


Mission Boat "Kavirondo" of the British East African Mission on Victoria Nyanza.

## The European Division Conference.

## Second Quarter, 1913.

Reports of the recent General Conference have undoubtedly been read by most all of our readers. God's Spirit was manifestly present at the meeting and many things were planned which will assist the Advent Message in its last glorious victory. One of the steps taken was the division organization throughout the world. For some time this lack in our organization has been felt and we are sure that it will prove a great blessing to the furtherance of the work. Europe and North America are now regularly organized Division Conferences, and Asia a Division Mission, but all united under the banner of Jesus' love, all having the same aimthe proclamation of this Gospel to the world in this generation. Our territory has been increased by the addition of all Africa with the exception of that part worked by the South African Union. Elder L. R. Conradi was elected as president, J. T. Böttcher vice-president, Guy Dail as secretary, and A. Küssner treasurer. Every four years our Division will have its conference meeting somewhere in Europe. It will be easy of access and can be attended by most all of our workers and a large number of our people. The first Division Conference meeting takes place in 1915.

The constitution of the Division, as adopted at the General Conference, is as follows:-

## Constitution and By-Laws of European Division Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists.

## Article I.-Name.

This organization shall be known as the European Division Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists.

## Article II.-Territory.

The territory of this conference shall be Europe ; the Russian and Turkish possessions in Asia; Persia, Arabia, and Afghanistan; and that part of Africa not included in Rhodesia,

British Central Africa, and the Union of South Africa.

## Article III.-Object.

The object of this conference is to teach the everlasting Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

## Article IV.-Membership.

Section 1. The membership of this conference shall consist of :-
(a) Such union conferences as have been or shall be properly organized and accepted by vote.
(b) Such union mission fields as have been or shall be properly organized and accepted by vote.
(c) Such local conferences outside of any union as have been or shall be properly organized and accepted by vote.
(d) Missions, properly organized, notincluded in any union.
Sectron 2. The voters of this conference shall be designated as follows :-
(a) Delegates at large.
(b) Regular delegates.

Section 3. Delegates at large shall be:(a) The division conference executive com mittee and the members of the General Conference Committee who are present.
(b) Such representatives of organized missions in the division as may be recommended by the executive committee, and accepted by the delegates in session.

SECTION 4. Regular delegates shall be such persons as are duly accredited by union conferences and by local conferences not included in any union.

SECTION 5. Each union conference shall be entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, an additional delegate for each conference in its territory, and an additional delegate for each five hundred of its membership. Each local conference not included in any union conference shall be entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, and to one additional delegate for each five hundred members.

Section 6. (a) Each union mission shall be represented in conference sessions by delegates chosen on the basis of one for the union. mission, one for each organized mission within
(Continued on page 28.)

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Name of } \\ & \text { Conference or Mission. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 烒 } \\ & \text { 出 } \\ & \text { O } \\ & \text { 出 } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \dot{3} & 0 \\ \text { E. } \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}\right\|$ | 淢 |  |  |  |
| 1．East German Union． | 1 |  |  | 4 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2．East German Union District． | 6 | 2 | 12 |  | 20 | 17 | 1510 | 6 | 111 |  | 1621 | 42 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| ．3．East Prussian Conference．．． | 5 | 5 | 1 |  | 11 | 12 | 452 | 31 | 643 | 15 | 1110 | 46 | 3 |  | 20 |
| 4．Oder Conference．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 3 | 6 |  | 12 | 6 | 388 | 13 | 156 | 1 | 545 | 22 |  |  | 16 |
| 5．Saxon Conference ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6 | 2 | 13 |  | 21 | 17 | 774 | 19 | 319 | 6 | 1099 | 55 | 4 | 1 | 13 |
| 6．Silesian＂ | 3 | 3 | 9 |  | 15 | 12 | 425 | 15 | 453 | 12 | 890 | 40 | 2 |  | 30 |
| 7．Vistula＂ | 3 |  | 5 |  | 8 | 5 | 135 | 17 | 322 | 19 | 476 | 10 | 5 |  | 2 |
| 8．Warts＂${ }^{\text {c }}$（．．．．．． | 3 | 5 | 1 |  | 9 | 4 | 101 | 21 | 440 | 10 | 551 | 27 |  |  | 12 |
| 9．East Gajician Mission | 1 | 1 | 7 2 |  | 9 4 | 5 | 43 11 |  |  |  | 43 11 | 8 | 1 |  | 16 |
| Totals． | 32 | 22 | 56 | 4 | 114 | 80 | 3889 | 122 | 2444 | 63 | 6346 | 250 | 17 | 3 | 115 |
| 11．West German Union． | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| 12．WestGerman Union Dis．．．．．． | 3 | 1 | 6 |  | 10 | 4 | 513 | 14 | 269 | 3 | 785 | 22 | 4 |  | 15 |
| 13．Hessian Conference．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 2 | 7 |  | 10 | 3 | 294 | 10 | 173 | 4 | 471 | 31 | 3 |  | 28 |
| 14．Lower Rhenish Conference． | 5 | 1 | 10 |  | 16 | 8 | 674 | 18 | 486 |  | 1160 | 56 | 5 |  | 45 |
| 15．Middle German＂ | 6 | 4 | 7 |  | 17 | 8 | 366 | 31 | 488 | 17 | 871 | 64 | 3 |  | 52 |
| 16．North German＂ | 5 | 2 | 6 |  | 13 | 10 | 421 | 14 | 257 | 4 | 682 | 14 | 2 |  | 4 |
| 17．Upper Rhenish＂ | 3 | 1 | 5 |  | 9 | 7 | 363 | 6 | 63 | 1 | 427 | 19 | 1 |  |  |
| 18．Westphalian | 4 | 2 | 4 |  | 10 | 7 | 289 | 14 | 242 |  | 531 | 24 |  |  | 31 |
| 19．Belgian Mission． | 1 | 3 | 4 |  | 8 | 3 | 119 | ＇3 | 31 |  | 150 | 2 |  |  | －1 |
| 20．Holland＂ | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 46 | 8 | 210 | 22 | 278 | 18 |  |  | 15 |
| Totals． | 31 | 19 | 55 | 4 | 109 | 51 | 3085 | 118 | 2219 | 51 | 5355 | 250 | 18 | 5 | 239 |
| 21．Russian Union． | 1 |  |  | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22．Russian Union District ．．．．． | 1 |  | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 398 |  |  |  | 398 | 16 | 2 |  | 10 |
| 28．Azov Conference ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 19 | 463 |  |  |  | 463 | 40 | 6 |  | 36 |
| 24．Baltic＂4 ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 |  | 7 |  | 8 | 10 | 390 |  |  |  | 390 | 26 | 1 |  | 89 |
| 25．Little Russian Conference． | 2 | 2 | 1 |  | 5 | 20 | 571 |  |  |  | 571 | 27 | 13 | 6 | 35 |
| 26．Newa Conference ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 620 |  |  |  | 620 | 65 | 2 | 1 | 58 |
| 27．North Caucasian Con．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 30 | 806 |  |  |  | 806 | 37 | 5 |  | 42 |
| 28．Black Sea Mission ．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 19 | 370 |  |  |  | 370 | 38 | 16 |  | 16 |
| 29．Middle Rissian Mission．．．．．． | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 94 |  |  |  | 94 |  |  |  | －2 |
| 30．Polish Mission ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 |  | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 110 |  |  |  | 110 | 7 |  |  | 5 |
| 31．Trans－Caucasian Mission ．．． | 1 |  | 5 |  | 6 | 16 | 303 |  |  |  | 303 | 18 | 9 |  | 31 |
| 32．West Russian Mission．．．．．．．． | 2 | 1 | 3 |  | 6 | 12 | 196 |  |  |  | 195 | 8 | 1 |  | 10 |
| ．38．White Sea Mission ．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdots$ |  | 2 |  | 3 | 4 | － 42 |  | － |  | 42 | 5 |  |  | 5 |
| Tetals． | 20 | 14 | 40 | 14 | 88 | 156 | 4363 |  |  |  | 4363 | 287 | 55 | 7 | 285 |
| ．34．Scandinavian Union． | 1 |  |  | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35．Scandinavian Union Dist．．． | 1 | 2 | 2 |  | 5 | 2 | 436 |  |  | － | 436 | 39 | 2 |  | －4 |
| 36．Danish Conference ．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 21 | 608 |  |  |  | 608 | 8 | 4 |  | －4 |
| 37．East Norwegian Con．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 2 | 6 |  | 11 | 21 | 717 |  |  |  | 717 | 15 | 2 |  | 22 |
| 38．Finnish Conference．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 299 | 3 | 23 | 15 | 337 | 49 | 3 |  | 48 |
| ．39．Swedish Conference．．．．． | 5 | 1 | 5 |  | 11 | 25 | 793 |  |  |  | 793 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| 40．West Norwegian Con．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 363 |  |  |  | 363 | 8 | 5 |  | 9 |
| 41．Iceland Mission．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 2 |  |  | 2 | 1 | 42 |  |  |  | 42 | 10 |  |  | 10 |
| 42．North Swedish Mission．．．．． | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 36 |  |  | 14 | 50 | 2 | 1 |  | 3 |
| 43．South＂＂．．．．． | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 113 |  |  | 37 | 150 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| reotals． | 17 | 14 | 29 | 5 | 65 | 93 | 3407 | 3 | 23 | 66 | 3496 | 141 | 25 | 3 | 92 |
| 44．Central Europ．Union． |  | 1 |  | 2 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45．Bavarian Conference ．．．．．．．． | 3 | 4 | 4 |  | 11 | 4 | 275 | 11 | 297 | 20 | 592 | 27 |  |  | 22 |
| 46．German－Swiss Conference．．． | 3 | 1 | 4 |  | 8 | 4 | 353 | 16 | 288 | 43 | 684 | 23 | 1 |  | 14 |
| 47．South German＂ | 5 |  | 7 |  | 12 | 5 | 271 | 20 | 365 | 11 | 647 | 34 |  | 2 | 24 |
| 48．Wurtemburg＂．．． | 3 | 1 | 4 |  | 8 | 5 | 216 | 17 | 270 | 7 | 498 | 42 |  |  | 32 |
| 49．Austrian Mission ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 60 | 13 | 162 | 20 | 242 | 21 |  |  | 16 |
| 50．Bohemian Mission ．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 |  | 5 |  | 7 | 1 | 25 | 7 | 1.35 | 20 | 180 | 6 |  |  | 6 |
| 51．Moravian－Silesian Mission． | 1 | 1 | 5 |  | 7 | 4 | 111 | 13 | 208 | 15 | 334 | 34 |  | 2 | 29 |
| Totals． | 22 | 13 | 36 | 3 | 74 | 25 | 1811 | 97 | 1725 | 136 | 31.72 | 187 | 1 | 4 | 143 |
| 52．British Union． |  | 1 | 1 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 53．British Union District．．．．．．．． | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 424 | 1 | 13 |  | 437 | 10 |  | 2 | 9 |
| 54．North England Conference． | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 22 | 772 | 3 | 21 |  | 793 | 11 |  |  | －12 |
| 55．South＂＂ | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 577 |  |  |  | 577 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| 56．Scotch Conference．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 2 | 4 |  | 7 | 6 | 182 |  |  |  | 182 | 3 | 1 | 1 | －3 |
| 57．Welsh＂．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 209 | 4 | 49 | 27 | 285 | 5 | 2 |  | －1 |
| 58．Irish Mission ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 117 | 3 | 23 |  | 140 | 2 | 3 |  |  |
| Totals | 17 | 12 | 21 | 14 | 64 | 62 | 2281 | 11 | 106 | 27 | 2414 | 46 | 10 | 5 | 6 |


*Of this sum $\$ 1157.03$ belongs to the first quarter, making the tithe of that quarter $\$ 1419.66$, with an average per member of $\$ 3.23$ instead of $\$ 0.60$.


## RECAPITULATION.

| 97. East German Union............ | 32 | 19 | 56 55 | - 4 | 114 109 | ${ }_{51} 8$ | 3839 3085 | 122 | 2444 2219 | 63 51 | 6346 5355 | 250 | 17 | ${ }_{5}^{3}$ | 115 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 99. Russian Union | 20 | 14 | 40 | 14 | 88 | 156 | 4363 |  |  |  | 4363 | 287 | 55 | 7 | 285 |
| 100. Scandinavian Union.......... | 17 | 14 | 29 | 5 | 65 | 98 | 3407 | 3 | 23 | 66 | 3496 | 141 | 25 | 3 | 92 |
| 101. Central European Union... | 22 | 13 | 36 | 3 | 74 | 25 | 1811 | 97 | 1725 | 136 | 3172 | 187 | 1 | 4 | 143 |
| 102. British Union.. | 17 | 12 | 21 | 14 | 64 | 62 | 2281 | 11 | 106 | 27 | 2414 | 46 | 10 | 5 | 6 |
| 103. Danube Union | 14 | 14 | 16 | 9 | 53 | 9 | 481 | 72 | 1293 | 42 | 1816 | 166 | 13 | 5 | 136 |
| 104. Latin Union. | 14 | 10 | 17 | 15 | 56 | 33 | 1109 | 24 | 237 |  | 1346 | 63 | 7 |  | 63 |
| 105. Siberian Union Mission. | 10 | 1 | 14 |  | 25 | 67 | 1165 |  |  |  | 1165 | 68 | 7 | 4 | 92 |
| 106. Levant " " | 6 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 26 | 8 | 153 | 22 | 173 | 31 | 357 | 3 | 1 |  | -1 |
| 107. Division Con. Missions. | 16 | 13 | 17 | 2 | 48 | 13 | 382 | 4 | 40 | 4 | 426 | 67 | , |  | 68 |
| 108. European Div. Con. Office. | 2 |  | 2 | 3 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Totals, 2nd quarter, 1913. | 201 | 138 | 312 | 78 | 729 | 597 | 21576 | 473 | 8260 | 420 | 30256 | 1528 | 158 | 36 | 1238 |
| Grand Totals, 2nd quarter, 1912. | 165 | 146 | 290 | 59 | 660 | 589 | 19190 | 423 | 7231 | 327 | 26748 | 1570 | 173 | 23 | 1271 |
| Grand Totals, 2nd quarter, 1911. | 142 | 117 | 246 | 62 | 587 | 511 | 18508 | 340 | 4977 | 234 | 23666 | 1397 | 230 | 8 | 1391 |



RECAPITULATION.

| 97. | 20355 | 321 | 1813116 | 486375 |  | 111206 | 778897 | 123 | 203 | 1447371 | 207 | 6545 | 4699 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 98. | 1899376 | 855 | 141947 | 76069 |  | 360898 | 578909 | 108 | 232 | 1367721 | 169 | 5304 | 8788 |
| 99. | 7457 \|54 | 171 | 83403 | 37861 | 258 | 17656 | 138673 | 32 | 49 | 250163 | 156 | 4942 | 4135 |
| 100. | 9125 5\% | 261 | 111860 | 72514 | 135 |  | 184509 | 53 | 99 | 1965470 | 181 | 2571 | 1936 |
| 101. | 1143446 | 360 | 101174 | 68557 |  | 171825 | 336556 | 106 | 117 | 1229875 | 124 | 3206 | 2468 |
| 102. | 8265;56 | 384 | 68531 | 27120 |  | 10523 | 106174 | 44 | 165 | 17309.44 | 90 | 221.9 | 1698 |
| 103. | 323966 | 179 | 29155 | 12203 | 40 | 3109 | 44511 | 24 | 24 | 183794 | 82 | 1818 | 1646 |
| 104. | 364329 | 274 | 42746 | 179 | 19 | 2874 | 63539 | 47 | 12 | 45287 | 62 | 946 | 768 |
| 106. | 97390 | 184 | 168.73 | 4366 | 259 |  | 21498 | 18 | 5 | 18947 | 67 | 1454 | 1230 |
| 106. | 42371 | 119 | 3883 | 1698 | 365 |  | 5891 | 16 | 7 | 29819 | 30 | 343 | 282 |
| 107. | 364 | 85 | 11091 | 3479 | 2883 |  | 17458 | 41 | 2 | 3412 | 18 | 432 | 394 |
|  | 84328.43 | 282 | 791.938 | 802637 | 3954 | 678086 | 2276610 | 75 | 915 | 8272803 | 1186 | 29540 | 28004 |
|  | 7324701 | 274 | 630744 | 3427 | 10608 | 158871 | 1137993 | 43 | 879 | 7679946 | 1060 | 25909 | 20061 |
|  | 59516.44 | 252 | 5136/62 | 233832 | $58 / 44$ | $5962 / 43$ | 13495/81 | 57 | 611 | 6064077 | 939 | 22452 | 18140 |

# Report of Young People's Department. 

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name of Conference or Mission. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 East German Union Con. | 41 | 812 | 3073 | 1227 | 5187 | 2544 | 1777 | 12572 | 4677 |
| 2 West " " " ...... | 33 | 500 | 91 | 51. | 186 | 223 | 33 | 2320 | 102 |
| 3 Russian Union Conference.... | 4 | 126 | 15 | 9 | 150 | 31 | 5 | 190 | 120 |
| 4 Scandinavian Conference...... | 12 | 280 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ Central European Con........ | 27 | 308 | 163 | 98 | 901 | 557 | 26 | 9373 | 268 |
|  | 11 | 201 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 Latin .. .. ... | 12 | 406 60 | 58 | 69 | 1143 | 508 | 19 | 992 | 9 |
| Grand Totals. | 147 | 2698 | 3400 | 1454 | 7567 | 3883 | 1860 | 25447 | 5176 |

its territory, and one for each five hundred of its members.
(b) Each organized mission field outside of any union shall be entitled to one delegate.
(c) The delegates of union and local mission fields shall be appointed by the executive committee of the conference.

## Article V.-Exequtive Committee.

SECTION 1. At each session the conference shall elect an executive committee for carrying on its work between sessions.

SECTION 2. The executive committee shall consist of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, the presidents of the union conferences, the superintendents of organized union missions, one member each representing the publishing, medical, educational, young people's and Sabbath-school interests, and three additional persons.

## Articie VI.-Officers and their Duties.

Section 1. The regular officers of this conference shall be a preşident, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be elected by the conference. One or more auditors shall also be elected by the conference.

SEction 2. President: The president shall act as chairman of the executive committee, and labour in the general interests of the conference, as the executive committee may advise.

SECTION 3. Vice-president: It shall be the duty of the vice-president to assist the president in his work, as the executive committee may advise, and, in the absence of the president, to preside at the councils of the members of the executive committee.

SEction 4. Secretary : It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the minutes of the
conference sessions, and of the meetings of the executive committee, and to collect such data from union and local conferences and missions as may be desired by the conference or by the executive committee, and to perform such other duties as usually pertain to such office.

SECTION 5. Treasurer : It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all funds, and disburse them by order of the president, and to render such financial statements at regular intervals as may be desired by the conference: or by the executive committee.

SECTION 6. Election of officers: All officers: of the conference and members of the execu-tive committee except such members as are presidents of union conferences or superintendents of union mission fields, shall be chosen by the delegates at the regular quadrennial session of the European Division Conference, and shall hold their offices for the period of four years, or until their successors areelected and appear to enter upon their duties.

## Article VII.-Incorporations, Departments, and Agents.

SECTION 1. Such incorporations and departments may be created as the development of the work requires.

SECTION 2. At each regular session of theconference, the delegates shall elect such trustees of all corporate bodies connected with this organization as may be provided in the statutory laws governing each.

SEOTION 3. The conference shall employ such committees, secretaries, treasurers, agents, ministers, missionaries, and other persons, and shall make such distribution of its labourers as may be necessary to execute its work effectively. It shall also grant cre--

# Report of Young People's Department. 


dentials or licences to its ministers and missionaries.

## Article VIII.-Sessions.

SECTION 1. This conference shall hold quadrennial sessions at such date and place as the executive committee shall designate by a notice published in the " European Division Review " at least six weeks before the date of the session.

SECTION 2. The executive committee may call special sessions at such time and place as it deems proper, by a like notice, and the transactions of such special sessions shall have the same force as those of the regular sessions.

## Articie IX.-By-Laws.

The voters of this conference may enact by-laws and amend or repeal them at any session thereof, and such by-laws may embrace any provision not inconsistent with the constitution of the European Division Conference.

## Article X.-Amendments.

This constitation or its by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the voters present at any session, such amendments to be not inconsistent with the constitution of the General Conference, and provided further that if it is proposed to amend the constitution at a special session, notice of such purpose shall be given in the call for such special session.

## By-Laws.

## Article I.-Executive Committee.

SECTION 1. During the intervals between sessions of the conference, the execative committee shall have full administrative power, with authority to grant and withdraw credentials and licences, and to fill for the current term any vacancies that may occur in its
offices, boards, committees, or agents-by death, resignation, or otherwise-except in cases where other provision for filling such vacancies shall be made by vote of the conference. The withdrawal of credentials or flling of vacancies on the executive committee shall require the consent of two-thirds. of the members of the executive committee.

SECTION 2. Any five members of the executive committee, including the president or the vice-president, shall be empowered to transact such executive business as is in harmony with the general plans outlined by the committee, but the concurrence of all five members shall be necessary to pass any measure.

SEOTION 3. Meetings of the executive committee may be called at any time or place by the president or vice-president; or such meeting may be called by the secretary upon the written request of any five members of the executive committee.

SECTION 4. Previous to each session of the conference, the execative committee shall provide such temporary committees as may be necessary to conduct the preliminary work of the comference.

SECTION 5. At each session of the conference, the executive committee shall nominate for election the presiding officers of the conference.

## Article II.-Finance.

SECTION 1. The Division Conference shall receive a tithe from all its union conferences, and from local conferences outside of any union, and the tithe of the union missions and local mission fields outside of any union.

SECTION 2. This conference shall pay a. tithe of its regular tithe to the General Conference.

SECTION 3. The executive committee shall
be authorized to call for such special donations as may be necessary to properly prosecute the work of the conference.

SECTION 4. The conference shall receive offerings devoted to missions.

SECTION 5. The conference shall receive any second or surplus tithes that may be torned over to it by any field.

## Article III.-Audits.

SECTION 1. The execudive officers shall have the accounts of the conference audited at least once each calendar year, and shall report upon the same to the executive committee of the conference at the annual sessions of the committee.

SECTION 2. The executive committee shall appoint annually four persons not in its employ, who, with the president, the vice-president, the secretary, the treasurer, and not less than five presidents of union conferences or superintendents of union mission fields, shall constitute a committee for auditing and settling all accounts against the conference.

We feel happy that this new wheel in the machinery of God's work has been set going, and we trust that all the members in the European Division will keep the wheel turning. It is encouraging to notice that the mechanics who attend to the machinery our workers -are increasing in number, and it is our earnest prayer that God may bless their efforts and give them souls for their labour. Credentials and licences were granted as follows to European Division workers:-

European Division Conference: Ministers, L. R. Conradi, J. T. Böttcher, Guy Dail; Missionary Licentiates, A. Küssner, L. Spicer. Abyssinian Mission: Minister, Hans Steiner; Licentiate, P. N. Lindegren; Missionary Licentiates, Emery Lorntz, John Ohman.

British East African Mission: Ministers, A. A. Carscallen, J. D. Baker, B. L. Morse; Missionary Licentiates, L. Lane, E. B. Phillips, R. Watson, H. Sparks, J. Evenson.

German East African Missions :

1. S. Pare Mission: Ministers, E. Kotz, A. C. Enns, H. Drangmeister, M. Pönig: Licentiate, M. Kunze.
2. Victoria Nyanza Mission: Ministers, B. Ohme, W. Kölling, J. Persson; Licentiates, H. Paim, K. Kaltenhäuser, F. W. Vasenius, O. Wallath, F. Winter, E. Dominick, V. Toppenberg, R. Stein; Missionary Licentiates, W. Seiler, F. Bornath, R. Munzig, F. Schurich. Egyptian Mission: Minister, Geo. Keough;

Missionary Licentiates, H. Piotrowsky, W. Müller.
N. African Mission: Minister, Paul Badaut; Licentiates, A. Gayot, J. Abella.

Persian Mission: Minister, O. Staubert; Licentiate, F. F. Oster.

Syrian Mission: Ministers, W. C. Ising, H. Erzberger; Licentiates, I. Krug, F. Gregorius; Missionary Licentiates, Magda Skogso, Tigran Zachary, Ibrahim al Khalil.

Levant Union Mission: Minister, E. Exauchiger.

Armenian Mission: Minister, Z. G. Baharian; Licentiate, B. Tousdjian.

Cilician Mission: Minister, A. M. Buzugherian; Missionaxy Licentiates, A. Veziriades, M. Asmavorian.

Grecian Mission: Minister, R. S. Greaves; Licentiate, F. Scior; Missionary Licentiate, Loxandra Keanides.

Turkish Mission: Minister, E. Ayvazian; Licentiates, Dr. V. Pampaian, C. Voigt, A. J. Girou, O. Pirenian; Missionary Licentiates, G. Aressian, A. Armaghanian, D. Keanides, A. Takyorian, H. Shadarifian.

Bulgarian Mission: Minister, C. Motzer; Licentiate, F. Thomas; Missionary Licentiates, S. Konstantinoff, A. Stoltenberg.

Siberian Union Mission: Minister, G. Perk. East Siberian Mission: Ministers, E. Gnädijỉn, H. Göbel ; Missionary Licentiates, Alex. Sitnikow, Nowoselzow.

Turkestan Mission: Ministers, J. Ebel, G. Zierat: Missionary Licentiate; Th. Kurbatow. Ural Mission: Ministers, J. F. Ginter, H. Ostwald; Licentiate, Th. Wägele; Missionary Licentiates, F. Bitsch, A. Borm, J. Panitza.

Volga Mission: Minister, G. Hetze; Licentiate, J. Gaidischar ; Missionary Licentiates, G. Schwab, J. Schönemann.

West Siberian Mission: Ministers, H. K. L̈öbsack, J. Jurikson; Licentiate, K. K. Dück; Missionary Licentiate, J. Kraus.
The West Africail Mission workers appear later.

THE following figures for the year 1912 may be of interest to our readers. They show from what sources our finances came, of what they consisted, and how they were applied :-


These donations were applied as fol-lows:-

| German East African Mission. | \$26,027.85 |
| :---: | :---: |
| British East African Mission.. | 8,321.56 |
| Abyssinian Mission. | 3,112.23 |
| North African Mission. | 1,573.81 |
| Egyptian and Syrian Missions | 4,691.25 |
| Levant Union Mission ........ | 9,112.56 |
| Persian Mission. | 890.34 |
| Siberian Union Mission | 10,877.76 |
| European Mission Board. | 7,550.14 |
| British Union bonus. | 2,500.00 |
| Latin Union appropriation. | 15,441.28 |
| Russian Union 6 | 4,125.66 |
| Miscellaneous and balance. | 16,551.40 |

\$110,775.34

The nature of the funds which were donated in 1912 can be seen from the following statement:-


With the increase of the inflow of funds into God's treasury, the quicker His everlasting Gospel can be proclaimed to all the world.

## From Some of Our Missions.

The Irish Mission.-Our work in Ireland differs essentially from that of any other division of the British Union, largely on account of the difference in religion. Three-fourths of the population are intensely Roman Catholic, whilst the other fourth are just as intensely Protestant, with this difference, that the Protestants of Ireland have, through long and bitter conflict with the papacy, imbibed much of the intolerance of their adversaries; and, having forgotten how to handle the weapon of the Spirit, have forged similar carnal weapons to those used by Rome, with the result that the heavenly treasure is, to an alarming extent, lost sight of. Home Rule for Treland receives far more attention than heaven's rule for the Irish. In spite of this, however, the Lord's work moves forward, and for this we are glad.

In Dublin we have had one worker located for a number of years, and although the city is the headquarters of the papacy for Ireland, yet we have a church of seventeen members, and it would have been much larger but for the fact that quite a number have emigrated and helped to swell the membership of churches in England.

Portadown is a town eighty-eight miles north of Dublin, and a hotbed of Orangeism, the avowed adversary of Catholicism since the days of King James and William of Orange. Eigh-
teen years ago a public effort was held here and several took their stand for the truth, not however without violent opposition from the people. February last another effort was commenced in the same town. After the Sabbath message had been presented seven souls took their stand for the truth, one of whom was a tradesman. When he and his wife decided to obey, they closed their shop on the Sabbath. This roused the anger of the people, and, as many of them remembered the previous effort eighteen years before, when a tradesman closed his shop, and, as they said, desecrated their Sabbath by doing certain work on Sunday, they gathered in a crowd to see if our brother would open his shop on Sunday. If he did, they threatened all manner of violence. This was no idle threat, but as our brother's business - that of harness. maker-is almost entirely dependent on country farmers' custom, it would be useless to open on Sunday, hence the people were not called upon to put their threats into execution.

Another effort is being conducted in County Tyrone in a very sparsely-populated district. It is our custom to take Orange halls for our lectures, as these are the only buildings available, and it sometimes happens that we are turned out without notice when the stewards learn of our peculiar doctrines. This happened just recently with Elder Mus
sen. He had jast commenced on the Sabbath question when he was informed that he could not have the hall any longer. Our surprise vanished when we learned that several ministers were on the committee. They were anxious for their congregations, some of whom were attending the lectures. There being no other hall in that vicinity, Brother Mussen had to commence afresh some miles away but kept in touch with the interested ones, two of whom have since commenced to keep the Sabbath.

The city of Belfast contains by far the largest number of Sabbath-keepers located in any one place in Ireland, the membership having been nearly doubled through efforts held during the past twenty months. We ask an interest in your prayers, that the Lord will give great power to the Message in priestridden Ireland.
J. J. Gilliatt.

Holland Mission.-Although the work in this field goes rather slow, yet we are glad that our efforts are not without results. In the Hague we were able to add fifteen new souls to our church in the past half year. Our tent meetings are giving promise of good results. In Hilversum, where we have a tent, we met with opposition on the part of the ministers, but their misrepresentations have done harm to their own reputation. Some people have already started to keep the Sabbath there. Our other tent is at Gouda, where our attendance was at first very small, but by using a stereopticon has since increased. In the province of North Brabaut, where the population is nearly all Catholic, a humble canvasser has been the means of leading four souls into the truth, who were baptized a short time ago, while others will soon follow. These are the firstfruits from that part of this field. On Aug. 2nd we hope to have another baptismal service in Groningen, where five souls are awaiting baptism, and soon we will be able to conduct a baptismal service in Rotterdam again as well as Hague, and possibly at other places. The Lord has helped some remarkably, even when they held governmental positions, to obtain leave
to keep the Sabbath and hold their positions. We are glad that by the end of this quarter we shall be near the 300 mark in membership. All the workersare of good courage. J. Wibbens.

West Hungarian Mission. - In November, 1911, the West Hungarian Mission was separated from the Central Hungarian. This field borders on Austria, and has a population of $4,089,000$ inhabitants. We have only made a beginning in this great field in Pressburg and in the German districts near Pécs. We need native workers, as we cannot get along, even in the Germanspeaking districts, without interpretation. The experiences which we have had in the past have been very good. The country is ripe for the last message. The inhabitants are suffering under the yoke of the governing priests. This we have realized especially in the tent work in Pressburg. Warnings against the hypocritical lectures were posted up on church and convent doors. From the pulpits of every church were preached warnings against the deceivers! Nobody should go to the tent, for Satanic power was at work there! The people do not know how dangerous it is for them to visit the hypocritical lectures. He who goes to these meetings commits a great $\sin$ which can never be forgiven!

It often happened that the priests took away the books and Bibles which the people bought in the tent and burned them. Where Satan works God is. glorified. Faithful souls love and appreciate the truth. A young man was summoned to court by his employer because he kept the Sabbath and had accepted another faith. He had a good opportunity to testify for the truth before the court.

This is also a good field for canvassing work. But it is a sad thing that we only have one periodical canvasser here. We hope that in the autumn some brethren will come down here and start pioneer work. My daily prayer is: Lord, gather out able self-dependent workers, who may preach the Message in this great land in the strength of Elijah.

At present we have a tent in Sopron, a town on the border of Austria, with 30,000 inhabitants, and are casting the Gospel net there. We desire a place in your prayers. Remember the many millions who are suffering here in the bonds of darkness.
R. J. Cunitz.

Levant Union Mission.--The work in Constantinople has been greatly hindered by the war. Besides having the regular meetings on Sabbath, it was impossible for us to extend our work among the outsiders. After sunset nobody had courage enough to leave his house. But in spite of this we were able to hold Bible studies every Thursday evening in the house of Brother Wasilaki, with an attendance of from fifteen to thirty.

I spoke twice in Scutari, where Brother Pampaian was at work during the winter. One soul has already decided to follow the Lord, and I hope she will soon be ready for baptism.

In the spring I visited Smyrna, and remained a week with the members there. We had several meetings which were nicely attended by some interested people. On the Sabbath when I made an appeal that they surrender themselves to the Lord, one man, who recently began to keep the Sabbath, asked for baptism. Brother Girou has much to do with dentistry work there. We hope that this may be a good opportunity also to free the people from their spiritual pains, and bring them to the truth. Brother Nicolaos Trifonides was able to sell quite a quantify of literature in Greek, Turkish, Armenian, English, and German. Much can be done by private Bible studies, with the help of the Lord. Smyrna is an important city, the second of our field in population, and we should have a strong foothold for the work here. We hope that Brother Girou will soon get sufficient of the language to work independently among the natives.

In the beginning of May I visited the church at Broussa, where Brother Hoysep Shadarifian is at work. Sister D. Keanides, who came for translation, was surprised to find her father very weak.

One day after she arrived he died. We had the sad duty of burying him. Brother Elias Keanides was the leader of the church in Broussa for many years, and was a good Christian man. The church loses in him a good counsellor and the family (a mother and our sisters) a faithful father. This church has lost two brethren this year-Brother Zenope died in February.

Brother Onnig Pirenian, who was working last winter among the churches of Bithynia, went to Biledjik in April. Brother Dikran Derhusikian, whoworked previously in Smyrna, has been associated with him. We recently heard about their work-one has begun to obey the fourth commandment in Biledjik and some others have become inter-ested by the work of Brother Derhusikian. We follow their work with great interest and hope that one of those cities on the railroad may become a centre of the work in the surrounding places.
E. Frauchiger.

North African Mission. - The Lord has been with us during this last quarter here in Algeria, and by His grace we were able to add seventeen members to the church, four of whom were by vote, on a previous baptism. We thank God most for this victory, which seems to be a sure promise of better days to come for the growth of the work in this field.

Our workers, Brother Abella at Relizane, and Brother Guyot at Oran, are of good courage. At the first-named place there have been a certain number of Sabbath-keeping people since 1886, but who had never joined us. Lately twelve of them were received into the church and among them some promising young people. It was an inspiring scene to see friends and relatives witnessing with awe the accomplishment of the baptismal rite in a most picturesque place, called in Algeria an "oned" or river. (See illustration.) We are hoping that still more will decide for the truth in this locality, where Brother Abella will continue to look after the believers and work in the surrounding places.

Brother Guyot, who is at Oran, had the joy of seeing the ground broken,
and an impression made at last in his rock-like field. A Catholic woman was baptized there who is a most sincere soul, and who started alone in faith before her family. Friends and interested ones gathered there on the shore of the Mediterranean, whose blue waters were the grave where she became one with Jesus in His death and resurrection. The witnesses were deeply impressed.

Algiers has not been overlooked by the gracious Lord. Last Sabbath we were able to baptize four persons in the sea. Among them is our first brother here, a Catholic young man. A German lady, who had been interested for a long time, but whose acquaintances, pastors and missionaries, had prevailed upon her not to join us, but who conquered at last, was also baptized. The Lord is good-He gives us souls and sometimes unexpectedly, if we only lose sight of ourselves and struggle for Him and His glory alone. Yours in the last message,

Paul Badaut.
THE report on page 38 was contained in a personal letter from Brother Toppenberg, but it gives such a vivid idea of pioneer work that we print it in full.

## Beginning of Our Work in Rumania.

In 1884 I crossed the ocean and went to Switzerland, laboured there a while, then I was called to go to Petisti, Ru-


BAPTISMAL POOL IN ALGERIA.

They were all interested to hear me, but our room was not large enough, so I suggested to Brother H. Aslen that we should get a larger room if possible, and he was pleased to be enabled to say that his father had a large building in which he had kept a store that would hold hundreds and perhaps thousands of people. I got a permit from the city prefect to advertise and hold such meetings. The first meeting was held on Sunday evening. There were thousands in attendance, the large windows and doors were all open, and the people were standing in the building and outside as far as I could see. I spoke on the love of God, and how we should be always ready to please Him. There were several Greek priests present. All at once, in the middle of my discourse, one priest extended his arms and commenced to speak loudly, and in a few moments it seemed that everybody was speaking. I turned to my interpreter, asking him what the trouble was. I noticed he was pale, and could not answer. I waited and then another priest spoke. He was more calm than the other. All stopped and listened to what he had to say. Thereupon I was impressed to point to him with my hand, and then upward to heaven. This I did three times, and he stopped. Then I proceeded and closed my meeting after a while without any further interruption, but I was informed by a Public Notary that if I attempted to go out through the crowd I would be torn to pieces before reaching the street, and that hundreds and thousands had their pockets filled with stones, ready to stone me. I arranged at once with this Public Notary to have policemen come in; about thirty or forty came, took me by the arm, and led me out through the crowd safely.

The next morning I made arrangements with the prefect of the city to have the police present at the meetings I held. The interest increased through the week, so that it seemed as if the whole city were attending, but suddenly Sabbath morning a policeman came and informed me that I would have to leave the city on the eight o'clock train that morning, or I would be taken prisoner.

I only said: "I am here, and I remain here." I saw the prefect and found that I had to close my meetings for my own safety. But I made arrangements to have the police come to Brother Aslen's dwelling when I held meetings, and continued my work for three months, during which time twenty-one persons embraced the truth. I organized a Sabbath-school, and baptized several precious souls, and organized a church of twenty-one members. Then Brother Aslen and $I$ went to Pluesti, and tried to bring souls to the truth there. He had his first experience in canvassing in that city. His first effort:was far from being successiul. He came back at the close of the day much discouraged, but we took it to the Lord in prayer, and the next day he went out to canvass, distribute a few tracts and Bibles in the Rumanian tongue, as well as some of the periodicals that were then published, but at first he did not seem to be any more successful than he was the day before. He went to the foot of a shady tree and prayed earnestly, and the Lord blessed him far beyond his expectation that day, and many souls became interested in the truth.

On account of the opposition we encountered we deemed it proper to go and labour elsewhere for a while. We then went to Bucharest and found interesting souls that loved the truth there, and were blessed in encouraging them to stand firm for the truth. W.e then returned to Pluesti to continue the work there. It was in that city that I was permitted to speak with King Charles I. He answered me very pleasantly when I addressed him, and the thousands of priests and others present were amazed to hear our conversation together, which took place in the French tongue.

Brother Aslen was appointed elder of the church, he was a well-educated man, could speak five different languages fluently, and published a paper on our Message. To make him more efficient in his work he was called to labour with me in Italy for a while, and then return to Rumania to continue the good work begun there. One of those that I bap-
tized was an Armenian from Constantinople. He is now in California, a faithful Sabbath-keeper and lover of truth. Thus the work commenced in Rumania, and I am happy to know that in the three places where I laboured churches have been raised, and a good work is being done to the glory of God.

Elder Bourdeau.
East Galician Mission. - We thought by founding a society among the Poles we would be able to reach them better and also be protected from the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church and the police, and so a society was started in Lemberg. A few days later the police appeared on the scene, and took the report books away from the brethren, and a German nurse was expelled from the country under the excuse that she could damage the holy Catholic Church. Even the German consul could do nothing for her: We had to change our workers also. Brother D. is now working for his people in that city. Two other brethren are labouring in another town, and although their work is difficult and has been without success until now, they are of good courage.

Once during a "society" lecture a number of nice-looking young men came in, who all seemed to be educated people. Our brethren were astonished that none of the old visitors were present, but they soon understood why. At the close of the meeting all the "gentlemen" stood up together and began to shout and curse as though the whole hall were full of devils, tearing the pictures from the walls and treading upon them. They demanded impudently that Brother D. leave the place at once, or they would expel him in a different way. They then took this brother's Bible and the society plate from the door, and left. It was good that our worker kept calm and said nothing, for as it was he got a bad blow in the ribs. Some weeks later we learned that the priests had sent this party with revolvers and spears to silence the speaker for ever. But the Lord again sent His mighty angel to preserve His serving children.

Unfortunately the enemy succeeded in dissolving our society, but God is with us. His ways are wonderful and He will conquer.
A. L.

South Hungaria and Servia.--The Theiss-Save Mission reaches from the fruitful plains of South Hungaria and Slavonia down to the mountains of Macedonia. While the population in the south is Serb, in the north it is a mixture of Hungarian, Rumanian, Slovak, German, etc. Seven workers are labouring in this field, one for the Germans, one for the Hungarians, and one for the Rumanians; the other four work among the Serbs. We have 157 mem. bers now who are distributed among a population of from eight to nine million people, which shows best that the work has scarcely commenced here.

The field has now been organized for one year and God's blessing has given the work a steady growth. Most of the people in this country are poor and have no great ambition in life. Of course they reveal this trait of character in their position to God's work. Under these conditions it is difficult to make any endeavour successful, and the canvassing' and missionary work is beset with many difficulties. Added to that in the last few months were the horrors of the Balkan war and cholera, which not only caused us great difficulty but our work in the south was brought to a complete standstill. We just received the intelligence that a worker, who in spite of the war enjoyed the liberty of distributing undisturbed thousands of our paper "Znaci Vrema" (Signs of the Times) had been forced into the army. Another brother, a faithful canvasser, has been in military service four weeks. In this way three brethren had to go to the Macedonian slaughter-fields. Our prayers are with them for we know that the Lord will stand by them.

Onder these special difficulties we feel it a great privilege to be able to spread the Message by literature. We were able to baptize twenty-five during the last half year in Servia, the majority of whom had been brought to a knowledge of the message by the printed page.

Our people possess an active missionary spirit, which they express by spreading our literature as much as possible through their missionary societies. Our 157 people sold over 10,000 papers during the first quarter with a value of 1,300 crowns, and when the war clouds blow over we hope to be able to convey the silent messengers to the people in a still greater measure, so that the work may be completed and the people warned before darkness reigns supreme on the earth. The canvassing work made splendid progress, the year 1912 showing a sale of 3,000 crowns, and yet in the first five months of this year the sales far exceeded this sum and, we expect much greater results when most of the canvassers are at work again at the beginning of autumn.

We have prospects of a good harvest of souls, and as the self-sacrificing spirit of our people develops in a touching way we hope to be able to meet the growing needs. Many say that as soon as better times come they intend to give more for the spread of the Gospel. Yet our progress depends upon our present faithfulness. Our means are flowing better and more freely in spite of the bad conditions because we have more faithful members than previously. And yet the number of members has only increased by eight over last year. We can see that the Message also makes willing, generous souls here. Our average tithe per member amounted to forty-eight crowns (nearly \$8) this last year, in comparison with but twenty crowns until then, and we hope to reach the European average this year.

Our workers are of good courage. May the Lord bring His work among all peoples to a speedy close! RSCHILL.

German Pare Mission. - Another six months have passed. Thanks be to God, they have been months of work and progress in the Pare field. Brother Kölling left us in the first quarter, with tour Kihurio Christians, to commence work among the Wasukumas. He is hard at work and of good courage there, according to the letters we have received from him.

Thus the number of our workers dwindled to five, namely, Brother Kunze and the writer in Friedenstal, Brother Enns in Kihurio, Brother Drangmeister in Vunta, and Brother Pönig in Vwasu. The native Christians assist us faithfully in the work, and we were able to organize them for regular missionary work, by appointing each couple certain villages, which they visit in order to proclaim the Message.

Two months ago the first teachers' course was held, and as I write this the second is being held here. The teachers leave us encouraged and thankful that they have the privilege of being more thoroughly taught in our truth in order to fit them better to teach the hope that dwells within them to others. And, by the way, he who thinks that the natives accept everything as pure Gospel that is taught them, without first examining it, makes a mistake. I have especially noticed this with the teachers, and have wondered at their questions, such as: Where does evil come from? Was it also created by God?-as they asked me a short time ago. It is a good sign that they are beginning to think for themselves.

School work progresses everywhere. Many difficulties have made themselves apparent in the last few months-the planters laying claims to the labour of the pupils, and they themselves sometimes went to the plantation-owners and obtained a worker's card after having perhaps been lectured by their black teachers. So that the planters should have no reason for complaint, we resolved to accept those pupils only who can give a satisfactory account of their working-hours with the planters, and dismiss those in the schools, if necessary, who cannot do so. This will be hard for the schools, but without a vote of this kind the schools will be continually suspected. We are glad when the children work on the European plantations, and have allowed them every fifth or sixth week as a holiday for this purpose. But this did not suffice to dispel the prejudice which already exists among some. The number of scholars amounts to 2,297 , according to the last
reports. This is certainly a goodly number. Thirty native teachers were employed. In the Pare district we have at present twenty-two schools; others are in process of erection. Ninety-three souls were baptized during the first six months of this year, to which another eleven may be added, who were baptized on the first Sabbath of the third quarter, which makes 104 souls together, and we consider this a rich reward for all the pains, trouble, and sacrifices that have been made. The Lord hath truly done much for us, and we rejoice! Counting all these members we now number 202, and it is not so long ago that we were only able to report 100 for all the missions in East Africa together. 124 pupils are being instructed preparatory to baptism. The black Christians gave $\$ 87.73$ as gifts in the second quarter, or nearly four times more than in 1911. For this we also praise the Lord. May He bless us all as workers and members in the second half-year of 1913. Please remember the Pare field in your prayers. E. Koтz.

Victoria Nyanza Mission.-We had a glorious baptismal service on June 28th in Majita. Eleven souls were baptized, among which were the firstfruits from Nyabangi, also the first woman. The chapel was filled with 600 people, who attended the ceremony. Nineteen announced their desire of following their Lord in baptism and will be instructed accordingly.

Last week we dedicated the out-school at Bulinga; we now have three outschools, lying about an hour and a half from our station. In Majita we now have over 720 pupils. The work is progressing favourably, and we hope to be able to baptize a good number next quarter.
B. Ofme.

The work is onward. Since our good meeting in Majita last December we have had every reason to praise our heavenly Father for His goodness and gracious care. I have been in Africa about six years, but I never enjoyed my work more than at present. The Lord has richly blessed our feeble efforts, and as I look back on the time passed since
we came to Busegwe I cannot but thank the Lord for the privilege of having a part in this cause. When I started the school work here in May, 1911, I had about seventeen pupils, thirteen of whom lived here on the station. We soon got a dozen more, and at the end of 1911 we had about fifty. The attendance steadily increased, and at present about 200 pupils attend the school. In our " mafundisho" (baptismal instruction) we have some young people who are earnestly studying the life-giving Word of God. May God grant them and us His grace and strength that we may endure and overcome all difficulties. One of the six who were baptized in Majita when Brother Conradi was here was informed by his father that if he intended to stay on our station and keep God's commandments, he (his father) would beat him and refuse to be called his father. But the young man loved God and came here to prepare for baptism. In the evening he went home to supper but soon came back, badly beaten by his own father. As I saw his swollen back I knew what it means in Rev. xii. 17. But before the young main went to be baptized, his father came to our Sabbath meeting, and God moved upon his heart, and he consented to his. son's being baptized. We all rejoiced and praised God. We are of good. courage and happy in our work.
J. Persson.

I AM now sitting here in a mud-hut, which I have built for my things and the mission tools. I am sleeping in a tent until I get another hut finished for my. self. Before I came here with all my things, Brethren Persson, Wallath, and I visited the place to look over the country for a suitable location for a mission station. We travelled several days and found what we all think is a very good location for the station. There are many things, indeed, to take into consideration before the work of erection. is commenced. The first consideration is, of course, to find a well-populated place, for it is the people we want to reach of whom God wants to make living stones, by our telling them of

Him and the One Who died for us all. Then we look around to find a place where it is not too unhealthy, and yet near the centre of population. Generally an elevated place is chosen. The next thing to consider is where to get water; this is often quite a difficult matter, for water does not, as a rule, run on the hilltops, and it must not be at too great a distance from the house. At this time of the year one may find water in almost every hole, so it is of importance to find out from the natives where water is to be found all the year round. We then find the piece of land that looks best, and often the dwelling or other building is built near some large tree, that then acts as a lightning rod. The natives in a new unentered locality are always very suspicious; many of them think we come only to compel them to work for us and to take their children away from them. Yes, some of them even say that we are cannibals, and that we only want the children to kill some day when we get many, and salt them down to be sent to Europe. This some of our other missionaries have found out. The medicine men here also placed "dawa" in the stream we had to cross on coming here, and that was believed to put an end to us. We came over, however, and are planning to build a station. Another man said that the natives have a miraculous elephant tusk, or, as they described it, a mammoth tusk, which they keep in heir secret idol temple, well hidden. As long as that is in their possession, they are confident that no European will remain here very long. They say that formerly a German officer found the tusk and carried it away, but that it came back again. It had also protected them from the invasions of that fierce and warlike tribe-the Masais. I told my workmen that God had sent me here, and not all the medicine men in the world could do me any hurt. I spent the first ten days going around amongst the natives, speaking kindly to them, and winning the confidence of many children, that at my coming had fled as if they had seen a devil, and I presume the older ones also had told
them that I was the bad man that wanted to eat them and what not all. Now small children and women come to my tent every day to sell eggs and other things. The children often get a little piece of rock salt, which they like just as much as a child in the civilized world likes sweets. I get all I need from the natives, and love the people very much, as they are finding out gradually. We are now in the rainy season, so I cannot very well make sundried bricks, but I have men at work bringing stones for foundations, others cutting trees or digging foundations. There are very many things to do and to look after when one is starting in a new place, not that there is not enough to do at an old station, for there is always something that needs attention. Now I have the problem of learning the language of the people-they do not understand the Kiswaheli-but I shall try to learn as much as I can. The name of this district is Sizaki and so we name the station. I am here some twenty-five kilometres from the eastern end of the Speke Gulf. It is two hours' walk to the River Ruana, where I went the other day in search of hardwood treets for joists, etc. Crocodiles and hippos abound there. The wild boars have made havoc in my little garden. Antelopes were also there early in the morning. I enjoy my work very much, and the Lord has thus far protected me, and I am confident He always will as long as I am of any use in the work entrusted to me.

## V. E. Toppenberg.

British East African Mission.Brother Phillips writes from Karungu: "Things are at last beginning to start here. We have ten or twelve persons staying here and learning. Some come most every evening to learn and sing and worship God, as they say, and the chief teacher here has just started work in a nearby headman's village." We will quote more fully from his interesting experiences in the next number.

EUROPEAN DIVISION GONFERENGE REVIEW.

Issued quarterly by and devoted to the reports of the workers in the European Division.

All copy should be sent as soon as possible after the quarter is ended to L. Spicer, Grindelberg 15a, Hamburg, Germany.


Ir will be noticed that the name of our little paper has been changed from "Quarterly Report" to "European Division Conference Review," as this seems to better correspond with the nature of the paper.

Ax the Finnish Conference held in June at Tawästerhus, forty-six souls were baptized; at the Aalborg (Danish) Conference twenty-three; four in Sweden and twelve at the West Norway Conference meeting. The Spirit of God was present at all the Scandinavian meetings in a marked manner.

Elder A. G. Dantells is spending a short time-from July to September -in Europe, visiting our summer conferences. We are sure all our members welcome the president of the General Conference to our field and trust his stay will prove a blessing in every way.

AFRICA is making headway! Elder Ohme reports an intended baptism in the Victoria Nyanza field of twenty more young people; Elder Kotz writes of a baptism soon to be held in the Pare Mission. Elder Badaut, of Algeria, accepted seventeen new members into church fellowship, and twenty-four Egyptians have been baptized by Elder Keough in the land of the Pharaohs. Our hearts are rejoiced to hear of these bright lights springing up all over the dark continent.

Ax the last conference held at Göteberg, Sweden, Elder O. Nelson was elected president of that field.

Elder Dail is spending some months in Constantinople, regulating some business matters there. He also intends to
visit some of the churches in the Turkish Mission. Our prayers follow him in his endeavours in the country of the "Sick Man."

We are sure the Euronean Division Conference welcomes Elder J. T. Böttcher as its vice-president, and pray that the Lord may work powerfully through him in his new office. The increasing organizations, and with them the evergrowing calls for general men, demands that the Division Conference office have further help; it was therefore voted at the last General Conference that Elder Böttcher should act as vice-president of the Division. Elder O. E. Reinke takes his place as president of the Russian Union.

AT the Friedensau Conference, where the Central European Committee was present, Elder G. W. Schubert was elected president of the Central European Union in place of Elder Reinke, who is going to Russia. Elder Schubert will make Munich his headquarters, and at the same time act as president of the Bavarian Conference. Elder Prieser, the former president of that conference, moves to Basel, and takes the GermanSwiss Conference.

A NEW wing for the Skodsborg Sanitarium will be erected this summer. It will join the present school building to the dining-hall building, and contain rooms for about twenty or thirty patients, as well as two floors for ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms. The latter are very urgently needed, and in the summer many patients have to be turned away, so the additional rooms will be very welcome. There are now about 200 patients in attendance.

In Hamburg and Copenhagen new food factories will be erected this summer and next spring respectively. The Friedensau factory will move into its new quarters in Hamburg as soon as the building is completed.

OVER forty of our brethren in Rumania, including most all the workers, have been drawn into military service on account of the mobilization. Pray for them!

