and you can be a light and a blessing by ministry of Christian words and actions.

And has not God, for months now, been preparing you all for this very work and ministry? Why has the Lord brought it about that all of you, old and young, have been reading, studying, and understanding that most precious book "Christ's Object Lessons"? Has this been, and is

it to be, all for nothing?—Not by any means. No; God has a purpose in all this. He is making you ready. Will you be made ready? or will you dodge, shrink, fail, and—be left forever? He is making you ready; He is giving you a knowledge clear through of the book of all books best adapted to disarm prejudice and win souls to the truth as it is in Jesus; and the book, by the blessed connection which it bears, the easiest of all to introduce and sell. Every person who is studying that book in the Sabbath-school lessons is therein receiving the call from God now to His work in this conference, to fill the field and do the work that remains, as the ordained ones go on to the new fields where the multitudes are.

Get ready, get ready; to the work, to the work; we are going to keep up this call till each individual member of the California Conference becomes a real, active worker or else positively refuses to do so.

There are 54 churches in this conference. It is evident that it would take more than a year to visit each of these churches only once, spending one Sabbath with each, and spending no time at anything else. It is plain then that it would not be economical management to undertake to do that. All the interests of the conference must be equally considered. And that this may be done to the best advantage, and at the same time visit all the members of the churches, we shall hold several tent-meetings in the California Conference the coming summer. We want all the members in the district where each meeting shall be held to be sure to attend. By that time, we shall have many other interesting things to tell you. We shall also have counsel and means to help you to do the work that may fall to you. But do not wait till then to begin work. Begin just now, so that you shall have an experience to tell when you come to the meeting.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The resolution that was adopted at the annual conference last June,

that the conference should be held early in this year, apart from the annual state camp-meeting, and composed of the delegates only, was immediately afterward, by the counsel of the Lord, declared to be not the best. It is said to be not the best to so have two gatherings. Instead of this, we are directed to hold the annual state camp-meeting with delegates and all present. Let the meeting continue the usual length of time; but let it be occupied wholly in evangelistic services, and the study of principles and the work. Then let the camp-meeting be closed, and the people disperse if they choose; and let the delegates remain a sufficient number of days longer to hold the conference and do the conference business. Having had the benefit of the whole camp-meeting preceding, to seek the Lord in prayer and consecration, and to study all together principles and the work, they will be prepared to conduct the conference affairs better than any other way.

In counseling together and with the brethren in different parts of the state, it has been decided to be best to hold the annual state camp-meeting and conference in the fall instead of in the spring, and to hold it somewhere in the central part of the state, instead of at Oakland or about San Francisco Bay, where it has been held so often, and so frequently in the same place. Crops and industries are now so variant in the state that it is thought that local camp-meetings are better adapted to accommodate our people in the different sections in the spring and summer, and that to hold the state camp-meeting and conference in the fall, when all crops are mostly harvested, will best accommodate all at once. Accordingly it has been so arranged for the present year. It was also thought to be of decided advantage to have the workers who do find new fields in the conference work the full season straight through unbroken, rather than to take so much time from the field in the very best part of the season for their work.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

As soon as you had elected me to the presidency of your conference, I decided that the first thing that I should do should be to get the names of all the young people in the conference between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two, that could be had, and write to each one a personal letter, and do all that could be done to get them into connection with the work and opportunities offered in the third angel's message. Brother W. S. Sadler had been chosen as superintendent of the young people's work in the conference.

The latest report that I have had from Brother Sadler is that he has the names of more than 500 young people, with whom he is in constant correspondence. These are enough to move this whole world; and we are going to do all that we can to get them into the true way of doing it.

In order to bring entirely up to date this report, I will state that February 11-23 I spent at Healdsburg College. I gave an address each morning in the chapel on Christian education, and met the teachers each evening at 5 in studies on the same subject. In addition to this, I gave reading lessons to the school each day, in the reading of the Bible and hymns. Friday, February 21, Dr. Paulson came. He spoke to the students in the Home Friday evening and Sabbath morning, and to the young people generally in the church Sabbath afternoon. At the close of his sermon Sabbath afternoon, a call was made for all who would give themselves to real service for God and humanity, to pass into the vestry of the church. It would have done your soul good to see the stream of noble young people pour through the open door to that vestry. I do not believe there was a dry eye in the house, under this evidence of the moving power of the Spirit of God. Then the question was asked the grown people, "The young people are thus giving themselves for service, what will you do?" And they promptly rose to their feet in token of the same consecration. It was a blessed occasion.

Further, arrangements have

been made by which the Health Food Company of St. Helena will cooperate with the college in the establishment of a bread bakery, the sale of health foods, and the fruit-canning industry. This arrangement will enable the college to give real and valuable work to the students, and so make room for more of them.

Alonzo T. Jones, President.

THE MONTANA CONFERENCE

[Report submitted to the Union Conference.]

The Montana Conference takes pleasure in presenting to the delegates of the Pacific Union Conference the following brief report of its work during the year 1901, with statistics of its present standing, of advance moves that have been made, and of the needs and demands of the field at this time.

ORGANIZATION

This conference was organized three and one-half years ago, on the plan recommended at the last General Conference, making the several lines of work departments of the conference. It now has a membership of about 370 in its churches, with possibly 30 or 40 in different parts of the state who are obeying the truth, but who have not as yet united with any church of our people. These churches, with 6 other companies not as yet organized, are scattered in different parts of this the third largest state in the Union, in a country very sparsely settled, and hundreds of miles apart.

Our working force, which is expected to minister somewhat to the needs of this people and push the work into new fields, is two ordained ministers, six licentiates, and four missionary workers, making a total of twelve laborers. Three of these missionary workers are conference secretaries; and, as two of the licentiates are not able as yet to do much aggressive work, our field force that can be depended upon for active labor is two ministers and four licentiates, with one missionary worker, who at present is working with our colporter wagon. This is rather a small force of laborers, but we are glad

to report that they are all united and in harmony, and are pulling together for the advancement of the work, and as a result God is giving a measure of success.

RESULTS

Since our state conference a year ago, as near as we can ascertain, about thirty-five or forty in different parts of the conference have embraced the present truth and are now rejoicing in the same. These are adult men and women, about equally divided, we should judge, in numbers.

Two churches have been organized during the past year, that no doubt will be admitted at the coming state conference in March, and one church building is in process of erection at Bozeman, which will be pushed to completion as soon as warmer weather comes. These Sabbath-keepers during the past year have paid into the conference treasury \$5,699.33, or a little more than \$15 per capita on our church membership. Our annual offerings last Christmas amounted to \$173.25. Our first-day offerings during the year were \$204.63. We gave to the relief of the Scandinavian Publishing House \$141, and to the Skodsberg Sanitarium \$64.60. Besides these offerings, there were also smaller offerings to Haskell Home, southern field, etc.

RELIEF OF THE SCHOOLS

In reference to the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons," we are quite willing to admit, though ashamed to do so, that we have been remiss in our duty, and we are sure we have not met the mind of the Lord in this matter. However, we have so far turned into Walla Walla College, to assist the institution in its indebtedness, \$443.59, and in our office we have quite a stock of the books yet undisposed of, which we hope in the spring and summer to get out among the people, and to do more the coming year than has been done in 1901.

OUR LITERATURE AND CAMP-MEETINGS

The past year there have been sold in our conference \$4,278.99

worth of our publications, an increase over the year 1900 of \$1,444.27. In 1900 seven agents spent all or a part of their time in the book work, while the past year fifteen have been engaged wholly or in part in this line of work. Last summer three tent-meetings were held in the state and three camp-meetings. These gatherings were necessarily small, but were a great help and encouragement to all who attended them. We find in the conference a strong sentiment and desire that next summer there shall be a general camp-meeting held in Montana the same as in other conferences, at some central point, and possibly a few general meetings at different points later in the season.

OUR SCHOOL

Answering what seemed to be a demand or necessity, the conference committee last fall established in Bozeman an intermediate school, which has now been in operation since the first of October. Our enrolment has been about twenty young people, and an excellent interest has been manifested. The little affair has been nearly self-supporting, and we feel that God has helped us much in this. A teacher of wide experience was secured, and she has labored hard to make her work a success. The problem of a permanent school in our conference where grade work may be done is a live one, which will demand the attention of our brethren at the conference in March. We are far from our colleges, and our students can reach them only at large expense, and we felt that a little school established for our young people, where they could do preparatory work, an institution plain and simple, but furnishing a Christian home and religious instruction in connection with a common-school education, might be in line with God's will in this matter.

FINANCES

Some years ago, for various reasons not necessary to mention, the Montana Tract Society became involved in debt. At times it has reached \$2,700, but the past few

years it has been somewhat reduced. This has been a cloud over the work, a clog and incumbrance, as debts usually are to our little conference. Last fall a movement was set on foot to raise this obligation, and God has wonderfully blessed in the work. Quietly the work was carried forward among the people, and by forty-eight people who were asked to assist in lifting this burden, \$1,450 was subscribed in what we call gilt-edge promises on pledges. Already the money is beginning to flow toward the treasury, and the debt is going down, and is now at about the lowest point it has been for years. With \$200 or \$300 more, which is easily in sight, in the spring, Montana has strong hopes that ere long she will "owe no man anything."

A SANITARIUM WANTED

Our conference, although small, feels the need of more being done along medical missionary lines. Attempts have been made to get something started in this line, but so far our efforts have been in vain. We believe our state and conference present a good opening for a Seventh-day Adventist physician. Times are good, money is plenty, and our people and the world need to know more about these principles of right living. Our conference would ask this Union Conference to interest itself in the matter of locating a good physician in our state, one who is capable of interesting our own people in the health reform and leading out in medical lines in other directions. If this can be done, we are sure our conference will do all in its power to encourage, financially and otherwise, any well-directed effort toward building up this line of work.

THE PEOPLE

As the population of Montana is largely engaged in mining, our people seem to be ever changing their locations. The population is largely transient, which militates in a large degree against the permanent establishment of the work. Many of our people seem to be on the "ragged edge" of going somewhere.—British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, California, or Utah,

anywhere for a change. We try our best to quiet this seeming spirit of restlessness, but are not always successful. During the last year many good families have departed from our field, going in all directions, north, south, east, and west, and their removal has been keenly felt, and in some cases our churches sadly weakened.

Our small conference desires to be in harmony with all advanced moves of the third angel's message, and we are glad to report that generally throughout the field love, harmony, and union prevail. Our state is large, being 857 miles from east to west and about 350 miles from north to south. Our churches, companies, and people are much scattered; the cost of travel and living is high, and the cost of operating even a small conference in Montana is considerable. But, believing that God is in this work, and that this is the message for this time, we are endeavoring to press the battle forward as best we can with our small force of workers. We much desire the help and cooperation of the older conferences in this district, to the end that a larger and more permanent work may be established in Montana, and we will endeavor to stand in all the light shown to us, and go forward in the sisterhood of conferences to the ultimate triumph of this last message to the world.

W. B. White, President.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE

[Report submitted to the Union Conference.]

At the meeting of the California Conference held in Oakland June 4-16, 1901, it was voted to divide the California Conference.

The northern and central part of the state was organized into a conference at that meeting, while the southern part of the state was organized at a later meeting held in Los Angeles in August.

The area of this conference is about 43,000 square miles. The population is 260,000. Added to this we have the tourist field of the world, which brings in an added moving population of from 100,000 to 200,000 per year. Last

year the statistical report gave 200,000. One class come to escape the rigors of the eastern winters. These crowd our cities during the winter months. Then with the hot season there comes another class to escape the heat of the middle and eastern states. These fill everything along the beaches from June until September. All these classes must be brought into contact with the truth. To accomplish this in part, we have planned to place tents in good locations along the beaches to rent, and the men who care for these will be employed in paper, tract, and Bible work among these masses.

The cities hold the main population of southern California. We have 14 organized churches and 5 organized companies. Three of these will be organized as soon as arrangements can be made. The membership December 31 was 1,073. This has been an increase of about 120 members in 6 months. About 70 of these are new converts. We have 13 church buildings, valued at \$18,900. Two of these are new buildings.

We have five ordained ministers employed, with six licentiates. Our Bible-workers are having success, and several have embraced present truth as a result of their work during the last few months.

We have twelve church-schools, with thirteen teachers. There are six young people's societies.

OUR FINANCES

The tithe receipts for the first five months, ending December 31, including the amount received at the time of the division of the conference, were \$6,803.09.

The donations to the various lines of work for five months were \$1,226.72. We have adopted the plan of paying the second tithe to the Union Conference, to be used in missionary fields.

OUR NEEDS

There are many openings for sanitarium work. Invalids are crowding to this part of the state, and steps are being taken toward the location of a sanitarium in our field. We have a small beginning in this work in Los Angeles, but only large enough to indicate our

great need. San Diego has also had a small beginning. We need centers in both these places to which we can invite the many who come to our part of the state to regain health.

Our courage is good to take up the work anew, believing that God, who is opening the way before us, will give success.

Clarence Santee, President.

THE ARIZONA MISSION FIELD

[Report submitted to the Union Conference.]

This field has been tossed about from one conference to another for a number of years, and work has been done in it by spurts, until it landed, July 1, 1901, in the Pacific Union Conference. The work was organized by appointing a secretary for the tract and missionary department, the educational department, and the reading circle work, who, with the executive committee appointed by the Pacific Union Conference, at once began aggressive work for the Master, and from the first it has been a great encouragement and stimulus to our people there.

Arizona has an area of 113,020 square miles, with a population of 122,931, or 48,460 less than one-half of San Francisco alone. Oakland, Cal., has one-half as many people as all of Arizona, and Portland, Ore., has two-thirds as many. Arizona has but one city of 8,000, two of 6,000, one of 4,000, one of 3,000, one of 2,000, eight of 1,000, and a few of 100 to 900 inhabitants each. Many of these are scattered along many miles of some narrow valley. Many are not easy of access, being separated by many miles of barren wastes and rugged mountains, and can be reached only by heavy freight wagons or on horseback. Many of them are mining camps, whose people are transient.

Agriculture is carried on where it is possible to irrigate, and the people of such districts are more steady, only in many of these places not more than ten or fifteen families are living. There are many places of hard access, and, when we reach one of them, we may find but two or four persons to work for; yet

they must be reached in some way. The lumbering camps in the north are a little more encouraging fields, the people being more settled.

I have not mentioned these things because we are discouraged at the hardness of our field, but that this conference and our people generally may have an understanding of the real condition of the work in Arizona, and be better able to assist us with these problems, and to lay plans to advance the truth there.

Dec. 31, 1901, we had in this field 1 ordained minister, 3 licensed ministers, and 2 Bible-workers, or 6 laborers on the pay-roll, also a canvasser and a church-school teacher. We have 4 organized churches, with a membership of 128, one company of 5, and 17 scattered Sabbath-keepers, or a total of 151. There are 4 church buildings, valued at about \$3,700, which are clear from debt, with the exception of about \$20. We have one church-school of 13. This was larger before some moved to California.

One of our churches of nineteen members is composed entirely of Spanish people. The church at Tucson has thirty-five members, seventeen Americans and eighteen Spanish, to which three Spanish have lately been added, one of whom we hope will yet make a good worker for that people. In Tucson there is a Chinese mission of twenty to twenty-five members. They furnish their own building, which affords a place for the Americans to meet. They offer to furnish a home and pay the wages of a teacher if we will furnish them one. This is a subject for you or the committee to help us with. The expense of this work so far has been only that of paying one laborer for five or six hours' work each week in teaching them.

FINANCIAL

Since entering this conference, July 1, 1901, our receipts have been: Tithes, \$550.88; offerings, \$150.60; book sales, \$524.53.

Our tithes have lacked only \$158.40 of meeting the drafts made on us by the laborers for this six months. Of course this does not

meet their audit, but all have gladly economized as much as possible, living largely on their audits from the General Conference formerly received, so as to make their drafts from our treasury as light as possible. We have raised from all sources within our own territory \$1,226.01. Taking from this the \$400.62, offerings and money used in purchasing books, would leave \$825.39, which we have raised in six months in our own territory for the work, or \$91.41 more than was drawn from our treasury by the laborers during that time. The gain of the tract and missionary department outside of the subscription-book work has been \$35.40.

CANVASSING

J. E. and F. S. Bond have been canvassing for five months of this time, and have sold 426 books, at a retail value of \$672.50. Brother F. S. Bond has sold on commission, and has succeeded so well that we have been greatly encouraged about this line of work in that hard field. J. E. Bond, a licensed minister, has worked on salary, doing ministerial work some of the time, and has sold enough books, turning in the retail value, to nearly pay his salary. This has cheered us much, and we consider that what we have invested in this work was well spent.

Some of our lay members have taken hold and sold "Christ's Object Lessons," as well as the workers, and we have sent \$70.70 to the college. We are planning to do more with this book. One sister took about twenty-five annual subscriptions for the "Signs" in three weeks.

MINISTERIAL WORK

Our ministers have been working at Flagstaff, Phoenix, Tucson, and Bisbee. Seventeen additions have been made to our churches, fourteen of whom have been baptized, and there are seventeen new converts, seven of whom have since been baptized. We are planning aggressive work for this season.

The tract societies are waking up and going to work, having ordered tracts, which they are using,

and are having weekly meetings to study the lessons of the forward movement, which have made a stir so soon among them. This new activity was brought about through earnest instruction and prayer; but we feel that next to these in importance was the placing in their hands of a blank book, at a very little cost, which enables them to see what there is for them to do. In this book they also keep an account of their labors, and from it they make reports to their local societies once a week or once a month. It has been a great stimulus.

THE SPANISH WORK

About 50,000 of the people of Arizona are Spanish. We have one purely Spanish church, which on Dec. 31, 1901, consisted of 19 members. Four have lately been added. Nineteen of the Tucson church are Mexicans. We have not one native minister to work for them, Brother Serna being called to New Mexico, where that work demands more of his time than in Arizona. Brother Black is becoming efficient enough in the use of their language to labor quite acceptably for them.

OUR NEEDS

As a mission field, dependent somewhat upon the Pacific Union Conference, we come to you for some help. We are glad that we have been able to help ourselves as much as we have, and hope to be able to do more in that direction, but it will be utterly impossible for us alone to do nearly what is open before us. We will not make more requests of this conference than we actually need to, nor ask for more than we must have, brethren.

We must have the tract and missionary work and the book work placed on a more solid and permanent basis, and we would suggest that, to accomplish this, we have a state agent, who might combine for a while the secretary and canvassing work in our territory, and still spend some of his time in the field.

More attention and help must be given to the Spanish work. We need two workers for this people.

We have the two men for this work, if you will support them. But we do not feel that this is a man's call; it is God's.

A text in Acts has impressed our mind for a long time, which might apply to us in this conference in our relations to the work in that needy field, Acts 2:10, 11.

E. W. Webster,
Superintendent.

THE HAWAIIAN MISSION FIELD

[Report submitted to the Union Conference.]

In this field are included the seven islands comprising the Hawaiian or Sandwich Island group, with a population of each as follows: Hawaii, 46,843; Oahu, 58,504; Maui, 24,797; Kauai, 20,562; Molokai, 2,504; Lanai, 619; and Niihau, 172, making a total of 154,001 inhabitants in all these islands, according to the last complete census. Of these the statistics of 1896 show that 31,019 were natives, 8,485 part Hawaiians, 19,382 Chinese, 2,266 Americans, 13,733 Hawaiian-born foreigners, 1,538 British, 8,232 Portuguese, 912 Germans, 22,329 Japanese, and the remainder are divided between French, Porto Ricans, Norwegians, Polynesians, and other foreigners. Of this number, 39,306 are residents in the city of Honolulu, Oahu; 19,785 in Hilo, Hawaii.

Since the first census the native population of the islands, which in 1853 was 70,036, has decreased so that there are only about 29,000 to 30,000, but all other nationalities have increased.

Taking from the total population the 59,091 inhabitants of the cities of Hilo and Honolulu, we have 94,910 left, which are found mostly on the plantations and along the coasts of the islands.

The land area of the entire group is 6,449 square miles, covered by rugged mountains, narrow, deep valleys, flat marshlands, high mountain pastures, rich soil and barren wastes, and every gradation between these states is to be found in each single island, and not infrequently in each single district.

The width of the channels between these islands varies from six to sixty-three miles, the greatest distance being between the islands

of Kauai and Oahu, and the shortest being between Maui and Kahoolawe. Inter-island steamers depart each week for one or more of the islands, so that any of them can be visited once each week.

THE NATIVES

Ever since the early years of the past century work has been done among the natives to lead them to Christ. At times an awakening has been manifest among them, especially in the years 1838-39, when it is said 20,000 out of a population of 120,000 accepted Christ as their Saviour. The present membership of natives belonging to the Protestant churches is reported to be 3,760. The Catholics and Mormons, who are said to have a large following, are not included in this. From those who have long labored among this people, the convictions are that the moral standard of the Hawaiian Christian is not an elevated one. "Some of the habitual immoralities and vices of their heathen forefathers survive among them, as well as their own ancient superstitions."

These are stimulated by drink and manners of indolent life, as well as proclivity to the vices of the whites.

However, there are exceptions among the Hawaiians, and some are energetic and live up to the light revealed to them. Some work has been done among them in the presentation of the third angel's message, and we have five who are members of the Honolulu church, while three were members of the Hilo organization. Reading matter has been prepared in their language and scattered among them, yet much more should be done. As most of the natives can not read English, the message must be brought to them in their own language, and this followed by labor in their mother tongue. As a rule their whole make-up seems to be of a rather passive nature, and their great need to-day is "power from on high" to quicken their dormant energies, that they may go and work in the vineyard of the Lord, both for themselves and others about them.

THE CHINESE

This people settled in the Hawaiian Islands as early as 1802. To-day there are said to be 25,742 in all the islands. These are altogether different from the Hawaiians, being energetic, hard working, and saving. They have learned that, in order to succeed, they must be able to speak the English language, so are willing to go to school. They are willing to take any book advised by their teachers, in whom they have a great deal of confidence. It is thus possible to teach them the truth of the third angel's message while they are learning the English language.

Many of the youth and children attend the public schools, while others are in private and evening schools. We are glad to say that our school has had a larger number enrolled than any other single school. The number at present is 121. Some of these are bright, promising boys, and can, we believe, be led to serve the Lord.

The Chinese committee has favored the school in every way possible. First, they have given us complete control and direction as to the spiritual policy and teaching of the school, including the observance of the Sabbath.

Second, they have given to us complete control and direction of buildings and grounds, as though we "were the sole owners thereof." They even pay taxes on the same. They also make any extensive repairs or improvements on the buildings.

Third, they have given us complete control of the dining-hall and kitchen, both in regard to the kind of food and manner of serving it, as well as all rules governing the same.

We feel we could ask no more of them than what they have done, and we believe the school to be a providential opening of the Lord to reach the young men among the Chinese of these islands.

Had we teachers, an evening school could be opened for merchants, who are busy during the day, but would gladly devote from two to three hours each evening to study the English from any text-

book we choose to put in their hands.

The Japanese and Portuguese should have done for them a similar work to that being done for the Chinese. Most of the Portuguese are unable to read at all, while the Japanese can read their own language, but not the English.

Who will help in the work of teaching the gospel to these people? The present number of teachers is six. No smaller number than this could do justice to the work in the Chinese school, and we believe more could be employed in evening-school work if we had them, to say nothing of those who could find work in teaching the women.

HONOLULU SANITARIUM

It is very evident indeed that gentleman help should be provided at once if it is thought best to continue the operation of the institution. Much more could be accomplished if the needed help were at hand to attend to the calls that are made, but have to be refused on account of there being no one to give the treatments or help needed. Then, too, through the sanitarium our health foods could be introduced to the people if a supply were kept on hand, and some one could demonstrate the value of these foods publicly in stores, halls, or otherwise, as might be best. We feel to make an earnest plea in behalf of this branch of the work, that it may be put in a condition to do its God-appointed work in the proclamation of the third angel's message. The food sales for 1891 were \$836.92, and the previous year \$671.92. One physician and three graduate nurses have given help to 161 patients who have been under its roof the past year. Inasmuch as the Testimonies have spoken definitely about this branch of the work, we hope the way may open so that this conference can feel free to send help in this line of work.

LABORERS, CHURCH-MEMBERS, OFFERINGS, ETC.

There are at present two ordained ministers and one licensed minister in the field, also four who hold missionary credentials.

The actual number of members belonging to the Honolulu church is 30, only 19 of whom are in the islands. Eight will probably never return, and 3 are at school. The amount of tithe received during the year was \$1,167.89, a decrease of \$185.62 over the previous year. Annual offerings, \$58.80; Haskell Home donations, \$13.70; Scandinavia, \$40; southern field, \$10; first-fruits, \$34; tent fund, \$40.75; and poor fund, \$123.45. We have no record of book and periodical sales, but many books, pamphlets, and tracts have been distributed. A club of 25 "Signs," besides a goodly number of "Good Healths," come regularly. On account of removals, it was thought best to drop the Hilo church, and allow the members who are scattered and in good standing to join other churches. The additions to the Honolulu church have been three by baptism; a number have also joined by letter.

TENT WORK

It has been thought during the summer months to conduct a tent-meeting in Honolulu. To do this, and do justice to the work, we should have a laboring force large enough to do a large amount of house-to-house work, as we will doubtless have to do much of this, and distribute reading matter, hold Bible-readings, and give Bible talks. If it is at all possible, we hope that two ministers may be with the tent company, and other help could be provided, perhaps from the school.

CANVASSING

We can not close this report to you without saying something about the canvassing work, which we feel is of the greatest importance in spreading the message here. As already stated, many of the people are connected in one way or another with the sugar and rice plantations, and can be reached by the printed page perhaps better than by the living messenger. We believe there is a work for faithful canvassers in this field. The Japanese can be reached with the paper published in Tokyo, the Portuguese with their paper and

other publications in their language. The Chinese as yet have no publication, but we hope to see the truth in this language.

The English have all that could be asked for in their language to acquaint them with the message of this generation.

We hope the way may open and the burden may rest upon some one to take up this line of gospel work here.

J. H. Behrens,
Superintendent.

THE CARE OF WORKERS

[Read at the conference at Portland.]

Some provision should be made for the care of ministers and others of God's faithful servants who, through exposure or overwork in His cause, have become ill and need rest and restoration, or who, through age or loss of health, are no longer able to bear the burden and heat of the day. Ministers are often appointed to a field of labor which they know will be detrimental to their health; but, unwilling to shun trying places, they venture, hoping to be a help and blessing to the people. After a time they find their health failing. A change of climate and of work is tried, without bringing relief; and now what are they to do?

These faithful laborers, who, for Christ's sake have given up worldly prospects, choosing poverty rather than pleasure or riches; who, forgetful of self, have labored earnestly to win souls to Christ; who have given liberally to advance various enterprises in the cause of God, and have then sunk down in the battle, wearied and ill, and with no means of support, must not be left to struggle on in poverty and suffering, or to feel that they are paupers. When sickness or infirmity come upon them, let not our workers be burdened with the anxious query, "What will become of my wife and little ones, now that I can no longer labor and supply their necessities?" It is but just that provision be made to meet the needs of these faithful laborers and the needs of those who are dependent on them.

Generous provision is made for the veterans who have fought for

their country. These men bear the scars and lifelong infirmities that tell of their perilous conflicts, their forced marches, their exposure to storms, their sufferings in prison. All these evidences of their loyalty and self-sacrifice give them a just claim upon the nation they have helped to save, a claim that is recognized and honored. But what provision have Seventh-day Adventists made for the soldiers of Christ?

WORKERS NEGLECTED

Our people have not felt as they should the necessity of this matter, and it has therefore been neglected. The churches have been thoughtless, and, though the light of the Word of God has been shining upon their pathway, they have neglected this most sacred duty. The Lord is greatly displeased with this neglect of His faithful servants. Our people should be as willing to assist these persons when in adverse circumstances as they have been willing to accept their means and services when in health.

God has laid upon us the obligation of giving special attention to the poor among us. But these ministers and workers are not to be ranked with the poor. They have laid up for themselves a treasure in the heavens that faileth not. They have served the conference in its necessity, and now the conference is to serve them. When cases of this kind come before us, we are not to pass by on the other side. We are not to say, "Be ye warmed and filled" (James 2:16), and then take no active measures to supply their necessities. This has been done in the past, and thus in some cases Seventh-day Adventists have dishonored their profession of faith, and have given the world opportunity to reproach the cause of God.

PROVIDING HOMES FOR WORKERS

It is now the duty of God's people to roll back this reproach by providing these servants of God with comfortable homes, with a few acres of land, on which they can raise their own produce and feel that they are not dependent on the charities of their brethren. With what pleasure and peace

would these worn laborers look to a quiet little home where their just claim to its rest would be recognized!

The duty we owe to these persons has been referred to again and again, but no decided action has been taken in reference to it. As a people we should feel our responsibility in this matter. Every church-member should feel an interest in all that concerns the human brotherhood and the brotherhood in Christ. We are members one of another; but if one member suffers, all the members suffer with him. Something must be done, and the conference should have spiritual discernment that they may understand the privileges and comforts which these worn-out workers need and deserve.

OUR SANITARIUMS A REFUGE FOR WORKERS

Often these ministers will need special care and treatment. Our sanitariums should be a refuge for such and for all our worn workers who need rest. Rooms should be prepared where they can have a change and rest, without constant anxiety as to how they are to meet the expenses. When the disciples were worn with labor, Christ said to them, "Come ye yourselves apart, . . . and rest awhile." Mark 6:31. He would have arrangements made whereby His servants now may have opportunity to rest and recover strength. Our sanitariums are to be opened to our hard-working ministers, who have done all in their power to secure funds for the erection and support of these institutions; and at any time when they are in need of the advantages here offered, they should be made to feel at home.

These workers should not at any time be charged a high price for board and treatment, neither should they be regarded as beggars, or in any way made to feel as such by those whose hospitality they receive. To manifest liberality in the use of the facilities God has provided for His worn and overworked servants is genuine medical missionary work in His sight. The souls of God's workers are bound to Him, and, when

they are received, it should be remembered that Christ is received in the person of His messengers. He requires this, and is dishonored and displeased when they are treated indifferently or dealt with in a small or selfish manner. God's blessing will not attend close dealing with any of His chosen ones. Among the medical fraternity there has not always been a keenness of perception to discern these matters. Some have not regarded them as they should. May the Lord sanctify the perception of those who have charge of our institutions, that they may know who should have true sympathy and care.

That branch of the cause for which these worn-out laborers have worked should show an appreciation of their labors by helping them in their time of need, thus sharing largely with the sanitarium in the burden of expense.

Some workers are so situated as to be able to lay by a little from their salary, and this they should do, if possible, to meet an emergency; yet even these persons should be welcome as a blessing to the sanitarium. But most of our laborers have many and great obligations to meet. At every turn when means are needed, they are called upon to do something, to lead out, that the influence of their example may stimulate others to liberality and the cause of God be advanced. They feel such an intense desire to plant the standard in new fields that many even hire money to help various enterprises. They have not given grudgingly, but felt that it was a privilege to work for the advancement of the truth. By thus responding to calls for means, they often are left with very little surplus. The Lord has kept an accurate account of their liberality to the cause. He knows what a good work they have done, a work of which the younger laborers have no conception. He has been cognizant of all the privations and self-denial they have endured. He has marked every circumstance of these cases. It is all written in the books. These workers are a spectacle before the world, before an-

gels, and before men, and they are an object lesson to test the sincerity of our religious principles. The Lord would have our people come to their senses and understand that the pioneers in this work deserve all that our institutions can do for them. God calls upon us to understand that those who have grown old in His service deserve our love, our honor, our deepest respect.

EXPERIENCED WORKERS AS COUNSELORS

Tried and aged servants of God are most precious in His sight, and they are not to be cast off or made to feel that they are no longer of use in His cause. They should not be expected to engage in active labor and carry the heavy burdens which they once bore; younger men should put their shoulder to the wheel and work disinterestedly, carrying the work strongly and zealously forward; but, though called to bear responsibilities, they should, with true humility of mind, know how to value and use the wisdom and counsel of these more experienced ones. If they have that connection with God that they should have, they will prize above gold and silver the advice and instruction of these worn and tried servants of the Lord. Those who for years have labored as the chosen of God, who have ever shown that their hearts were in the work, deserve our fullest confidence. The Lord will certainly use these old standard-bearers, who have served Him with heart and pen, and voice and means, if they will continue to cling fast to Him. He is, and ever will be, with the veterans who have held fast to the truth in times of peril. When the foundation of the faith of younger men seems to be giving way, and their house falling, the testimony of these older warriors, like Caleb, will be heard, "Let us go up at once, and possess it [the land]; for we are well able to overcome it." Num. 13:30. When the voice of unbelief is heard, their faith will turn the tide to a glorious victory.

A WORKERS' FUND

A fund should be raised for such workers as are unable to labor.

We can not be clear before God unless we make every reasonable effort in this matter, and that without delay. There are some among us who will not see the necessity of this move, but their opposition should have no influence with us. Those who purpose in their hearts to be right and do right should move steadily forward for the accomplishment of a great work, a work which God requires to be done. There are many who are at their ease, who have postponed the work of doing good with their substance, but shall it be so longer? Shall we love money so well that we shall bury it in the earth?

God calls for the cooperation of all in this enterprise. The affluent should give of their abundance; but if they give grudgingly, longing to have every dollar to invest in some worldly enterprise, they will receive no reward. The humble gift from the poorer class is not, in the sight of God, inferior to the larger offerings of the more wealthy. The Lord will add His blessing to the gift, making its errand of love fruitful in accordance with the whole-hearted cheerfulness with which it is bestowed. The mites from every source should be carefully cherished.

The ardor of the youth is now needed. They should put away vanity and restrict their wants. I would urge upon them and upon all our people that the money usually invested in unnecessary things be put to a higher, holier use. Do what you can toward creating a fund for the aged ministers, worn out with constant labor and care. Consecrate all that you have to the Lord. Do not use your money to gratify self. Put it into the Lord's treasury. Do not allow means to pass recklessly out of your hands merely to gratify the wishes of yourselves or others. In your expenditure of means consider that it is the Lord's money which you are handling, and that you must render to Him an account for its use.

To the aged, who are losing their hold of this life, I appeal to make a right disposition of your Lord's goods before you fall asleep in Jesus. Remember that you are-

God's stewards. Give back to the Lord His own while you live. Do not fail to attend to this while you have your reason. As age comes upon us, it is our duty to make a disposition of our means to the instrumentalities which God has established. Satan is using every device to divert from the Lord's cause means so much needed. Many are binding up their talent of means in worldly enterprises, when the cause of God needs every dollar to advance His truth and glorify His name. I ask, Shall we not lay up for ourselves treasure in heaven, in bags that wax not old? I would especially urge the aged, who are soon to make a disposal of their means, to remember the wants of those who have ministered faithfully in word and doctrine. Place your means where, should health and life fail, they can be invested in the cause of God. Thus they will be put out of the exchangers, and be constantly accumulating.

I call upon the church as a whole, upon its individual members, to render to God His own intrusted capital with interest. Thus you will have treasure in heaven. Let your heart be true to Jesus. Although you may feel that you are the least of all saints, yet you are members of Christ's body, and through Him you are identified with all His human agencies and with the excellence and power of the heavenly intelligences. None of us liveth to himself. To each is assigned a post of duty, not for his own narrow, selfish interests, but that the influence of each may be a strength to all. If we really believed we were individually a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men, would we not as a church manifest a very different spirit from that which we now manifest? Would we not be a living, working church?

The small and the larger streams of beneficence should be kept flowing. God's providence is far ahead of us, moving onward much faster than our liberalities. The way for the advancement and upbuilding of the cause of God is blocked by selfishness, pride, covetousness, extravagance, and love of display. The whole church is charged with

a solemn responsibility to life in every branch of the work. If its members follow Christ, they will deny the inclination for display, the love of dress, the love of elegant houses and furniture. There must be far greater humility, a much greater distinction from the world among Seventh-day Adventists, else God will not accept us, whatever our position or character of the work in which we are engaged. Economy and self-denial will furnish many in moderate circumstances with means of benevolence. It is the duty of all to learn of Christ, to walk humbly in the self-denying path in which the Majesty of heaven trod. The whole Christian life should be one of self-denial, that, when calls for help are made, we shall be ready to respond.

As long as Satan works with unremitting energy to destroy souls; as long as there shall be a call for laborers in any part of the wide harvest field, so long will there be a call to give for the support of the work of God in some one of its many lines. We relieve one need, only to make way to relieve another of like character. The self-denial required to obtain means to invest in that which God values most highly will constantly develop habits and a character which will win for us the approbation, "Well done," and make us fit to dwell forever in the presence of Him who gave all things for us, who for our sake became poor, that we through His poverty might inherit eternal riches.

Mrs. E. G. White.

THE UTAH MISSION FIELD

[Report submitted to the Union Conference.]

The third angel's message in Utah is represented by 4 organized companies; with a membership of 157. There are also a few scattered believers in different parts of the state.

Our organized companies are located at Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo, and Logan, the last church having been organized during the past year.

There have been but two ordained ministers in this field during

the greater part of the year, and two who have held missionary license.

Fourteen new converts have been reported, and thirteen baptisms, from the labors that have been put forth. Six tent efforts have been made during the past season, each of our tents having been pitched three times in adjacent communities. These efforts were all made in solid Mormon districts, and the visible results are not large. However, there was a good attendance at these meetings, and sometimes the interest was intense. Much literature was placed in the hands of the people, and the country around for miles was stirred as it had never been before by anything. A public effort against us served to bring the truth to the favorable attention of many.

Many of the young people cherished the sentiment expressed by one of their leaders, who was heard to remark that our meeting had demonstrated that there was truth and much good outside of the Mormon Church, and from this time on they expected to give careful attention to the study of these things, and use their own judgment in choosing for themselves.

After the tent season was over, we conducted a very interesting temperance campaign over the same ground, securing the use of the Mormon meeting-houses in which to deliver the lectures.

Thirteen hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-two cents have been received in tithes during the past year, which shows an encouraging increase over last year. About \$350 has also been raised during the past year for other missionary purposes, making a total of about \$1,650 raised for the support of the work during the year.

Our state tract society is in somewhat better condition than one year ago. All our local societies have adopted the cash basis, and if a few of the outstanding personal accounts due the society could be turned in, our little state society might soon be in a position where it would be a potent factor in disseminating the printed page to the people of this valley. Ten hundred twelve dollars and twenty-one cents worth of books, tracts,

and periodicals have been sold by the society. This sum represents their wholesale value. From one to five canvassers have been in the field during the year, but only one was steadily engaged in the work.

We have but one church-school in the state. This school is located at Provo, and is being conducted by Sister Fanny Johnson. The school has done good work and has been a real blessing to the church there.

The health work has been materially strengthened by the establishment of a good store in Salt Lake City by the St. Helena Health Food Company, under the management of W. J. Felt. M. T. Johnson, at Provo, and W. R. Hansen, at Ogden, are also pushing this line of work in their towns.

Dr. W. L. Gardner and wife have also located at Salt Lake City, and are meeting with encouragement in the medical lines.

Since the beginning of the present year, we have been concentrating our efforts in Salt Lake City. As a result of meetings conducted in a Scandinavian settlement by Elder Christiansen, two ladies have taken their stand for the truth. One of these is a prominent Mormon lady of considerable influence in the state. Elder C. N. Martin has been assisting us in a special effort in the central part of the city. The Lord has blessed the effort, and some souls have taken their stand for the truth.

The work in Utah has been much retarded during the past two years by the too frequent change of workers. This has seemed unavoidable under the circumstances. Viewed from the standpoint of population, the development of the Utah field would not seem to be of special importance. But when it is considered from the standpoint of being the center of a gigantic system of false religion, that not only holds its own communicants with an iron grip, but is spreading its influences more rapidly than any other system, with the possible exception of Christian Science, its importance is augmented a hundred-fold. While at the center there are many indications of weakness and disintegration, witnessed by the insin-

cerity, dissension, rapid increase of intemperance and social vices of its communicants, yet, as it is viewed in its aggressive aspects, where the intemperate and profligate sons are transformed into earnest, abstemious, enthusiastic missionaries by the very hardness and privations of their wandering, homeless, moneyless experiences, there is a vitality that promises great results for the future.

The church has changed its policy. Its ambition now is to establish centers of influence throughout the world. All through this intermountain region it has so extended its influence through its traveling missionaries and its mammoth system of colonization, that it can turn the election in five states. Its ambition does not stop short of the control of the national government of the United States, and who will say, with the present tendency on the part of office seekers to cater to the influence that insures their success, that they may not realize their ambition at no remote date. We are far behind the necessities of the situation. Thousands of people have been and every year are being deceived into the acceptance of this carnal system of religion; and the only effective antidote for this system of error is the plain, Biblical truths of the third angel's message. The invincible truths of the nature of man, the sanctuary, the United States in prophecy, all possess the necessary elements that completely undermine the very foundations upon which the whole system of the succession of authority, the power of the priesthood, the preexistence of spirits, and the whole system of temple service and future probation rests.

Shall these poor, deceived, misguided people have the message? Many of them are honest, God-fearing souls. Shall they remain in our very midst and perish for these soul-saving truths? This is not a question that is local in its nature. The influence of this system is being felt in almost every city and hamlet of this Union Conference.

Other religious organizations have been alive to the importance of this field, and money has been

spent there with a lavish hand. In almost every town of any consequence in the state are found memorial churches and religious schools built and sustained by eastern money. Many of these in the smaller towns are standing idle. It is understood in the east that Utah is one of the two hardest missionary fields of the world, but the truth has had to struggle along without resources, without schools, and without churches. We have felt that we have done our duty when we have supported two or three ordinary workers in this field. We have but one church in the state that was built entirely by local contributions from the community in which it was built.

It might be of interest to state a few circumstances that tend to make this a difficult field for missionary work. In our other western states our brethren from the east are willing to bring their families. They locate in some rural district, where a little nucleus is formed for a church, a minister is sent for, and soon a permanent little church is organized. Not so, however, in Utah. This state has a bad reputation as a favorable place to rear a family, and as a result no one plans to deliberately come to this state, and but few of our people own their own homes. The rural districts are almost solid Mormons. If our people are obliged to stay in Utah, they are inclined to try the cities, soon get discouraged, get a mental picture of something better farther west or north, and move on just as soon as financial conditions will admit; so the few churches we have are constantly changing. Those who accept the truth do so under great pressure. They read of our larger churches and institutions outside of Utah. A Mormon who leaves the Mormon Church is of all men most miserable, and so there is a strong tendency on the part of new converts to leave the state, if they possess the means to do so. What Utah needs is Christian farmers who are willing to enter these Mormon districts and live out the truth, some one who will stay there for the sake of the people.

W. A. Alway, Supt.

THE PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY

[Report submitted to the Union Conference.]

The fiscal year of the Pacific Press Publishing Company does not end until March 31, so, of course, our books have not yet been closed, and, so far as statistics are concerned, we have nothing very definite to report.

We are glad to say, however, that up to the present time we have had an excellent run of work. Our presses have been kept busy, and the volume of business is on the increase.

SMALL BEGINNING

From a very small beginning twenty-five years ago, the Pacific Press has grown to be one of the largest and best-equipped publishing houses on the Pacific Coast. About two hundred persons are employed in the various departments of printing, book-binding, photoengraving, etc., and we have an investment of nearly \$400,000.

BRANCH OFFICES

Branch offices have been established at 11 West Twentieth Street, New York, and 18 West Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Arrangements are now being made to establish another branch office in the republic of Mexico.

OBJECT

The primary object in establishing the Pacific Press was to print and circulate our denominational literature. But there was a time when this was largely lost sight of, and the resources of the institution were taxed in doing purely commercial work. We are glad to say, however, that during the last two or three years more attention has been given to our regular denominational work, with very gratifying results.

MISSIONARY INSTITUTION

The Pacific Press is a missionary institution, and besides the large number of workers educated and sent into other fields, it has given liberally to different missionary enterprises. Several thousand

dollars have been donated to worthy objects during the past year.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

It is also an educational institution, and special attention has been given to educational work during the past year. A regular school has been organized, where all the common branches are taught four evenings in the week. The school is free for all employees, and a good interest is manifested. Classes in advanced studies are soon to be organized. More attention is also being given to the education and training of apprentices in their mechanical work. We have set the standard high, and our aim is to do the very best work that is done anywhere.

We hope the time will soon come when all our facilities will be needed in doing purely denominational work.

WEALTH OF OUR LITERATURE

Very few denominations can boast of the wealth of literature which we possess. Our subscription books number nearly 50, and of regular trade books we have nearly 200, and new ones are constantly being added. Then we have a large list of pamphlets and tracts covering nearly every phase of the message.

These are supplemented by our periodicals. "The Signs of the Times," "Our Little Friend," the "Sentinel of Liberty," etc.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS

There is a slight increase in the sale of our subscription books during 1901 over 1900, and yet nothing of which to boast.

The sales in district No. 6 during 1901, by states, were as follows:—

California	\$4,846	40
North Pacific	6,850	45
Upper Columbia ...	8,244	80
Montana	2,257	00
Utah	864	15
Arizona	604	25
Southern California	811	20
Total ...	\$24,478	25

Considering our population and the number of Sabbath-keepers in

this district, this showing is not at all satisfactory. It ought to have been five times as much at least.

REORGANIZATION

While the subject of reorganization is being agitated and carried forward, we felt that it ought to be applied to the book business as well as to other lines of work. As it now stands, the publishing houses can do but little in a direct way toward pushing the work. It is all in the hands of the conferences and tract societies. This is all right, if they can give it the attention which its importance demands. But most of our conferences in this district are burdened with large interests in the medical and educational lines, and these take nearly all the time and energies of conference officers, so that the book work becomes a secondary consideration.

We have no desire to see any change made at present in the book work, provided the conferences can take hold and push the work as it ought to be pushed. What we wish to see is results, and we trust that this question will be carefully considered at this conference.

TRADE BOOKS

Up to about a year ago the sale of our trade books was confined almost wholly to our own people, and, of course, was very limited. But we have been making an earnest effort to place these books on sale in the regular book stores up and down the coast, with quite gratifying results. We propose to push this work vigorously from this time on.

PERIODICALS

"The Signs of the Times."—The subscription list of the "Signs of the Times" fell off quite materially when the subscription price was changed about a year ago, but for the last few months it presents a very healthy growth. At the present time the list stands at about 27,000, and it is steadily increasing. The increase in single subscriptions and small clubs to isolated parties is encouraging.

PACIFIC UNION RECORDER

PUBLISHED BIWEEKLY

By the

PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-
DAY ADVENTISTS

1059 Castro St., Oakland, Cal.

Subscription Price, Fifty Cents a Year

Editorial Committee

J. J. IRELAND M. H. BROWN CARRIE R. KING

Entered as Second-class Matter at Oakland, Cal.

"Our Little Friend."—This paper is well received by the children everywhere, and has a weekly circulation of nearly 16,000 copies.

"The Sentinel of Christian Liberty."—At the request of the General Conference Committee, we have again assumed control of the "Sentinel," and it is now being published at our New York branch as a monthly.

"Pacific Health Journal."—A short time ago we were requested to take the business management of the "Pacific Health Journal." This we have done, and we are doing all we can to increase the subscription list and put the journal on a paying basis.

BRANCH OFFICES

We receive encouraging reports of the work at both of our branch offices in New York and Kansas City.

District No. 5 has taken the lead in the sale of subscription books the past year. This is due largely to the fact that there has been the most hearty cooperation on the part of conference officers, canvassers, and field men. Conference presidents have taken a lively interest in canvassing institutes, oftentimes leading and giving instruction themselves. As a result, they have made the work a success.

FUTURE POLICY

We honestly believe that no more important question will come before this conference than that of the circulation of our literature. Surely we are not accomplishing all that it would seem we ought to.

Now, what can be done to remedy the difficulty? Let us study the question together, trusting that God will lead to right conclusions.

C. H. Jones,
President.

The Upper Columbia Conference will hold their next annual conference and camp-meeting at Pendleton, Oregon, May 15-25.

It is expected that Elder J. O. Corliss, Prof. M. E. Cady, and Dr. Abbie Winegar will attend the Upper Columbia and North Pacific camp-meetings.

Nearly all the conferences in this Union Conference are planning for a united and continued effort in circulating that beautiful book, "Christ's Object Lessons."

Elder J. N. Loughborough, Elder W. C. White, and H. H. Hall attended the workers' meeting of the Southern California Conference, held March 17 to 23. They report a profitable gathering.

A general meeting will be held in Phoenix, Arizona, March 28 to April 6, at which time a conference will in all probability be organized. Elder J. O. Corliss and J. J. Ireland will attend this meeting.

At the meetings of the executive committee of the Pacific Union Conference, held in Portland, the North Pacific Conference planned to hold their next annual conference May 22 to June 1. The location of this meeting will be noticed at a later date.

In order that our readers may have the benefit of the meetings of the Pacific Union Conference, held at Portland, we have given in this number quite a full synopsis of the business proceedings. While this issue is larger than usual, and some of the reports are quite long, we believe it will be read with more than ordinary interest. In later issues we hope to present some of the more important talks,

A CHANGE

During the past year a great many copies of "Christ's Object Lessons" have been sold by agents on commission. This was according to the plan. We are instructed to say that, from this time on until the debts on our schools have been paid, no more copies of "Christ's Object Lessons" will be supplied at a discount.

For every book that is sold, \$1.25 is to come to the treasury for the relief of the schools. If agents are at present working on commission for this book, they should be notified at once of this change in the plans. Let one and all take hold and assist in this great and important work for this time of "rolling back the reproach" from our schools.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

GENERAL MEETING

There will be a meeting at Oakland, Sabbath and Sunday, April 26 and 27, 1902. A general attendance of all the stockholders of the Pacific Press Publishing Company, Healdsburg College, and the Rural Health Retreat is desired. It will be an important time for these institutions and for the cause in California. These meetings will be followed by the legal meetings of these institutions. A large gathering is expected, and we desire a general rally of all who are interested in these institutions.

The first meeting will be held Friday evening.

M. H. Brown.

In behalf of the California Conference Committee.

GENERAL MEETING FOR NEVADA

There will be an important gathering at Reno, Nevada, April 16 to 20, 1902. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to our people at St. Clair and Susanville, and any others who may be accessible to the place of meeting. It will be an eventful time for the work in Nevada. Elder A. T. Jones and Elder J. O. Corliss will be in attendance. The first meeting will be held Wednesday evening.

M. H. Brown.