


NEW MEMBERS AND WORKERS IN UZUKUMALAND.
From left to right: Bro. Kölling, Bro. Kaltenhâuser, Sister Seiler, Bro. Seiler, Bro. Munzig, Bro. Schurich.

# Annual Report of the European Division Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists. <br> 1913. 

The results for the year 1913 are now fully before us. We recognize God's blessings throughout the entire report. With the tremendous harvest field before us and its great needs, one of our first questions is, are the reapers multiplying? Our ordained ministers have been increased by thirty-six, our licentiates lessened by four, our Bible workers increased by twenty-four, the other workers by three, making a total increase in labourers of fifty-nine. Some of these, however, were taken over with the territory on the West Coast: on the other hand this report does not contain the sixty native teachers in East Africa, who appear, however, in our mission statistics, We have dropped out the columns "companies", and "isolated members" because our membership is now reported in churches, partially or fully organized. This has brought the number of our churehes up to 1,159 , or an increase of 126 , adding the companies and churches of last year. Our harvest of souls has been quite good, all considered. Our baptisms have exceeded 5,000 for the first time, but the gross additions are only 141 more than last year. We had hoped to reach the 32,000 mark this year, and this the more so because we received 165 members from the American Mission Board, in West Africa. But our membership only increased from 28,363 to 317,72 , making our net gain only 3,409 against 4,415 last year. We regret the smaller increase and the heavier losses. There are some reasons for this. On account of the threatening wars and the financial crisis, our emigration to North and South America has risen to 290 members, hitherto this was less than 100. We hope all these will make faithful members across the waters. Yet with our growing demands, we can ill afford to lose so much of our strength, which actually comes to more than the
net gain of the British and Latin Union. Then we always feel the General Conference,during which a number of the leading workers are absent for some time. From the three German Conferences we have complete statistics concerning those who died in the Lord during the year, making altogether 166 . From these unions, comprising nearly half of our membership, we can safely conclude that at least 325 died in the Division during the year. But this still leaves 1,600 members who apostatized during 1913. This is a high average, and we are carefully laying plans to lessen it. Our tithe receipts were nearly $\$ 40,000$ more than last year, our average tithe lowered from $\$ 12.61$ in 1912 to $\$ 11.95$ Yet one union conference went as high as $\$ 15.83$, while some of the fields even went to $\$ 23$ per capita. Others on the other hand averaged less than $\$ 5$ per member for the year. Our offerings rose from $\$ 85,000$ to $\$ 106,000$, but deducting the direct Imperial gift to the Jubilee fund in Germany, our people contributed $\$ 25,000$ more. The average gifts per capita has risen from $\$ 3.15$ to $\$ 3.47$. One union had its full quota, \$5.38. Some of the organized fields even went as high as $\$ 6.31$, while others were down to $\$ 2$ and even $\$ 1$ per member for the year. But the income of our mission board has been greatly strengthened because the three German unions gave for the first time their second tithe amounting to $\$ 20,000$ into the Division treasury for missions. Besides this about $\$ 17,000$ surplus tithe were given by the East and West German Unions to the Division treasury. This gives us, with the surplus of the sustentation fund, an income of about $\$ 15,000$ for our missions. On the other hand, the expenses incurred by taking over West Africa considerably increased the appropriations. We are surely grateful to God that this increase of funds will (Continued on page 74.)



|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name of Conierence or Mission. Fourth Quarter, 1913. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 59. Danube Union. ${ }^{\text {60. Central Hungarian Con................ }}$ | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 11 | 23 | 503 | 8 | 12 |  | 7 |
| 61. Transylvanian Conference............ | 3 |  | 6 | 1 | 10 | 31 | 722 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 19 |
| 82. Adriatic Mission. .......... ............... |  |  | 2 |  | 2 | 2 | 17 | 3 |  |  | -3 |
| 63. North Hungarian Mission.............. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 97 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| 64. Rumanian Mission. ...... ................ | 4 | 2 | 2 |  | 8 | 13 | 442 | 49 | 1 |  | 46 |
| 65. Theiss-Save Mistion. | 2 | 3 | 2 |  | 7 | 15 | 177 | 11 |  |  | 7 |
| 66. West Hangarian Mission. | 1 | 2 | 1 |  | 4 | 3 | 41 |  | 1 |  | -2 |
| Totals. | 13 | 14. | 20 | 7 | 54 | 95 | 1999 | 81 | 23 | 2 | 75 |
| 67. Latin Union. | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 66. Latin Union District | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 4 | 1 | 72 | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| 69. French Conference | 1 | 3 | 3 |  | 7 | 15 | 245 |  |  | 1 | -5 |
| 70. Léman Conference. | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 19 | 761 | 17 | 1 |  | 8 |
| 71. Italian Mission | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | 6 | 6 | 99 | 4 |  | 1 | 1 |
| 72. North French Mission | 1 | 2 | 2 |  | 5 | 4. | 29 |  | 5 |  |  |
| 73. Portuguese Mission... | 2 |  | 1 | 1 | 4 | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ | ${ }^{65}$ | 4 |  |  | 1 |
| 74. Spanish Mission... | 2 |  | 4 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 127 | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Totals. | 13 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 45 | 53 | 1398 | 2: | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 75. Siberian Union Mission |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 76. East Siberian Mission.................... | 2 |  | 2 2 2 |  | 4 4 | 9 | 147 |  |  |  | 3 -5 |
| 38. Ural Mission. | 2 | 1 | 3 |  | 6 | 15 | 263 | 7 | 1 |  |  |
| 79. Volgs Mission. | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | 4 | 15 | 296 | 7 | 1 |  | 9 |
| 80. West Siberian Mission | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 4 | 27 | 432 | 6 | 2 |  | $-1$ |
| Totals. | 9 | 3 | 10 |  | 22 | 72 | 1246 | 31 | 5 |  | 6 |
| 81. Levant Union Mission. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 82. Armenian Mission............. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |
| 83. Bulgariau ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1 | 1 | 4 |  | 6 | 5 | 57 | 7 | 2 |  | 10 |
| 84. Central Turkish Mission | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 13 | 213 |  |  |  | -6 |
| 85. Cilician Mission... | 1 | 1 | 3 |  | 5 | 11 | 87 |  |  |  |  |
| 86. Grecian ** | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 3 | 3 | 11 |  |  |  |  |
| Totals. | 6 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 28 | 36 | 400 | 7 | 2 |  | 4 |
| 87. Division Con. Missions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88. Abyssinian Mission...................... | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 89. British E. African Mission....... | 3 |  | 6 |  | 9 | 2 | 72 |  |  |  |  |
| 90. Egyptian Mission..................... | 1 |  | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 40 |  |  |  |  |
| 91. German Pare Mission....... | $4^{\prime}$ | 8 |  |  | 5 | 4 | 221 | 18 | 4 |  | 17 |
| 92. Germ. Victoria Nyanza Mis............ | 3 | 8 | 5 |  | 16 | 3 | 82 | 8 |  |  | 10 |
| 93. North Atrican Mission............. .... | ${ }^{2}$ |  | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 48 | 1 |  |  | 2 |
| 94. Persian Mission......... | 1 | 1 | 4 |  | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 31 | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| 95. Syrian-Arabian Mission...... ...... .... <br> 96. West African Mission. | 2 4 4 | 4 | 11 |  | 19 | 6 | 165 | 1 |  |  | +165 |
| Totals. | 21 | 15 | 30 | 3 | 69 | 26 | 663 | 28 | 4 |  | 193 |

*The West African Missions, having been turned over to the European Division, this does not mean the xal gain in the fleld, but simply the gain to the Division.

## RECAPITULATION.

| 97. East German Union | 29 | 19 | $\stackrel{61}{53}$ | 5 | 114 | 223 | 6500 | 280 <br> 805 <br> 186 | $\stackrel{26}{38}$ | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 72 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 98. West " " | 34 | 18 | 53 | ${ }_{14}^{4}$ | 109 | 179 | 5516 | 146 | 18 | 4 | 75 |
| 99. Russian Union | 28 | 6 | 49 | 14 | 97 | 168 | 4569 3686 | 146 44 | 18 | +10 | 28 |
| 100. Scandinavian Union.................. | 18 | 14 | 35 | 7 | 74 | 104 | 3686 | 44 | 19 | 10 | 28 |
| 101. Central European Tinion.............. | 27 | 14 | 36 | 5 | 82 | 134 | 3373 | 192 | 5 | $2$ | 93 |
| 102. British Union... | 15 | 10 | 23 | 4 | 52 | 69 | 2482 | 50 | 23 | 3 | 9 |
| 103. Danube Union. | 13 | 14 | 20 | 7 | 54 | 95 | 1999 | 81 | 23 | 2 | 75 |
| 104. Latin Union. | 13 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 45 | 53 | 1398 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 105. Siberian Union Mission | 9 | 3 | 10 |  | 22 | 72 | 1246 | 31 | 5 |  | 6 |
| 106. Levant ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 6 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 28 | 36 | 400 | 7 | 2 |  | 4 |
| 107. Division Con. Missions. .. .... ........ | 21 | 15 | 30 | 3 | 69 | 26 | 663 | 28 | 4 |  | 193. |
| 108. European Div. Con. Office...... ..... | 2 |  | 2 | 3 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Totals, 4th quarter, 1913. | 215 | 131 | 348 | 59 | 753 | 1159 | 31772 | 1092 | 169 | 38 | 627 |
| Grand Totals, 4th quarter, 1918. | 179 | 135 | 324 | 56 | 694 | 1064 | 28863 | 1226 | 168 | 32 | 728 |
| Grand Totais, 4th quarter, 1911. | 149 | 119 | 276 | 56 | 600 | 940 | 34948 | 967 | 228 | 14 | 759 |



## RECAPITULATION.

| 97. | 21875.85 | 336 | 1835153 | 114145 | 732864 601196 |  | [ $\begin{array}{r}1030062 \\ 828465\end{array}$ |  |  | 1276789 1631789 | 123 | 6291 5424 | $\begin{aligned} & 4584 \\ & 5755 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 98. | 2529965 | 460 | 1400,59 | 84212 | 601196 |  | 828466 | 152 | 242 | 1631789 | 179 | 5424 | 3755 4416 |
| 99. | 8496120 | 186 | 91338 | 34512 | 297931 | 56 | 424349 | 93 | 35 | 215857 | 168 | 4902 | 4416 |
| 100. | 9806 78 | 266 | 97016 | 48503 | 305559 | 6.76 | 451754 | 123 | 95 | 2726190 | 177 | 2815 | 2108 |
| 101. | 11085160 | 328 | 112575 | 68608 | 4525 37 |  | 632720 | 188 | 134 | 1408018 | 128 | 3397 | 2665 |
| 102. | 1012107 | 418 | 87887 | 38710 | 227654 | 3706 | 391815 | 160 | 174 | 3918397 | 94 | 2357 | 1867 |
| 103. | 372936 | 187 | 43771 | $176 / 38$ | 71955 | 43931 | 17729 | 89 | 41 | 275543 | 90 | 1920 | 1845 |
| 104. | 4384165 | 321 | 54567 | 25699 | 170748 | 53110 | 256824 | 1669 | 9 | 306254 | 64 | 1111 | 835 |
| 106. | 194876 | 1.55 | 199109 | 4381 | 35777 |  | 60067 | 48 | 4 | 33138 | 72 | 1588 | 1400 |
| 106. | 72117 | 1180 | 5720 | 15.58 | 11591 |  | 188.69 | 7 | 8 | 9874 | 31 | 360 | 316 |
| 107. | 92370 | 1,39 | 12362 | 6797 | 26343 |  | 45502 | 60 | 2 | 5470 | 26 | 663 | $58^{\circ}$ |
|  | 9838759 | 309 | 848757 | 4437 ,63 | 29366/55 | 8754 | 16723 | 136 | 983 | 11801769 | 1252 | 30808 | 24312 |
|  | 92576 | 32 | 706699 | 380575 | 2952980 | 58127 | 4571524 | 161 | 886 | 89255,39 | 1123 | 28086 | 22125 |
|  | 76250.67 | 3106 | 574196 | 295018 | 21347'40 | 68476 | 33887 23 | 148 | 771 | 78482.61 | 988 | 24924 | 119769 |


|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Name of } \\ \text { Conference or Mission. } \\ \text { Year 1913. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. East German Union. | 1 |  | 1 | 5 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. East German Union District. | 5 | 2 | 10 |  | 17 | 27 | 1642 | 240 | 16 | 13 | 86 |
| 3. East Prussian Conference. | 5 | 4 | 2 |  | 11 | 46 | 1121 | 129 | 17 | 1 | 47 |
| 4. Oder Conference.. | 3 | 2 | 9 |  | 14 | 19 | 557 | 91 | 4 | 1 | 38 |
| 5. Saron Conference | 4 | 3 | 12 |  | 19 | 37 | 1116 | 216 | 12 | 19 | 76 |
| 6. Silesian " | 3 | 3 | 9 |  | 15 | 32 | 901 | 162 | 5 |  | 71 |
| 7. Vistula " | 3 |  | 7 |  | 10 | 26 | 520 | 93 | 10 | 2 | 69 |
| 8. Warta " | 3 | 5 | 1 |  | 9 | 29 | 581 | 115 | 3 |  | 56 |
| 9. East Galician Mission | 1 |  | 8 |  | 9 | 5 | 50 | 23 | 1 |  | 30 |
| 10. West " " | 1 |  | 2 |  | 3 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 |  | 4 |
| Totals. | 29 | 19 | 61 | 5 | 114 | 223 | 6500 | 1073 | 70 | 36 | 471 |
| 11. West German Union. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |  |  |  |  | 137 |  |
| 12. West German Union Dis... | 3 | 1 | 6 |  | 10 | 18 | 832 | 101 | 9 |  | 82 |
| 13. Hessian Conference..................... | 2 |  | 7 |  | 9 | 13 | 489 | 102 | 8 |  | 69 |
| 14. Lower Rhenish Conference | 4 | 1 | 12 |  | 17 | 27 | 1109 | 202 | 20 |  | 83 |
| 15. Middle German " | 7 | 4 | 7 |  | 18 | 44 | 927 | 186 | 20 |  | 128 |
| 16. North German " | 5 | 2 | 6 |  | 13 | 24 | 719 | 112 | 12 |  | 69 |
| 17. Upper Rhenish | 3 | 1 | 5 |  | 9 | 15 | 437 | 95 | 15 |  | 24 |
| 18. Westphalian | 3 | 2 | 4 |  | 9 | 22 | 562 | 93 | 7 |  | 149 |
| 19. Belgian Mission. | 4 | 3 |  |  | 7 | 6 | 146 | 28 | 4 |  | 7 |
| 20. Holland " | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 295 | 55 | 2 |  | 31 |
| Totals. | 34 | 18 | 53 | 4 | 109 | 179 | 5516 | 974 | 97 | 137 | 642 |
| 21. Pussian Union. | 1 |  |  | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22. Russian Umion District | 1 |  | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 382 | 43 | 3 |  | 2 |
| 25. Azov Conference | 3 |  | 3 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 474 | 75 | 12 | 1 | 49 |
| 24. Baltic " | 1 |  | 10 |  | 11 | 13 | 435 | 85 | 3 |  | 87 |
| 25. Little Russian Conference............ | 4 |  | 3 |  | 7 | 22 | 579 | 72 | 20 | 9 | 7 |
| 26. Newa Conference. | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 15 | 660 | 129 | 8 | 3 | 92 |
| 27. North Caucasian Con. | 2 | 3 | 3 |  | 8 | 32 | 796 | 59 | 19 | 1 | -30 |
| 28. Black Sea Mission | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 20 | 403 | 65 | 32 | 6 | 54 |
| 29. Middle Russian Mission. | 2 |  | 3 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 115 | 14 | 1 |  | 34 |
| 30. Polish Mission .... | 2 |  | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 110 | 11 | 2 |  | 2 |
| 31. Trans-Caucasian Mission | 1 |  | 6 |  | 7 | 17 | 368 | 89 | 12 |  | 81 |
| 32. West Russian Mission. | 3 |  | 3 |  | 6 | 12 | ¢00 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 13 |
| 33. White Sea Mission | 1 |  | 2 |  | 3 | 4 | 47 | 11 |  |  | 10 |
| Totals. | 28 | 6 | 49 | 14 | 97 | 168 | 4569 | 667 | 116 | 22 | 401 |
| 34. Scandinavian Union. | 1 |  |  | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. Scandinaviar Union Dist... ......... | 1 | 2 | 6 |  | 9 | 3 | 497 | 54 | , | 9 | 63 |
| 36. Danish Conference | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 21 | 636 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 20 |
| 37. East Norwegian Con. ..... ........... | 3 | 2 | 5 |  | 10 | 22 | 764 | 54 | 39 | 2 | 76 |
| 38. Finnish Conference..................... | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 14 | 343 | 76 | 7 |  | 58 |
| 39. Swedish Conference..................... | 4 | 2 | 3 |  | 9 | 26 | 787 | 24 | 12 | 7 | -4 |
| 40. West Norwegian Con.................... | 2 | 1 | 4 |  | 7 | 9 | 390 | 46 | 15 |  | 39 |
| 41. Iceland Mission.......................... |  | 2 |  | 1 | 3 | 1 | 46 | 14 |  |  | 14 |
| 42. North Swedish Mission | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | 3 | 50 | 2 | 1 |  | 3 |
| 43. South " " | 2 |  | 5 | ] | 8 | 5 | 173 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 26 |
| Totals. | 18 | 14 | 35 | 7 | 74 | 104 | 3686 | 316 | 89 | 22 | 295 |
| 44. Central Europ, Union, |  | 1 |  | 3 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45. Bavarian Conference ......... | 4 | 4 |  |  | 14 |  | 662 | 131 |  |  | 106 |
| 46. German-Swiss Conference ...... ..... | 4 | 1 | 5 |  | 10 | 22 | 704 | 98 | 4 | 6 | 37 |
| 47. South German " | 6 |  | 8 |  | 14 | 27 | 688 | 126 | 8 | 4 | 84 |
| 48. Wurternbarg " | 3 | 2 | 3 |  | 8 | 23 | 520 | 97 | 4 |  | 69 |
| 49. Austrian Mission ... | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 17 | 17 | 246 | 75 | 1 |  | 41 |
| 50. Bohemian Mission | , 2 | 1 | 4 |  | 7 | 11 | 178 | 51 | 1 |  | 20 |
| 51. Moravian-Silesian Mission. | 2 | 1 | 3 |  | 6 | 18 | 375 | 103 |  |  | 89 |
| Totals. | 27 | 14 | 36 | 5 | 82 | 134 | 3373 | 681 | 34 | 11 | 446 |
| 52. British Union. | 3 |  | 1 | 1 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 53. British Union District................... | 3 |  | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 449 | 52 | 16 | 2 | 51 |
| 54. North Eingland Conference. | 4 | 3 | 8 |  | 15 | 26 | 819 | 80 | 23 | 6 | -2 |
| 55. South " " | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 15 | 581 | 81 | 15 | 10 | 64 |
| 56. Scotch Conference. | 1 | 2 | 4 |  | 7 | 5 | 170 | 12 | 5 | 2 | -11 |
| 57. Welsh " | 2 | 1 | 3 |  | 6 | 8 | 273 | 16 | 3 |  | -21 |
| 58. Irish Mission | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 130 | 4 | 3 |  | -14 |
| Totals. | 15 | 10 | 23 | 4 | 52 | 69 | 2422 | 245 | 65 | 20 | 67 |


*See footnote + page 73.

*Bulgaria, with forty-two members (at the beginning of the year) used to belong to the Danube Union, but is now a part $\dagger$ See footnote on next page.

RECAPITULATION.

| 97. East German Union.....................\| | ${ }_{34}^{29}$ | 19 18 | ${ }_{51}^{61}$ | 4 |  | ${ }_{179}^{223}$ | 6500 5516 | 1073 974 | 70 97 | 36 187 | 471 642 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 99. Russian Union | 28 | 6 | 49 | 14 | 97 | 168 | 4569 | 667 | 116 | 22 | 401 |
| 100. Scandinavian Union. | 18 | 14 | 35 | 7 | 74 | 104 | 3686 | 316 | 89 | 22 | 295 |
| 101. Central European Union. | 27 | 14 | 36 | 5 | 82 | 134 | 3373 | 681 | 24 | 11 | 446 |
| 102. British Union. | 15 | 10 | 23 | 4 | 52 | 69 | 2422 | 245 | 65 | 20 | 67 |
| 103. Danabe Unioa. | 13 | 14 | 20 | 7 | 54 | 95 | 1999 | 429 | 70 | 17 | 317 |
| 104. Latin Union.. | 18 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 45 | 53 | 1398 | 157 | 17 | 4 | 132 |
| 105. Siberian Union Mission | 9 | 3 | . 10 |  | 22 | 72 | 1246 | 172 | 36 | 18 | 169 |
| 106. Levant " " | 6 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 28 | 36 | 400 | 42 | 7 |  | 83 |
| 107. Division Con. Missions. 108. \#uropean Div. Con, Offic | ${ }_{2}^{21}$ | 15 | 30 2 | 3 | $\stackrel{69}{7}$ | 26 | 663 | 255 | 23 |  | 386 |
| Grand Totals, 1913. | 215 | 181 | 348 | 59 | 753 | 1159 | 31772 | 5011 | 614 | 287 | 3409 |
| Grand Totals, 1912. | 179 | 135 | 324 | 56 | 694 | 1064 | 28363 | 4886 | 598 | 99 | 3415 |
| Grand Totzls, 1911. | 149 | 119 | 276 | 56 | 600 | 940 | 24948 | 3980 | 714 | 82 | 3000 |


|  | 12 |  | 13 | 14 | 15 |  | 16 |  | 17 |  | 18 |  | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 遃 |  |  |  |  |
| 59. 60. | 34727 |  | 733 | 32817 | 1291 |  | 1657 |  | 939 2271 |  | 93 6398 | 89 | 143 | 12 | 409980 | 22 | 500 | 470 |
| 61. | 36909 |  | 541 | 38467 | 121 |  | 1843 |  | 18120 |  | 8019 | 95 | 117 | 7 | 89493 | 30 | 718 | 690 |
| 62. | 1999 |  | 1109 | 2615 | 136 |  | 36 |  |  |  |  | 45 | 243 |  |  | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| 63. | 6874 |  | 759 | 11002 | 492 |  | 742 |  | 4229 |  | 2757 | 79 | 298 | 3 | 60286 | 7 | 100 | 97 |
| 64. | 4394 |  | 1144 | 46645 | 21.35 |  | 5907 |  | 32391 |  | 1594.6 | . 68 | 408 | 3 | 35754 | 13 | 361 | 387 |
| 65. | 1643.8 |  | 1004 | 17917 | 81.0 |  | 572 |  | 5746 |  | 3748 | 87 | 224 | 9 | 190269 | 15 | 198 | 170 |
| 66. | 343 |  | 996 | 3412 | 109 |  | 189 |  | ; |  |  | 06 | 174 | 4 | 148718 | 2 | 33 | 25 |
|  | 144325 | 54 | 913 | 1528,75 | 613 |  | 1074 |  | 58696 |  | 3804i |  | 229 | 38 | 9845 | 90 | 1920 | 1845 |
| 67. | 1522 |  | 22.40 | 7049 | 120 |  | 110.9 |  |  |  | 193 | 48 | 284 |  | 2522439 | 1 | 32 |  |
| 69. | 2270 |  | 962 | 360.94 | 178 |  | 211. |  | 15552 |  | 906 | 25 | 384 | 1 | 58597 | 18 | 190 | 137 |
| 70. | 10144 |  | 1365 | 138509 | 529 |  | 1366:8 |  | 22063 |  | 35017 | 75 | 471 | 5 | 664556 | 22 | 604 | 450 |
| 71. | 400 |  | 418 | $64^{\prime} 93$ | 19 |  | 20.2 |  |  |  | 1045 | \% 57 | 108 |  |  | 7 | 70 | 44. |
| 72. | 3278 |  | 1171 | 5980 | 13 | 38 | 451 |  |  |  | 106\|5 | [56 | 380 |  |  | 5 | 68 | 58 |
| 73. | 32:38 |  | 514 | 60.54 |  |  | $5: 8$ |  |  |  |  | 36 | 105 |  |  | 2 | 66 | 53 |
| 74. | 673 | 05 | 5.56 | 16602 | 25 |  | 48 |  | 1761 |  | 257 | 21 | 213 | 3 | 419153 | 9 | 81 | 66 |
|  | 15662 | 66 | 1156 | 216781 | 765 |  | 1808, |  | 398.76 |  | 5136 | 18 | 380 | 9 | 3664745 | 64 | 1111 | 885 |
| 76. 76. | 1083 | 20 | 854 | 15716 | 55 |  | 76 |  |  |  | 289 | 104 | 238 | 2 | 15922 | 9 | 129 | 100 |
| 77. | 651 |  | 587 | 8533 | 15 |  | 82. |  |  |  | 183 | 335 | 165 |  | 9219 | 6 | 193 | 150 |
| 78. | 1246 |  | 485 | 93174 | 38 |  | 83 |  |  |  | 215 | 58 | 83 | 1 | 40472 | 15 | 325 | 300 |
| 79. | 1113 |  | 881 | 10436 | 21 |  | 89 |  |  |  | 214 | 76 | 73 | 2 | 34590 | 15 | 374 | 350 |
| 80. | 1533 |  | 382 | 21117 | 32 |  | 82 |  |  |  | 225 | 50 | 81 | 1 | 26760 | 27 | 567 | 500 |
|  | 5578 | 60 | 472 | 65176 |  | 19 | 413 |  |  |  | 1228 | 23 | 104 | 6 | 126963 | 72 | 1588 | 1400 |
| 81. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 82. | 166 |  | 555 | 1506 |  | 53 |  | 28 |  |  |  | 187 | 73 | 1 | 3633 | 3 | 24 | 20 |
| 83. | 423 |  | 883 | 48.54 | 28 |  | 28 |  |  |  |  | 87 | 208 | 1 | 17260 | 4 | 39 | 30 |
| 84. | 809 |  | 398 | 4965 | 12 |  | 851 |  |  |  |  | 785 | 172 | 3 | 28267 | 12 | 209 | 200 |
| 85. | 279 |  | 329 | 3274 |  | 69 | 15 | 57 |  |  |  | 4. | 64 | 4 | 10294 | 10 | 80 | 60 |
| 86. | 151 |  | 1374 | 2613 |  | 45 | 21. |  |  |  |  | \% 73 | 479 | 1 | 6050 | 2 | 8 | 6 |
|  | 1830 | 78 | 484 | 17212 | 50 |  | 153 |  |  |  | 376 | 32 | 1 | 10 | 65504 | 31 | 360 | 316 |
| 87. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88. | 146 |  | 2921 | 11.13 |  | 89 | 12 |  |  |  |  | 564 | 713 |  |  | 1 | ¢ | 5 |
| 89. | 433 |  | $6{ }^{68}$ | 2702 |  | 76 | 24 | 88 |  |  |  | 666 | 82 |  |  | 2 | 72 | 60 |
| 90. | 213 |  | 577 | 10,84 | 21. | 98 | 39 |  |  |  |  | 182 | 194 | 1 | 13709 | 1 | 40 | 30 |
| 91. | 495 | 29 | 251 | 5934 | 33 | 57 | 130 |  |  |  |  | 10 | 118 |  |  | 4 | 221 | 200 |
| 92. | 705 | 11 | 1196 | 11051 | 90 | 88 | 88 | 94 |  |  |  | 028 | 492 |  |  | 3 | 82 | 70 |
| 93. | 353 |  | 930 | 11910 |  |  | 45 | 72 |  |  |  | 482 | 434 |  |  | 5 | 43 | 40 |
| 94. | 108 |  | 34,56 | $5^{5180}$ |  | 01 |  | 79 |  |  |  | 2,60 | 420 |  |  | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| 95. | 307 |  | 9.92 | 3654 |  | 12 | 38 |  |  |  |  | 848 | 318 | 1 | 72,17 | 2 | 31 | 30 |
| 96. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 165 | 150 |
|  | 2758 | 12 | 630 | 38028 | 198 | 16 | 379 | 96 |  |  |  | 340 | 218 | 2 | 20926 | 26 | 663 | 589 |

*The West African tithe and offerings were sent to the General Conference for 1913.

## RECAPITULATION.

| 97. | 9146414 | 14 [35 | 7927/58 | 8075 10 | 12027 |  | 280 | 440 | 192 | 52137134 | 223 | 6291 | 4527 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 98. | 84815 | 1583 | 575802 | 3130135 | 1056651 |  | 1945488 | ${ }^{3} 65$ | 229 | 164838168 | 179 | 5424 | 3755 |
| 99. | 31403107 | 711 | 3891.71 | 141137 | 305676 | 182/23 | 804207 | 184 | 66 | 956947 | 168 | 4902 | 4410 |
| 100. | 3447871 | 968 | 374689 | 189007 | 311988 | 6.76 | 876360 | 246 | 92 | 8800763 | 177 | 2815 | 2108 |
| 101. | 4722070 | 14.70 | 4406163 | 261615 | 9032.27 |  | 1605505 | 5138 | 123 | 4960051 | 128 | 3397 | 2665 |
| 102. | 3480724 | 1439 | $3223 / 34$ | 1278102 | 245695 | 157359 | 853190 | 353 | 174 | 70018108 | 94 | 2337 | 1867 |
| 103. | 1443254 | 913 | 1528375 | 613 [32 | 107497 | 58696 | 3804 | 229 | 38 | 9345 | 90 | 1920 | 1845 |
| 104. | 1566266 | 1156 | 216781 | 76585 | 180876 | 898776 | 513618 | 380 | 9 | 3664745 | 64 | 1111 | 835 |
| 106. | 557860 | 472 | 651.76 | 16819 | 41328 |  | 122823 | 104 | 6 | 126963 | 72 | 1588 | 1400 |
| 106. | 183078 | 484 | 17212 | 5068 | 15358 |  | 37632 | 1. | 10 | 65504 | 31 | 360 | 316 |
| 107. | 275812 | 6.30 | 380.28 | 19316 | 37996 |  | 953140 | 218 | 2 | 20926 | 26 | 663 | 589 |
| 108. |  |  |  |  |  | +5714.42 | +571442 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 36444656 | 11.95 | 3835489 | 2018726 | 4409020 | 845772 | 609007 | 347 | 941 | 48234809 | 1252 | 30808 | 24312 |
|  | 32504961 | 1261 | 2720494 | 1356474 | 3023563 | 1425078 | 8525619 | 315 | 897 | 42337647 | 1123 | 28086 | 22135 |
|  | 265689/70 | 1065 | 21923178 | 9862.57 | 2230808 | 13647,21 | 6.736164 | 271 | 772 | 33228748 | 985 | 24882 | 119217 |

$f$ This is the $24,000 \mathrm{mk}$, which is the sum donated extra to us from the Jubilee Collection for Missions by H. M. the German Emperor ; the rest of the $50,000 \mathrm{mk}$. having been collected by the German fields, is therefore contained in their offerings.

The New Organizations（as they would have appeared 1913）．

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Name of } \\ \text { Conference or Mission. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 吅辰 |  |  |
| 109．Wiast Russian Union | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | 6 <br> 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | 47 60 | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2651 \\ & 2477 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 325 \\ & 379 \end{aligned}$ | 47 76 | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174 \\ & 246 \end{aligned}$ |
| Totals． | 31 | 8 | 54 | 14 | 107 | 198 | 5128 | 704 | 123 | 31 | 420 |

Report of Young People＇s Department．

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Name of } \\ \text { Conference or Mission. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Membership． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 East German Union Con．．．．．． | 36 | 697 | 4658 | 1849 | 8044 | 4886 | 3623 | 32281 | 6702 |
| 2 West＂＂\％＂．．．．． | 38 | 562 | 401 | 218 | 1074 | 1028 | 331 | 18713 | 2667 |
| 3 Russian Union Conference．．．． | 6 | 138 | 47 | 30 | 206 | 105 | 16 | 819 | 365 |
| 4 Scandinavian Conference．．．．．． | 15 | 242 | 113 | 38 | 389 | 138 | 25 | 2661 | 377 |
| 5 Central European Con．．．．．．．． | 28 | 346 | 972 | 227 | 2288 | 1209 | 1883 | 24962 | 811 |
| 6 British Union Conterence．．．． | 16 | 198 507 | 339 | 144 | 663 | 226 | 60 | 6883 | 2938 |
| 7    <br> 8 Datinube $\because$ $\because$ <br>  Lat   | 15 | 507 60 | 113 | 106 | 1279 | 687 | 44 | 1942 | 116 |
| Grand Totals． | 151 | 2745 | 6043 | 2612 | 18958 | 8229 | 5982 | 88261 | 13971 |

Statistical Summary， 1913.

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name of Union Conference or Mission． |  |  |  | ． 봉守家总 <br>  |  | Total Tithe． |  |  | Gain in Tithe over Previous Year． |
| 1 East German Union．． | 6500 | $20 \frac{7}{2}$ | 1143 | 471 | 4 | 9146414 | 24.3 | 14135 | 61257 |
| 2 West＂ | 5516 | $17 \frac{1}{3}$ | 1071 | 642 | 6 | 84815 | 233 | 1588 | 1374535 |
| 3 Russian＂ | 4569 | 14 ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 783 | 401 | 4 | 3140307 | 8穼 | 711 | 535609 |
| 4 Scandinavian＂ | 3686 | 115 | 405 | 295 | 4 | 34478171 | 93 | 968 | 201117 |
| 5 Central Europ＇n＂ | 3378 | $10 \frac{5}{5}$ | 705 | 446 | 5 | 47220 | 13 | 14.70 | 778528 |
| 6 British | 2422 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 310 | 67 | 1 | 3480724 | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1439 | 476791 |
| 7 Danube＂ | 1999 | 6 | 499 | 317 | 6 | 1443254 | 4 | 913 | 144744 |
| 8 Latin＂ | 1398 | $4{ }^{3}$ | 174 | 132 | 3 | 15662 66 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1156 | 1354 74 |
| 9 Siberian Union Mission． | 1246 | 3 | 208 | 169 | 7 | 557860 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4.72 | 136321 |
| 10 Levant＂＊${ }^{10}$ | 400 | 11 | 49 | 83 | 3 | 183178 | $\frac{2}{3}$ | 484 | 42904 |
| 11 Division Conf．Missions． | 663 | $2{ }^{3}$ | 278 | 386 | 5 | 275812 | 高 | 630 | 52420 |
| 12 Totals， 1913 | 31772 | 100 | 5625 | 3409 | 4 | 36444656 | 100 | 1193 | 3939695 |
| 13 Totals， 1912 | 28368 |  | 5484 | 3415 | 5 | 32504961 |  | 1261 | 5935991 |
| 14 Totals， 1911 | 24948 |  | 4694 | 3000 | 5 | 26568970 |  | 10.65 | 4970896 |
| 15 Totals， 1910 | 21948 |  | 4059 | 2322 | 4 | 215989.74 |  | 984 | 21434 73 |
| 16 Totals， 1909 | 19526 |  | 3633 | 2264 | 4 | 19454． 01 |  | 991 | 31660］71 |
| 17 Totals， 1908 | 17362 |  | 3595 | 2028 | 4 | 162885 \％ |  | 932 | 2014669 |
| 18 Totals， 1907 | 15334 |  | 2752 | 1566 | 4 | 14273861 |  | 931 | 10596.75 |
| 19 Totals， 1906 | 13768. |  | 2777 | 1746 | 5 | 13214186 |  | 916 | 3083519 |

The New Organizations (as they would have appeared 1913).

|  | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 竒 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 109 . \\ 110 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16592,57 \\ & 17170.34 \end{aligned}$ | 6.26 6.93 | 1796997 179281 | 52026 95124 | 1478182 $1750 \mid 05$ | 18223 | 3796105 4676.36 | 148 188 | 33 3 | 5830.03 4490.06 | 108 90 | 2907 | 2610 2450 |
|  | 3376291 | 658 | 358881 | 147150 | 322887 | 18223 | 847241 | 165 | 69 | 1032009 | 198 | 5601 | 5060 |

## Report of Young People's Department.



Statistical Summary, 1913.

|  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Contributions. <br> $* 271442$ \$ |  |  | Gain in Offer. ings over Previous Year. <br> *571448 | Total Tithe and Offerings. <br> *5714 42 | Total Gain over Previous Year. <br> *5714 42 | Book Sales. | Average Book Sales per Canvasser. | Gain in Book Sales over Previous Year. |
| 1 | 2803002 | $26 \frac{1}{3}$ | 4140 | 536007 | 11949416 | 5972164 | +5218784 | 271181 | +-3054248 |
| 2 | $19454 / 48$ | $18 \frac{1}{3}$ | 3165 | -1141 14 | 10426988 | 12604121 | $+164838168$ | 241 | 44944108 |
| 3 | 8042107 | 8 | 1/84 | 141800 | 3944514 | 677409 | 956947 | 145 | -206816 |
| 4 | 876360 | $8 \frac{1}{3}$ | 2.46 | 61961 | 4323731 | 268078 | 8800763 | 94573 | 1461061 |
| 5 | 1605505 | 15 | 5.38 | 401263 | 6827575 | 1179786 | 4960051 | 40834 | 825691 |
| 6 | 853190 | 8 | 353 | 157408 | 4833914 | 634194 | 7001808 | 40815 | 624:48 |
| 7 | 3804 | $3{ }^{3}$ | 229 | 1601,98 | 18236\|54 | 304942 | 9345 | 246 | 3605180 |
| 8 | 515618 | 5 | 380 | 1180.67 | 20798184 | 2585141 | 3664745 | 1269123 | 1943618 |
| 9 | 1228/23 | 1 | 1104 | 268,28 | 680683 | 1681. 49 | 126963 | 21160 | 356186 |
| 10 | 376132 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1. | $-380$ | 220710 | 425154 | 65504 | 6550 | -241118 |
| 11 | 95340 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2.18 | 228183 | 371152 | 753103 | 20926 | 10463 | $-1139$ |
| 12 | 10609007 | 100 | 347 | 2083888 | 47053668 | 6083088 | 48234809 | 151815 | 5897162 |
| 13 | 8525619 |  | 315 | 1751955 | 41080580 | 7687946 | 42387647 | 472 | 108911.01 |
| 14 | 6773664 |  | 271 | 1514808 | 33849634 | 65857104 | 33228748 | 430142 | 9108899 |
| 15 | $51588 / 56$ |  | $2 \cdot 35$ | 1141716 | 26756930 | 32851189 | 31.309389 | 55612 | $783 / 75$ |
| 16 | $40171 / 40$ |  | 2105 | 7791.55 | 234717/41 | 3945226 | 31231014 | 637196 | 429702 |
| 17 | 32379185 |  | 1.87 | 416424 | 195265 15 | 2481093 | 30801802 | 65257 | 6652314 |
| 18 | 2321561 |  | 184 | 4104,11 | 17095422 | 1470086 | 24148988 | 54267 | 2014115 |
| 19 | 2411150 |  | 175 | 435249 | $156254 / 36$ | 35187/68 | 22184873 | 545120 | 3733416 |

[^0] between the German Unions last year, but appear ander the West German Union for 1913.

Annuai Report of S.D.A. East African Missions, 1913.

| Name of Mission. |  |  |  | White Missionaries. |  | $\begin{gathered} \dot{\pi} \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ \stackrel{8}{8} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SOA! M } \\ \text {, señouotgsth } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\dot{\vec{o}} \dot{\vec{\omega}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Abyssimian Mission ................ | 1907 | 1 |  | 1 | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |
| 2. British East African Mission .. | 1906 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 8 |  |  | 3 | 2 |
| 3. German Pare Mission........... | 1903 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 1 |  |  | 4 | 32 |
| 4. German Victoria Nyanza Mission...................... | 1909 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 1 |  | 6 | 23 |
| Totals. |  | 23 | 36 | 11 | 21 | 1 |  | 15 | 57 |

Report of Home Missionary Department, 1913.

| Name of Conference or Mission. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 East German Union Conference. | 223 | 6500 | 9701 | 8888 | 3519 | 39249 | 28214 | 969 |
| 2 West ، " ، ..... | 179 | 5516 | 1979 | 4115 | 1982 | 21568 | 18277 | 940 |
| 3 Russian "، "، ..... | 168 | 4569 | 2222 | 1167 | 780 | 4828 | 4205 | 543 |
| 4 Scandinavian " " | 104 | 3686 |  | 1092 | 96 | 4595 | 1139 | 262 |
| 5 Central Europ'n " "، ...... | 134 | 3373 | 1561 | 2483 | 1091 | 28241 | 13563 | 55650 |
| 6 British ، ، | 69 | 2422 | 190 | 445 |  | 624 | 239 |  |
| 7 Danube "، | 95 | 1999 | 2516 | 1336 | 771 | 18418 | 20478 | 219 |
| 8 Latin " " | 53 | 1398 | 174 | 803 | 299 | 2234 | 1690 | 238 |
| 9 Siberian " Mission..... | 72 | 1246 | 697 | 343 | 267 | 1421 | 1454 | 129 |
|  | 1097 | 30709 | 19040 | 20612 | 8805 | 121178 | 89259 | 58850 |

help us in extending our mission operations into new fields. Great war clouds threatened Europe last year, a number of our workers were thereby withdrawn from the field, the finances were also more or less influenced and our brethren experienced considerable oppression in several fields in the East. In view of all this we have surely every reason to thank the Lord for the progress made and the blessings bestowed upon us. But we are by no means satisfied with what we have accomplished. If God's messengers are all filled with His Holy Spirit, all the members alive, then the Gospel nets will be filled to overflowing, the treasury of God's house will be overflowing, and every field can be entered, and Europe, Africa and North-West Asia be entirely lit up with the glory of the three-fold Message.
L. R. Conradi.

## The Message in Paul's Birthplace.

From the superintendent of the Cilician Mission, BrotherA. M.Buzugherian, we received a letter written in Tarsus, from which we quote as follows :-
"I am very glad that God heard my prayers and now I am reaping the harvest. I baptized six persons in Adana, and there are a few more who will be baptized next time. We now have thirty members there. We had good meetings in that city and many outsiders attended them. An Armenian also accepted the truth there. Last Sabbath while I was preaching, we specially felt the presence of the Holy Spirit. But I have still more cheerful news. God has opened still another door for us. One more nation has begun to accept the present truth, namely, the so-called

Annual Report of S.D.A. East African Missions, 1913.


NOTE.- In case of seeming discrepancies between the four quarterlies and annual statistical reports, the annual figures are to be taken as final and correct.

Report of Home Missionary Department, 1913.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\$$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 256663 | 22958 |  |  | 1148473 | 164315 |  |  | 59613 | 1200346 |
| 225393 | 25087 |  |  | 584184 |  |  |  | 63153 | 966510 |
| 23099 | $\begin{array}{r}7248 \\ \hline 95885\end{array}$ |  |  | 6692288 15869 | 59595 |  | 3969.06 | 790 | 198246 |
| 22609 265562 | 495785 16897 |  |  | 158369 4900 | 888943 400 |  |  | 14017 | 328910 |
| 14151 | 2830 | 115 | 187 |  | 11786 |  |  | 1401 | 3289 |
| 4218605 | 1153 |  |  | 523300 | 23566 |  |  | 21655 | 267180 |
| 18605 3187 | 17707 3354 |  |  | 52067 | 23782 |  |  |  | 58848 |
| 871380 | 593019 | 415 | 137 | 3130521 | 1324873 |  | 3906.06 | 159227 | 3020040 |

Fellahs, or peasants. They do not believe in Christ and the resurrection, but believe in the brother-in-law of Mohammed, and also that man has an immortal soul, and if he dies and is a good man, his soul goes to a sheep or a cow, but if he has been a bad man, his soul goes to a cat, dog, or mouse. If one desires to become a cow, he must live a good life. A Fellah accepted the Gospel and was educated by Protestants and then sent to teach his nation. Lately he heard the Sabbath truth, and after earnest examination of the same, accepted it. His heart's desire is now to preach true salvation in Christ to. his people."

Later on from Konia, we received the following news :-
"I have got more news. Here in Konia, there were two men with whom Brethren Frauchiger, Baharian, and I
had worked, but they would not step out because they had good positions and salaries. Now, both have accepted the truth. Though they have many troubles, yet they are glad in the Lord. One of them is the agent of the American Bible Society, and the other one the cook in the American Hospital. Of course they cannot continue in their present occupations, and must start farming or some other work. Two other Armenians have accepted the truth in Ak-chehir."

We are sorry indeed to have to report the return of Elder Jensen and wife from Scandinavia to America, which was necessitated by sister Jensen's health. She contracted consumption, and the doctor ordered her immediate return to California, where we hope she will recover.

## Union and Mission Reports.

## East German Union.

ALTHOUGH we are very grateful to the Lord for the good experiences we have had, yet we are not at all satisfied with the year's work, as shown in the following statistics. 1,143 souls were won by our workers and God's grace, but we deeply regret having to report a loss by apostasy of 410 members, 66 died during the year, 174 moved into other unions and 22 disappeared, so that we only have a net gain of 471 .

But the following will show how the Lord is working for His people, and that there are still such people as Nicodemus of old. Some time ago a sarcasticallywritten article opposing us appeared in an important Berlin newspaper entitled: "The World's Timepiece." This caused a Dr. von Grumbkow, a Professor of the Breslau University, to stand up for us with the following words: "One can think in religious matters as one pleases. But one thing is certain, and that is, that there are religious people whose religion helps them to live a good moral life. Two or three ways lead to real manliness, and one of them is the religious way. If one succeeds in taking this way, how are we going to blame him for that?
" The State church is not only being forsaken or avoided by free thinkers, but also by the most religious. This or that evil impresses itself upon true religious feeling, and so the sects originate one after the other, causing friction and irritation because of one or the other failing, but all probably superior to the church in inner religious life.
"One of the most attractive among them is the sect of the Adventists, which, according to my sincere conviction, was not treated justly in his article on "The World's Timepiece" in No. 586 of the " Vossische Zeitung."
" In order to understand their many peculiarities, one must know the key of all their doctrines and life. The unconditional acknowledgement of the Bible and only the Bible as the certain, true,
harmonious and the revealed Word of God; a religious dogma, like many others, but which is supreme in clearness and simplicity. He who cannot accept this, cannot belong to them. They stand and fall with the Bible, which is to them the fountain of trath.
"But they act very decidedly on this foundation; so very much so, that they celebrate the Sabbath-Saturday-instead of Sunday as a day of rest, because the Bible commands this; they do not celebrate the high church festivals, because the Bible does not prescribe them; they reject child-baptism and confirmatian ; they discard the use of pork; they despise the joys and pleasures of the world . . .
" But all this, which appears amusing or simple to the critic, seems but a small matter in comparison with the deep. earnestness with which they successfully endeavour to fulfil and live out the moral commandments of the Bible-with a faithfulness in the least as well as the greatest points, which calls forth admiration. Whoever has come in contact with Adventists, and become acquainted with their clearness and mental refinement, their pure mode of living, their readiness to assist-which is, however, not intrusive in the slightest, their calmness in danger, their love for order and reasonableness in living, with their splendid results in good health and bodily resistance, he can only say, if he will be just: No one would choose this way, who can believe, and be harmed by it. Their joy in sacrificing, working for others without recompense, giving the church a tithe of all they have or acquire, so that the expense of home and foreign missions may be met, is of itself worthy of all admiration. Added to this is the exemplariness. of their world-wide organization with its. centre (!) in Friedensau, near Magdeburg, where they also have their minister's college, their management, which has as a result, the total freedom from indebtedness of a denomination which on a whole.
is composed of people without means. God is not the author of confusion-so they say, and act accordingly.
"Thus they stand in the midst of our stormy age, similar to the first Christian church, on the firm fondation of their faith in the Bible, demanding nothing but their life and freedom to proclaim their doctrines, without excitement or intrusion. The really educated person willingly allows them to go their way, for he is glad of a good thing when he finds it, and recognizes the wine in old flasks."

Further, we had good experiences in the very difficult field of East Galicia, Although the clergy of the Baptists there and of all the Protestant churches, together with the Roman and Greek Catholics, had united to incite the servants of the State against us at every opportunity, yet we are able to report a net gain of thirty-one members in that field. Our workers have often made the acquaintance of the interior: of prisons, and were often only able to pay their visits to interested persons after darkness had set in, hold their meetings: during the night, and disappearearly in the morning again, before daybreak. Sometimes they had to flee and hide in the forest, but all this cannot stop the work there. In some places the light burns so brightly that the police are afraid of our worker's lives and request us not to return to the place until the excitement has cooled down among the inhabitants. So often we were able to experience the promise that the angel of the Lord encampeth round about those that fear Him, and helps them.

As we start upon a new year, it is our desire to work with renewed courage and pray that the year 1914 may show a better net gain for our Union than the past one.
H. F. Schuberth.

The European Division Committee will meet for the first time as a full committee in Friedensau in April. Many important resolutions must be discussed, and we hope to be able to give a short report of the meeting in our next number.

## Experiences from the Field.

IT was my privilege to work in the Danube Union during the month of November. First we had a meeting of the European Division Committee in Budapest, where many new plans for our work were laid. We were glad to get acquainted with the work in Budapest. They have a very nice place for their publishing work, and from what I could learn, their canvassers are doing a splendid work. A few years ago it was thought impossible to do much in Hungaria with literature. On Sabbath we were introduced to a professor from one of the schools in the city who has become a churchmember, and has helped much to secure permission for our colporteurs, because he is well known in government circles.
From Budapest I went to Transylvania, where we had a conference and an institute with our colporteurs and church officers. This conference is partly German and partly Hungarian. It was here where our work in Hungaria first started, an old German Baptist having taken hold of the truth with his family. The old brother is dead, but I knov it would have made him rejoice to see such a large conference now.

Our next place of meeting was Bucarest in Rumania. Our brethren had made broad plans for the lectures, and I must say they were most successful. They had procured a large hall in the centre of the city, which was filled to overflowing every night. We did not wish to have them think we were foreigners, so Brethren Paulini and Demitresko spoke the first two nights, then the last evening I was put on the programme. God blessed His servants with much of His Spirit and a good impression was left on the people. One year ago this conference was broken up by a mob, headed by the priests. This year everything seemed to show that the government wished to amend the doings of the people. Those who have taken their stand with us as a people are of the better class. At this meeting the conference was organized and Elder

Paulini chosen as president. May God bless the work in Rumania.

After this good meeting we went to Temisvar, in southern Hungaria. In this mission field there are Germans, Servians, Hungarians, and Slavs. Everything had to be translated into two or three languages. Brother Schillinger has acquired the Servian language pretty well, as have his co-workers. Most all of our workers in this field have come from Germany. While at this meeting one of the native labourers was called to serve in the army.

A very fine hall was procured for the public lectures, which also ensured us a fine audience. The meetings of the conference were held in our own place of worship. God has blessed the work of His servants very much. Though war and troubles were at their very border, yet the progress of the message did not stop.
From Temisvar we took a route which gave us a chance to see the interior of Hungaria, and brought us to Kassa in the northern part of the union. Brother Kessel, a young German, has charge of the field, and it is surprising how well he has mastered the language; even his children found it difficult to speak their mother tongue. The report showed good progress throughout the field.

I believe that the Danube Union was never in a better shape to do aggressive work than at the present. They have a good corps of workers and freedom of speech most everywhere.

> J. T. BöтTCHER.

## British Union.

As we look backward to 1913 we find many reasons to take courage and press forward.

310 new persons, having come to rejoice with us in " the present truth," united with our churches. Twenty-eight members died in the faith, and we lost forty-nine by letter of transfer to other countries. Several changes in leadership in local conferences led to a thorough revision of the church rolls. Hence our net gain is small.

Our financial showing altogether is very encouraging, presenting the largest gains in the history of the Union. The tithes gained $\$ 4,700$, and the offerings to missions. were $\$ 1,574$ more than in 1912. We are glad that our Union District is found again in the honour roll as regards foreign mission offerings. The Union as a whcle attained to an average per capita weekly offering of seven cents, which was a substantial gain on the preceding year.

Last year was the third for our Union on the self-supporting basis. Whereas in 1911 and 1912 it was necessary for us to cover considerable deficits out of our reserve fund, we more than paid all operating salaries and expenses in 1913. We succeeded in laying aside in gains and equipment funds about $\$ 2,500$. Our financial outlook for our field work during 1914 is much brighter than the prospect before us at the beginning of 1913.

It is especially gratifying to us that we are not only able to carry the financial burden of the work within our own borders, but that we are also from year to year substantially increasing the amounts of our support to the mission fields of the Division. Our people esteem it a pleasure to do their full share in support of the general work of the Division, besides assuming the responsibility of carrying on the work amongst the forty-five millions of this kingdom. ${ }^{\text {- }}$

Our institutional work was prospered last year also. The combined gains of the publishing house and food factory amounted to about $\$ 10,000$. The Caterham Sanitarium, true to its history for many years, showed a good gain on the right side of the balance sheet. And wearemuch pleased to report thatournew sanitarium at Stanborough Park was so prospered as to close the first full year of its history with a small gain. Also, and for the first time in its history, it appears that our college will close its year 1913-1914 with some financial gain.

Our force of workers suffered some losses last year. Two of our leading teachers-ordained ministers-went to
the States, as also did one of our licentiates. We also, for the first time in the history of the Union, lost an ordained minister by death. Considering our population our number of workers is very small, but we are encouraged to believe that those already in the work are, by practical experience, gaining strength and efficiency. At the close of our Training School year a group of promising young men and women will enter the work to remain permanently in the field. We are trusting that our Union will show greater strength in every way in 1914 than in last year. While hoping for increased success for ourselves we wish the same to all parts of the Division.
W. J. Fitzgerald.

## Pray for Russia.

"Now thanks be unto God, which causeth us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savour of His knowledge by us in every place." 2 Cor. ii. 14. The above expresses the feelings and experiences of the writer.

It having been my privilege to be called to the great Russian field, my first duty was to attend a number of general meetings. Elder J. T. Böttcher had proceeded to Tiflis and Trans-Caucasia, so I was met and accompanied by Elder J.L.Löbsack. Ourfirst stopwas in Chasawyurt, near the Caspian Sea. Our people had gathered here from great distances, some by rail, some by wagon, and others on foot. The Lord blessed the word spoken, and one could see how this people appreciated such a treat. The workers related their experiences to the committee. Some had been put in prison for the truth's sake, others bad been beaten, and some had had narrow escapes, but all were happy and courageous, willing to give their all for the grand truth. The president, Brother Sproghe, has a difficult field, the churches being widely scattered and travelling dangerous, as it often happens that wayfarers are robbed. The Asiatic and Tartar tribes are the terror of this section. Lately Brother Sproghe wrote
me that he had visited the distant churches, where he had to travel much by wagon and on foot. He became very exhausted and lost his appetite, but still tried to do his work. He managed to reach his home but was afterwards unable to do any work for some time. Pray for him and his dear co-workers, that God may hold them up by His mighty arm. We stopped in three places in this section of the country. At the third place we were joined by Elder Böttcher, who continued with us to the end, with the exception of our meeting.

As we are not permitted to hold conferences, our people in general lose much in not being able to get the benefit of such gatherings, where each line of work can be studied in detail. Our next stop was in the Crimea, on the borders of the Black Sea. Our brethren met us at the boat and very kindly cared for us. Our meeting-place here was a barn surrounded by high walls. Messages in due season were delivered, and the truth found a ready response, which especially manifested itself in the testimony meeting on the Sabbath. Some time ago the church treasurer and his wife, both aged people, were attacked at night and killed by robbers. On Sabbath two workers were ordained to the Gospel ministry. The president, Brother Reifschneider, is doing his best to push the work. Pray for the Asof field and its workers.

Leaving at night by boat, the next noon found us in another port. Here our brethren had been severely tried, their meeting-house had been closed for nine months, and their minister was under trial. By some arrangement just previous to our arrival, the president, Brother Gade, had succeeded in organizing a new church and secured a hall where we could meet. Often these meetings were very anxious moments, and some evenings we even had to dispense with illumination and adapt ourselves to the conditions. Here we found a military officer, a lieutenantcolonel, who still serves in the army, but is now a Seventh-Day Adventist, acting as organist, but of course not in
uniform. His wife is also a SeventhDay Adventist. One worker was ordained here. Pray for the Black Sea field and its workers.

Our nest stop was at. Kiew, quite well known of late because of the Beilis case, of which almost every paper reported, then again about two years ago, at the visit of the Czar, the prime minister of Russia, Holipju, was here shot. Our meetings were held in their regular meeting-place. Brother J. Perk and his associates related some wonderful experiences of how God protects and cares for His servants. In some places it almost seems impossible for the workers to meet with our people. Entering the place at night they quietly gather at one or two o'clock, when all are asleep, and study and pray, and before daybreak the worker leaves the place. One worker was ordained. Remember this field in your prayers.

The Polish field was also visited. Of late the meeting-place in one of the largest cities has been closed, and it may take some time before it can be reopened. Pray for this field and its workers.

A farming district in Volhynia was our next stop, where we had great freedom. Brother J. H. Löbsack and his associates are labouring faithfully there. Many sweet hours of study and prayer were spent at this place. The dwellingrooms being too small we went into the barn. One brother could be ordained here. Brother J. Perk helped in the meetings, as Brother J. T. Böttcher had to be absent. The Middle Russian meeting was held in Moscow, and passed off quietly. Here we ordained another brother to the Gospel ministry. In all the above places much time was devoted to the instruction of church officers, for these must oftentimes stand alone, and act in the fear of God. We all felt that such meetings should be held often, and that more workers should enter the great and needy field.

During the month of December a general meeting was held in Jurjew, near the Baltic Sea. Brother Isaak, the president, had laboured here, and also made provision for our stay. Elder

Böttcher and the writer attended this meeting. This part is populated by Esthonians. Good work has been done amongst them. The meeting hall was full to overflowing, Two workers were here ordained to the Gospel work.

As Brother Isaak was transferred to the Polish Mission, this conference, together with the White Sea Mission, comes under the direct supervision of the writer.

The East Russian Union extends over a great stretch of territory from the Baltic Sea in the west to the Ural Mountains in the east, and from the Black Sea in the south to the Arctic Sea in the north-a great field with great needs, and great possibilities. Pray for this field and for its workers. Pray for liberty. Thus far the Lord has marvellously guided, doors have been shut and others opened. He has given victory in every place-" " and He went forth conquering and to conquer." I am of good courage in the Lord.
O. E. Reinke.

## In Benighted Southern Europe.

THE month of November 1913 was a time of blessed experience for our brethren in the Danube Union. During this time four general meetings were held in this territory. Elders Böttcher, Dail and the writer, attended these important meetings.

The first of these general meetings was held in Nagỳszeben, one of the principal cities in the territory of the Transylvanian Conference. Notwithstanding the hard times caused by the floods of last summer, and the financial crisis brought about by the Balkan war, quite a number of our people attended the meetings and gave liberally of their means.

Then followed the general meeting of the Rumanian mission. It had been previously decided that this meeting should be held in Bukarest, the capital city of that country. We were all very anxious to see how the authorities and
the priests would receive us this year. Last year we were not able to hold our general meeting in Ploesti. However, to our surprise and joy we were not molested in the least this year. This was, in fact, the first public meeting of this people in this country, which was officially recognized and permitted by the authorities. We had a splendid meeting. The field was organized into the Rumanian Conference, Brother P. R Paulini being elected as President. This
work with good success among these people.

Last, but not least, comes the general meeting of the North-Hungarian Mission. This meeting took place in the beautiful town of Kassau. This was the first general meeting, and only about fifty of our people were present. The brethren did splendidly when the call was made for funds for our missions. The evening lectures were also very interesting. Several times the Socialists tried to


CHURCH IN EASTERN ASIA.
field promises to develop into the strongest field, financially, in the Union. We are glad that the Lord is doing great things in this benightedland of the Greek Oriental Church.

Next followed the general meeting of the Theiss-Save Mission, which was held in the city of Temesvar. Most of our members of this field are Servians. The brethren had engaged a very fine hall, and the attendance at the evening lectures was good. Our workers are following up the interest, and most of them, although of German nationality, have acquired the Servian language, and
break up the meetings, but they did not succeed in their plans.

In all these meetings we enjoyed the richest blessings of the Lord. Good reports were given, and the spirit of unity prevailed in all our councils. This gives us courage to believe that the future will bring many victories for the cause of God in the Danube Union. We are thankful that the Lord of the great harvest is blessing the efforts of His children in these countries where superstition, fanaticism and ignorance are so prevalent. The future looks bright when we view it in the light of God's promises for
the last days. May the Lord soon bring this Message to every faithful soul in our territory, and in the whole world, is our prayer.
J. F. Huenergardt.

## Account of Travels Through Mesopotamia.

It was the privilege of the writer to make a missionary itinerary from Beirut, Syria, through Mesopotamia, touching especially Bagdad and Mosul. The purpose of this trip was to inquire into the conditions of those regions with a view of opening up missionary work and extending the loud cry of the third angel's message. The message was already carried thither by a faithful brother, Bashir (meaning bearer of good news, or evangelist), who had found the truth while studying in Beirut in the American University and who, after graduating as Master of Pharmacy, proceeded to Mosul and Bagdad to act as pharmacist in connection with the Church Mission Society of England. This brother has been loyal and faithful to the truth, although during the length of two years he has had no one of like faith to associate with. He has been sowing the seed wherever there was an opportunity. His calls for help had chiefly given the reason and basis of this journey.

In June, 1913, I took a steamer in Port Said, and after a journey of twenty days we reached Basorah, having stopped only at Ojibute, French Somali, in the Red Sea, and at Bushire on the Persian Gulf. In the former port we took coolies to act as firemen, and in the latter place some 200 men were taken on board to discharge the cargo. The steamer had to stop a few days at the bar where she had to discharge some of her cargo, because the Shatt el Arab, under which name the united stream of the Euphrates and Tigris is known, carries with so much alluvial deposits that it is impossible at this season for steamers of her size to proceed even into Basorah. All along the banks there are extensive groves of date palms
as far north as Kurna (meaning projecting angle or corner), the junction of the two rivers where Arabs are inclined to locate the paradise.

Five days brought us to Bagdad, which was founded in the latter part of the eighth century by the Khalif el Mansur, probably on the site occupied by an earlier Babylonian town, as may be concluded from the ruins of an embankment of brickwork of the time of Nebuchadnezzar, which was found in 1848.

In Bagdad I was met by Brother Bashir, who sared me a lot of trouble in getting settled, and was a help to me in many ways. The populatian of the city is estimated at about 150,000 , of which one-third are Jews who are doubtless the descendants of the time of the captivity, as they themselves believe. There are some 10,000 Christians, Chaldeans, Jacobites, Armenians, etc. The Protestant community is very small; the natives are chiefly immigrants from northern Mesopotamia, Mosul, and Mardin. The Moslems are Sunnis and Shias, many of the latter residing here or in one of the holy cities of the neigh. bourhood, that they may have the advantage of being buried by the side of Hussein at Kerbela, or Ali at Nejef.

Of late the European community is increasing; which is due to a number of new enterprises launched, among which is the building of the railway by the Germans.

The Church Mission Society of England, with whom Brother Bashir is connected, is now constructing a spacious hospital of its own and will soon move into its new buildings. I was told that thus far their medical work was pretically self-supporting. This is certainly a commendable work and the most suitable under the conditions and the most sure to break down prejudice. On a whole, however, I have found little interest in religious topics; even many of the Jews I found to be free thinkers or unbelievers. This, I believe, is due to the influence of French literature, French being generally taught next to the Arabic. I remained some four months in Bagdad, unfortunately the
hottest time of the season. We have had as much as $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. in the shade for quite a length of time. Most houses, therefore, have a sort of a basement half way under ground in which people spend the summer months, sleeping on the roofs at night.

From here I made a visit to a family at the Hindia Barrage who ate interested in our work, two of their children being already connected with us, a son preparing himself for service in our Watford (England) College. At this place an English company has just completed a barrage for irrigation purposes, at the expense of the Turkish Government, at a cost of some two and a half million dollars. If this proves successful a similar barrage farther north is planned.

Thence I proceeded to Babylon, about two days' journey from Bagdad. I was here invited by the head of the expedition, Prof. Dr. Koldewey, to spend a few days which I certainly gladly accepted, affording an excellent opportunity to study this interesting site. This German expedition started its work here early in 1899 and has since been working with a body of native labourers of between three and four hundred men throughout the whole year at an expense of about $\$ 20,000$ annually, totalling, with the work done in Assyria, $\$ 33,000$. The volume of work to be done can be somewhat estimated when we consider that some of the walls measure a thickness of seventeen to twenty-two metres, and that often excavations must be made to a depth of twenty-four metres. It is impossible in the scope of this account to enter into detail as to the results brought to light through this untiring work. Suffice it to say that the results of these excavations fully justify the expenses and labour in behalf of finding the facts of this once famous city. Aside from the scientific value of these researches, it is certainly with much gratitude and with profound interest that the Bible student here finds many of the Bible narratives corroborated by the facts brought to light after many centuries. One is struck with surprise on looking
over the grounds and ruins always to find himself confronted with the tremendous works done by King Nebuchadnezzar, since nearly all that is seen of the monumental ruins refer to him as their builder, and his name, which is found on every brick, has certainly become the most famous in Babylonian history, thus satisfying the ambition of his selfish heart. Well might he say on looking upon the achievements even in architectural lines: "Is not this the great Babylon, that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power, and for the honour of my majesty?" Dan. iv. 30. Involuntarily one is reminded of the prophecies in Isaiah xiii., and many other places, which, in the course of time, have certainly been fulfilled to the letter. No one is living on the site of ancient Babylon, and whatever Arabs are employed by the excavators have built their mud huts in the bed of the ancient river, which at the present time is shifted half a mile farther west.

From Bagdad I proceeded to Mosul, a distance of some 250 English miles. The only means of travel is on horses or mules or in a wagon. I chose the latter, which is cheaper. The country is very sparsely populated-only a few Arab villages are found along the river. All is desolate and barren where water and means of irrigation are lacking. It took us nine days to reach Mosul.

This is the home of the brother now in Bagdad. His family were among the very first to become Protestants in the early beginnings of mission work among the people fifty years ago. Since then the work has been turned over to the Presbyterians, and then in turn, some fifteen years ago, to the Church Mission Society of England, who operate a hospital and school and have a little church. At the present there seems little, if any, progress.

From Mosul to Aleppo I travelled with a company of Nestorians from the mountains. A melek, who is head over some twenty villages, travelled with them. On my inquiry of how long his family has been the chief or ruler in that district they told me in Arabic:

Min auwel addunyah, min waqt Allah Chalap el Alem (from the beginning of the world, when God created the world). Mosul possibly occupies the site of a suburb of ancient Nineveh, the mounds of which are still seen on the opposite side of the river, the only remains that remind us of the greatness and power of the capital of ancient Assyria in this section. All the country round the town is dry and presents a vast expansive plain. The broad Tigris flows through the plain, alongside of which hundreds of women can be seen daily washing clothes. The water, which is taken from the river close by and with it all the filth, is brought into the houses in goat skins where it is filtered, and is certainly far from meeting the sanitary needs of such a city. On a whole very much remains to be done in this line in Mosul. Probably soon changes will be made, as before long the railway will have a wholesome effect on such conditions. On the other side of the river Nebi Yunus; a little village is seen, which, at the place of the mosque, the grave of the prophet Jonah is said to be located.

I remained some two months in that place, during which time I have had some good opportunities to sow the good seed of trath which, I feel confident, will bear fruit. A prominent well-to-do family of Jacobites, who employ some fifty weavers (this being an important trade there), took a special interest in the truth, and I could for some time hold meetings in their home every evening. Also the municipal doctor, whose acquaintance I made during his studies at Beirut, and who graduated together with Brother Bashir, is a great friend of our work. There are other persons who seem promising. A relative of our brother runs a powermill in a Kurdish village a good day's journey from Mosul. Unfortunately Brother Bashir, who was expected to locate in Mosul in the work of the English mission, has remained in Bagdad for this year. If he returns next year he will prove a faithful witness for the truth and a help to establishing those now hesitating because they are left by themselves.

From Mosul I again proceeded on my journey in a wagon to Aleppo, in northern Syria, a distance of 400 miles. Just the day of my departure the first automobile entered Mosul from Bagdad, which was certainly a great sight for the people. It only used eighteen hours against the nine days of my journey. What a progress and blessing in many ways will be seen when the railway will be completed in a few years, when the whole journey from Aleppo to Bagdad via Mosul can probably be made in less than two days, while it now takes at least twenty-one days in a wagon, which: is very tiresome. All along the journey we needed the protection of several gendarmes, as the roads are in some places very unsafe.

After two weeks' journey from Mosul, I arrived safely in Aleppo, having several times very narrowly escaped the danger of getting into serious trouble. In Deir, halfway from Mosul, I went up to a minaret (lighthouse) of a mosque. Having been :locked in with a sheikh and another Mohammedan, the people shouted up to them to throw me over the railing. I was very happy indeed when I again breathed the air of liberty, and I certainly did not at all enjoy the pleasant view from above. In another place, although being very careful, I was nearly shot even by a gendarme in a little Mohammedan village while getting ready to take a picture of the place, the houses being built like beehives. Fortunately I could take a much better place from the window of the car while travelling from Aleppo to Beirut.

After an absence of some eight and a half months I again reached Beirut, safe and sound, having completed the journey all around Arabia. I hope the time may soon come when suitable persons can enter this vast field and when also a number of these people shall be won to the third angel's message. Certainly the Lord is going before us to prepare the way. Meanwhile it may be possible to prepare some suitable literature in the language of these Christians in northern Mesopotamia who would seem the most promising to work for at the start.
W. C. Ising.

## A Word from Persia.

No doubt our brethren will be glad to learn of our safe arrival here in Maragha. Leaving Hamburg on September 25th, in company with Brother and Sister Staubert and their little Ruth, we started on our long trip to Persia. At Alexandrova we were delayed several hours at the customs office on account of our baggage and freight. Anyone who has had anything to do with the Russian customs officials will know what this means. Early Friday morn-

Mrs. Oster and I go on ahead to Persia before the winter sets in, and they remain in Djulfa to look after their freight as the delay might be indefinite. It was with tearful eyes that we bade one another farewell on November 17th, and crossed the river Aras into Persia. A couple of weeks later the telegram arrived in Djulfa announcing their goods customsfree, for which we are very grateful to God.

A half a mile of railroad in Djulfa gave it a more modern appearance than it had when I left Persia a few months ing, October 3rd, we reached Tiflis. Brother and Sister Staubert were kindly received at the home of Brother Osol, while we enjoyed the hospitality of Brother Heyde and family. We had expected to remain only a few days in Tiflis, but on account of freight delays, a month passed before we again resumed our journey. We enjoyed, however, meeting with the brethren of Tiflis and studying the Word of God


OUR MISSIONARIES VISITING IN ALGERIA. with them. We were there long enough to form good friendships, and learn to love our people there. They are in earnest and seem to be growing in Christian experience. On November 3rd, we were again reminded of the fact that we are living in the land of farewells as the brethren came to the station to bid us Godspeed. Another full day brought us to Djulfa. Here we had two weeks' delay on account of customs which amounted to an exorbitant sum. Telegrams were exchanged with the Minister of Finance of St . Petersburg, to have the goods go through free. Day after day passed with no answer, so it was decided, in counsel with Brother and Sister Staubert, that
before. Just the day before we entered, we had the pleasure of witnessing the first railway train, as, amidst great ceremony, it proudly crossed the bridge into Persia. This achievement means so much for the future welfare of this backward land. The railroad is to be extended to Tabriz within the coming year.

After a few days further delay attending to our customs, we pushed on to Urumia, very glad that customs offices were all left in the rear. During our trip from Liverpool we have had the pleasure (?) of passing through six custom houses, besides being subjected to examination of baggage at the river Aras.

But all this packing and repacking, and even breaking of goods tends to develop that much to be desired virtue-patience, of which most of us are so sadly in need.

Five days by carriage brought us to Urumia, which I had left about five months before. Our friends were very glad to see us, and our hearts were made glad to learn that the interested ones were still faithful. The Sperling family gave us a good welcome. We met with them two Sabbaths, and they both signified their intention of following fully the ways of the Lord. Although he has not the Sabbath entirely free as yet, being in the employ of the Russian army as music director, he is seeking such employment. They have paid their tithes, and she has been keeping the Sabbath for a whole year and desires baptism. Another young lady is also keeping the Sabbath. We hope to have baptism soon. These will doubtless be the first ones baptized in Persia. Of this we hope to write in another article. Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Oster.

## The Levant Field.

The year 1913 has been a tragic year for the Levant. Human language is too weak to express the barbarism of the cross against the crescent and of the crescent against the cross. The unexpected great victory of the Balkan states caused a great jealousy among themselves, so that the cross fought against itself and the Christian Balkan states thus lost more soldiers than in fighting against the crescent.

The misery which we see every day in Constantinople is indescribable. Thousands of Moslems, being driven out by the Greeks, Macedonians, Servians, and Bulgarians, are swarming to Constantinople, to be dispersed among the Anatolian villages. Many of these refugees have lost their husbands, sons, property, houses, and everything, and are poorly clad. Such a war is terribly cruel. What an example can these socalled civilized Christian nations have over the Moslems? The Moslem says to the Christian: "You call us barbar-
ians, but you are more barbarous tham we." We know well that the Moslems did the same, and even more, in the past to the Christians, but we could not exxpect otherwise from them as we judge them as an uncivilized people.

During the war a strange mission spirit took place among the Balkan states. Finding out that the Biblical way of converting Moslems takes too long (as I learned while in Bulgaria), the Bulgarians tried to convert the Pomaks who formerly were Christians, but for two or three centuries, being under Moslem influence, had become fervent Moslems. The Bulgarians simply ask the Pomaks which they would prefer-to be immersed in cold or hot water. Surely they prefer cold water, not knowing what is to happen to them. The priest pronounces the baptismal ceremony and thus they become Christians. How much better is that than when 900 years ago Charlemagne drove the Saxons into the river Elbe and made them Christians?

In such a time of war it is easy to understand that the preaching of the Gospel is much hindered. The people are more interested in the latest news and the outlook of the war. Nevertheless, thanks be to the Lord, the work in the Levant field has gone forward, though our forces were limited. Our membership has grown from 317 to 400 , although of course forty-two of these were taken into our field by Bulgaria being joined to the Levant Union.

The canvassing work has been limited, because our workers, who mostly had to serve as soldiers, were thus prevented from working ; others escaped to other lands, not desiring to serve in the army.

We are all of good cheer, believing that the year 1914 will bring us greater success, knowing that the victory of this message belongs to the Lord. We need more means and workers to fill up the open doors for the message. Let us not forget to pray for this hard politicalreligious Moslem field, which is to be one of the causes of that great struggle of all the nations in the universal war at the end of all things.
E. Fradchiger.

## Among the Arabs.

In Algeria, our work for the benefit of this ancient and haughty Arab people has hitherto been only of a rather desultory nature. We workers, coming from other lands, feel badly limited and unprepared on religious questions in dealing with such a stubborn race, whose convictions are so deep, and whose mental nature so peculiar ; especially is that the case with most of us, for we have that greatbarrier of an unknownlanguage to overcome. Indeed, to the eye of flesh, the condition of this people is similar to a rock, witbout the slightest crack into which this last great Message, with its divinely intended and universal application, can penetrate.

I shall long remember my first experience of a religious nature with an Arab. A Christian woman, of whom this Mohammedan was a customer, had invited us both to meet and debate in her shop. We did this, and all went well until the prophet made his appearance upon the scene. Thereupon this believer of Mohammed began stating in a passionate voice in broken French, the great event of Gabriel's appearance in the cavern where he loved to retire, and how he was there commissioned by the angel. It was truly most interesting to hear this wonderful story for the first time direct from the lips of an Arab. At length, I stopped him, and asked for some proof of the certainty of Gabriel's personal intervention, "for," I said," I have a book in which God delares that Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light. Can you show me that Mohammed was not duped in this way? I do not say that this was so, but merely suggest that he might have been deceived by one of the followers of his satanic majesty." But this was putting the question in too strong a light for the poor man. My words had opened a door to a line of thought along which his thoughts had never travelled. He was quite puzzled, and kept quiet a moment to think. Gradually I saw his countenance change, his eyes flashed and with a haughty, angry face, he rose from his chair, trembling, spat towards me, and then
left the shop, cursing me between his teeth, and no doubt wishing me and my Bible at the bottom of the sea. I sat there for a while thinking how the hearts of these people can best be reached, whose minds are so thoroughly perverted with Mohammed's doctrines.

The next experience I had was with my Mozabite grocer. The Mozabites belong to a tribe who follow the Coran very ciosely. They are not Arabs and are despised by that people, being looked upon much as the Jews are looked upon in Europe. They are, like the Jews, a very businesś-like people, and in build are short and extremely fat and fleshy with not too ugly features. They are also close with money. There is, therefore, a great difference between them and the haughty, merry, violent-natured Arab of the desert. But to my storyOne day I said to this grocer that I liked his people because they do not use tobacco, alcohol, flesh, and are generally honest in their business transactions. He looked at me in astonishment, knowing well that most Europeans here in Algiers like these things. In response to his enquiries, I explained that neither I nor my family used these things. "Well then, in that case," he said, "you must be a Moslem, and you believe in Mohammed just as we do," which of course was the logical conclusion to his mind. This opened the way for me, and I then spoke to him about true and false Christianity. He seemed to understand perfectly, and claimed that his own religion had been perverted by the Arabs, while his own people had carefully preserved the teachings of the prophet in all their purity, and were maintaining their daily practice. I thought I might now safely introduce the Bible to him, and I did so, deciaring that this book related to Mohammed prophetically. I read the ninth chapter of Revelation to him and explained it, avoiding anything which I thought might be misunderstood and that could hurt him. He listened with keen interest and finally said he would like to have a book like that and read it to his friends. I bought him an Arabic New Testament, for which he paid, and he really read it to his friends,
for, in passing one day, I saw some half dozen of his people listening while he read to them from the Book. Soon after this he left the place, but I believe the Book went with him and sincerely hope that its spirit may pursue him.

Once during a course of lectures in Constantine, a city with a mixed population ofJews, Christian Catholics and Mohammedans, I was holding a meeting one eveding on "The fate of Islam according to the Bible." The number of Arabs in the audience was of course increased on this evening, among them being individuals of office, also an Arab doctor. During the meeting he was called to attend a dying girl, who lived near by. He was so much absorbed at that moment in diagnosing dying Islam that he obstinately refused to be disturbed, even by the mother's pleadings. At the close of the meeting, as I was shaking hands with the people, one of the friends of this doctor said, "If you continue to treat the subject as you did to-night, I cannot answer for the consequences and where you may find yourelf one of these
mornings-perhapswith yourthroat cut." This gives an idea of Moslem fanaticism.

These examples show that God's message for this time possesses some points of which commands the attention of Islam. The field is ripe, but where are the reapers? We need workers who are prepared to go from town to town, and village to village among this Arab nation, inviting them to come and hear the last call of mercy instead of the tales and fables of which they are so fond. We see a movement towards liberalism, and obligatory education is being developed more and more. But this will also certainly bring along with it a flood of sceptic and immoral literature which will submerge the intellects our government desinge to enlighten. Surely this is the moment when we should push our work in these regions. Tracts in their own language seem to be bought readily by the Moslems, if we judge from a small effort made here. We pray earnestly that the Lord may raise up some young natizes to carry this last Message and that quickly.

Paul Badadt.

## Greetings from the Border of China.

"From the uttermost part of the earth have we heard songs, even glory to the righteous." Isa. xxiv. 16.

Three years ago there was not a single soul in the truth here in the east of Siberia who could testify to the glorious kingdom that will soon be set up, when the Lord appears the second time. But now one can hear hundreds of souls in Primorskoj and Ussuri (Manchuria) who sing "glory to the righteous." They are holding up the torch of the prophetic word and are lighting up with it whole territories of the great east.

In 1910 I was sent from Caucasia, where I was working at the time, for a three months' visit to Charbin, where I was able to organize a church of seventeen members with God's help--but which now numbers thirty-two members. They are not only composed of Russians but of many other nationalities.

But I had to leave Caucasia for good in. 1911, after having worked for six years in God's cause, and turn my face to faroff, cold, raw Siberia. It seemed an impossibility and a very difficult matter for me, but I was soon convinced that right there, where our weakness and helplessness is revealed, God's invisible hand makes itself felt with its accompanying strength and help.

Macedonian calls are coming to us continually-not in the form of visions, but actual real calls. The Amur territory has been calling to us since 1912 with outstretched arms, but we cannot do all we are asked, as the labourers are so few. The Chinese in Manchuria are hungering for the truth. In September 1913 I was able to baptize a Chinese Baptist minister and his wife, together with seven other members. He went to the college at Shanghai, where he will study for a year and then:
return to work in Manchuria. Now another Chinese Baptist minister has accepted the truth and is celebrating the Sabbath of the Lord with joy, circulating literature concerning present trath among his brethren in the city of Asciché, about thirty miles from Charbin. Please pray for us and our dear people here.
E. Gajedin.

## The Third Angel's Message on the Shores of the Victoria Nyanza.

IT is now four and a half years that the Third Angel's Message has been resounding among the people in this district. Pioneer work in heathen countries is a very difficult task and many have fallen at their posts. Four graves in this mission are silent testimonies for us and the natives of the faithfulness of those now sleeping till the Master comes. Every grain of corn is a proof to us that through its death, fruit is obtained, and this message has also borne fruit. The poor heathen, who only knew fear, and who feared us-the strange white people --when we first came here, have now become acquainted with the God of love. Sixty souls have thus far tasted of our heavenly Father's love, and have had their hearts washed free from all sin in the blood of our Lord Jesus. They have experienced the patience of Job in standing the trials and temptations of their former friends and people; but they are walking in the ways of the Lord, and we trust that they may continue in His commandments till He comes. The Lord has not left His workers here without fruit for their labours this year. Three chief stations were erected, so that we now have eleven stations-all witnesses of this truth. Seven out-schools, were also built, in which baptized heathen naw spread this message. Forty-one dear souls were baptized during the year, and four taken in by vote, making a net gain of fortyfive members to this field. The number of pupils rose from 1,214 , to 2,152 . The gifts of our natives from 30.55 Mks .
to 207.72 Mks . Not only is their willingness togive for God's cause a sign of God's love in the hearts of our Christians, but also in the prayer meetings they pray for their heathen wives and relations. This message of love is also working on the heart of the sultan, and he said to us this year, when a son was born to him, that we should educate him to love God when he grows older. We were able to sell over a hundred New Testar ments in the Kisuaheli language to the natives this year. We are working on three hymn books, primers, Old Testament stories as well as the four Gospels in different languages. God's Spirit is working! More than eighty people have requested baptism and must first be instructed. The difficulties are many, but only a few more years shall roll and the Lord will come to gather home His own.
B. Онме.

## West African Conference Meeting.

The first conference meeting assembled at 11 a.m., Wednesday, December 4, 1918, with Elder L. R. Conradi in the chair.

Dr. Myers was called upon to give a report of the field during the present year. He reported forty-one persons baptized, and twenty-four dropped from our church records, leaving a net gain of sixteen. He stated that there were twenty Sabbath-keepers at Gbamgbama and seventeen at Mattotoka who have not been baptized. There was also reported a Baptist company of twenty-five members at Cape Palmas Liberia asking to unite with us.

The treasurer gave a report for ten months of the present year as follows:-

| RECEIPTS. | £. s. d. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mission Board on 1913 app | $121817 \quad 7$ |
| ‘ 1912 | 73118 |
| Factory gains. | $\begin{array}{llll}62 & 2 & 7\end{array}$ |
| House rent. | 15120 |
| Einterland stations. | 2910 52 |
| Tithe | 6904 |
| Sunday uight collections | 4179 |
| Midsummer offerings . | 10 |
| Sabbath-school offerings | $\begin{array}{llll}16 & 3 & 3\end{array}$ |
|  | $1510 \quad 5 \quad 7 \frac{1}{2}$ |

## Expenditures.



By comparing the tithe receipts of 1913 with that of 1912 and 1911 it was seen that there was a slight falling-off. It was urged that the matter of tithepaying should be faithfully followed up in each church, and in order to accurately ascertain the standing of each church that records be systematically and faithfully kept.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following resolutions, which were freely discussed and voted upon:-

1. Whereas, The Lord has graciously spared the lives of our workers, and granted a degree of prosperity to our work by increased numbers of believers and added facilities, therefore

Resolved, That we render our heartfelt thanks to our heavenly Father for these blessings, and invoke His futnre blessings upon our efforts.
2. Resolved, That the West African Mission extend their sincere thanks to the Mission Board at Washington for their great help rendered in men and means during the past years.
3. Everywhere we behold soals bound down in heathen darkness and unoccapied territory inviting us to enter.

In view of this crying need, we fix our future policy as follows:-
(a) To give our chief attention to the preaching of the everlasting Gospel.
(b) To extend as fast as possible our work into the unoccupied binterland.
(c) To select two sufficiently large districts in the hinterland, to place in charge of each a white missionary with a number of native assistants, these districts to be, if possible, in the Mendi and Temne countries.
(d) That as quickly as possible an efficient white worker be located on the Gold Coast, as
we are otherwise in danger of losing even all we have thus far secured.
(c) That we consider favourably the call of our Baptist brethren in Liberia to locate an efficient worker there.

Reports from the departments of the mission and from the various stations were called for.

Brother French reported that during this year the Waterloo school building had been finished and better equipped, and that the increased facilities had greatly increased the efficiency of the school. Thirty-one had been in attendance at the boarding-school, while the entire enrolment of the day schools was over sixty.

Brother Lewis gave a very encouraging report of the factory for the past year. He stated that the net gains had been £116. 9 s. 6 d., while the stock had increased from $£ 384$. $3 \mathrm{~s} .1^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{~d}$. to £419.1s. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.

Dr. Myers reported that since the treatment-rooms had been opened they had all the patients that they could care for. 974 treatments and receipts of £41. 4 s . 6 d . were reported.

Greetings from the Kickam church were brought by Brother Garbrak. Twenty-nine persons have been baptized into this church this year.

Brother Dauphin gave an account of the opening of the work at Matotoka. A native mission house has been built there. The enrolment of the school has grown to twenty-one. Seven heathen have begun to keep the Sabbath, and some have given up their krieffies. Brother Dauphin also gave some interesting experiences while on his tour in Liberia, among which was the experience with the church that is requesting to unite with us.

Brother Harding told of the establishment of our work at Gbamgbama. He spoke of difficulties that he met in opening the work, and of successes that God has given. We have two native mission houses at Gbamgbama. The enrolment of the school has been eight. Several are keeping the Sabbath.

The following resolutions were presented by the committee, were discussed. and acted upon:-

Whereas, There is need of a systematic rating of workers for the purpose of granting licences and credentials, therefore-

Resolved, That we fix our standard as fol-lows:-

| 1st year | Teacher | (8 standards <br> required.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2nd and 3rd yrs. | Bible worker |  |
| (if ability and |  |  |
| consecration |  |  |
| be shown.) |  |  |
| 4th and 5th yrs. | Licentiate | (10th stand- <br> ard required.) <br> (upon suffic- |
|  | Ordained <br> cient success |  |
| Minister | in ministry.) |  |

That while a person may hold a ministerial licence, or even ministerial credentials, he be willing to serve as a teacher, or in any other capacity necessary.
2. Whereas, The British colonies are so widely separated and sufficiently large for each to form a separate mission field, there-fore-

We Recommend, That British West Africa be divided as follows: Sierra Leone (including Liberia), Gold Coast, and Nigeria.
3. Whereas, The following has been the resolution of the General Conference for a number of years, therefore-

Resolved, That we employ no worker nor select any person to a church office who does not pay a faithful tithe.
4. In view of the importance of the work to be done in our training school at Waterloo, and because of the great expense of supporting boarding students, therefore-

Resolved, That we fix, our policy for this school as follows:-
(a) That stadents coming from Nigeria, Gold Coast, or the districts in the hinterland, be recommended by the ones in charge of these fields.
(b) That students be taken into the school for only a year at a time on trial, and that students retain their scholarship each year upon good conduct, good scholarship, and the prospects of their becoming workers in the field, by the sufferance of the Mission Committee.
(c) That as soon as possible the faculty of the school bring the standard of the boardingschool up to where it will provide only for students above the fourth standard.
(d) That the Waterloo school have the federal district of Sierra Leone for a mission field to carry on a system of outschools and in which to raise up churches.
(e) That to meet the standard of a licentiate a reading course be arranged or further training in the training school be provided if possible.

The granting of licences and credentials for the coming year were recommended as follows :-

Sterra Leone.
Ministerial Credentials: T. M. French.
Ministerial Licences: E. W. Myers, I. W. Harding.

Missionary Credentials: H. E. Lynch, D. B. Thomas, B. W. Davies, D. E. Smart, S. V. Davies, George Williams, Jos. Palmer, Henry Wilson.

Colporteur's Licence : M. W. Randall.
Gold Coast.
Ministerial Credentials: W. H. Lewis.
Ministerial Licences: J. A. B. Davies.
Missionary Credentials: J. W. Garbrah.

## Nigerta.

Ministerial Credentials: D. C. Babcock, R. P. Dauphin.

Ministerial Licences : S. Morgue.
The following churches were organ-ized:-

Sierra Leone Mission Church.
OFFICERS:
Elder: E. W. Myers.
Secretary: I. W. Harding.
Treasurer: Sister E. W. Myers.
Members: E. W. Myers, Sister E. W. Myers, Brother and Sister I. W. Harding, E. B. Thomas, George Williams, B. W. Davies, Henry Wilson.

## gold Coast Mission Church.

## OFFICERS:

Elder: W. H. Lewis.
Secretary: J. A. B. Davies.
Treasurer: Sister W. H. Lewis.
Members: Brother anã Sister W. H. Lewis, Brother and Sister J. A. B. Davies, James Dauphin.

Nigertan Misston Church.
Officers:
Elder: D. C. Babcock.
Secretary: R. P. Dauphin.
Treasurer: D. C. Babcock.
Members: Brother and Sister D. C. Babcock, Brother and Sister R. P. Dauphin, S. Morgue.

The appointment of the Sierra Leone Mission Committee was announced as follows:-
E. W. Myers, chairman; T. M. French, secretary and treasurer; W. H. Lewis, J. B. Hartley, J. A. During.

Waterloo Local School Board: T. M. French, J. A. During, H. E. Lynch.

Adjourned sine die.

> L. R. CONRADI, Chairman.
> T. M. FRENCH, Secretary.
P.S.-As Brother French was compelled to leave the field on account of the poor health of his wife, Brother R. S. Greave's name must be inserted where Brother French's name appears above.

## 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.

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$\$ .25$ (or its equivalent in European money).
Subscriptions should also be forwarded to the above address. Please write name and address distinctly.

Elder Conradi returned the last day of the old year from his first trip to West Africa. The report of the conference held there will show that many changes were made in that field, and plans laid for pressing on into the territory of the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

OUR brethren in the Pare Mission, German East Africa, are now publishing a neat little periodical in the Chassu - language, called "Mbirikizi." The first number appeared December 1, 1913. We wish this latest addition to the printed heralds of our Message every success.

At a minority meeting of the European Division Committee, in Hamburg, it was decided to divide the Egyptian Mission into the Upper and Lower Egyptian Missions. Elder Ising takes charge of the Lower field, while Elder Keough will superintend the Upper Egyptian Mission. Elder J. Erzberger takes charge of the Syrian Mission.

Unfortunatesy a bad mistake slipped into our columns in the last number. The second sentence on page fifty-four in the left column should read as follows: "The East Russian Union, with Elder O. E. Reinke as presidentwho is located in St. Petersburg-consists of the New, Azof, and North Caucasian Conferences, and the Middle Russian, Ural, Volga, and White Sea Missions. The West Russian Union will be looked after by Elder Böttcherwho remains in Riga--and is composed of the Union District, the Baltic and Little Russian Conferences, and the Polish, West Russian, and Black Sea Missions."

Quite a number of missionaries were sent out to foreign fields during 1913. Our list is as follows:-
R. Dietrich and family left Hamburg April 10th for South America.
P. Bridde left Hamburg August 7th for Constantinople.
L. Aberle left Hamburg September 14th for German East Africa.
D. Delhove left Rotterdam September 17th for British East Africa.
J. Erzeberger and wife left Brindisi September 16 th for Syria.
F. F. Oster returned to Persia with his wife, leaving Hamburg September 25th.
O. Staubert and family left Hamburg for Persia September 25 th.
Miss M. Hansen left Southampton October 2 ad for German East Atrica.
L. Krug and wife returned from a furlough in Germany to Palestine, leaving Venice September 28 th.
A. A. Carscallen and family returned from their furlough to British East Africa, leaving Southampton October 2nd.

## Honour Roll.

THOSE conferences and missions which have reached their full quota of $\$ 5$ per member per year to missions for 1913 must certainly be accorded a place of honour, so we publish them in their order of merit:--

1. Abyssinian Mission ............. $\$ 7.13$
2. West Galician Mission...... .. 7.09
3. Wurtemburg Conference ...... 6.31
4. East German Union District 5.72
5. British Union District ......... 5.66
6. Austrian Mission................... 5.63
7. Bohemian Mission ............... 5.48
8. Central European Union...... 5.38

9: West German Union District 5.29
10. German Swiss Conference... 5.20
11. Rassian Union District...... 5.10

The following fields gave over \$15 per member for the year 1913 tithe :-

| 1. Persian Mission.................. | $\$ 34.56$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. Abyssinian Mission ............ | 29.21 |
| 3. Anstrian Mission ............. | 23.60 |
| 4. West German Union District | 23.44 |
| 5. Latin Union District........... | 22.40 |
| 6. Belgian Mission.............. | 19.31 |
| 7. Middle German Conference | 18.03 |
| 8. Bavarian Conference ......... | 17.29 |
| 9. Oder Conference ............. | 17.20 |
| 10. South England Conference | 16.68 |
| 11. British Union District ...... | 16.60 |
| 12. West German Union ......... | 15.83 |
| 13. Hessian Conference ........ | 15.65 |
| 14. Saxon Conference .......... | 15.41 |
| 15. East German Union Dis.... | 15.31 |
| 16. Rassian Union District...... | 15.03 |

2. Abyssinian Mission ............ 29.21
3. Anstrian Mission ............... 23.60
4. West German Union District 23.44
5. Latin Union District........... 22.40
6. Belgian Mission.................. 19.31
7. Middle German Conference 18.03
8. Bavarian Conference ......... 17.29
9. Oder Conference ............... 17.20
10. South England Conference 16.68
11. British Union District ...... 16.60
12. West German Union .......... 15.83
13. Hessian Conference ......... 15.65
14. Haxan Conference …........ 15.41
15. Russian Union District...... 15.03

[^0]:    *See footnote $\ddagger$ on page 71. FThe sales of the Haraburg Pablishing House above those of the canvassers were divided

