

[D-W.C.W.001]  
November 2, 1888  
Elder Smith Sharp

Dear Brother

We are just at the close of another General Conference, and in a few days, the delegates will be scattered to their respective fields, and another years work begun.

This has been a very interesting conference, and although not accompanied with all that Peace and Harmony that sometimes has been manifest, it is perhaps as profitable meeting as was ever had. For many important principles were made prominent, and some conclusions arrived at, that will be of great value, as they may influence our future work. Many go forth from this meeting, determined to study the Bible as never before, and this will result in clearer preaching.

As you have no doubt noticed in the Bulletin, many advance steps have been taken as to our Foreign Missions, also some good moves for the advancement of the work in the South. Kansas I believe has been foremost in the work of sending companies of canvassers into the South. This looks to me to be a good move, and I believe great good will follow.

You will notice that the committee for the Distribution of Labor made many suggestions, most of which were adopted by the Conf. and I am glad to add that in nearly every case, the changes suggested were cheerfully assented to by the persons interested.

During the meetings of this committee, your relation to the work in Kansas was considered, also the fact that you are willing to go to some new field, if your brethren advise it. I think that we were all agreed, that it would be much better for you, and for the Kansas Conference, for you to go to some other field of Labor, as you proposed, about three years ago. We were the more clear in this, after learning that this was your settled opinion.

Several fields were discussed, and among them, New Mexico, appeared to us to be the most favorable, it is filling up with many fine people, those that are energetic, and enterprising, in fact, the class with whom Present Truth has the greatest influence. We know there are many Mexicans there, and some Indians, but there are plenty white folks there to keep you busy for a long time.

Nearly all the members of the committee were opposed to the idea of having the General Conference assume the responsibility of sending you to a mission field, as a General Conference Laborer. But they would favor your going on your own responsibility as you first proposed, something as Eld. Waggoner went to Basel.

The committee voted that I should correspond with you, advising such action as I though best. Since then I have thought of the matter as much as time would allow, and my proposition is this.

Let the General Conference give the Kansas Conference a fifty foot tent, if they will send a man into New Mexico, to open that new field. Let the Kansas Conf. send you to open up this field, about as Iowa opened up Nebraska, and Dakota. It may be that Kansas Conf. would not take much financial responsibility in this case, but I do not suppose that that would hinder you, for if I remember right in your first proposition, you were willing to bear that yourself.

[pg.2] (most not readable but same as page 3 anyway)

[pg. 3]

By this plan, you would labor under the auspices of the Kansas Conference, and you would probably agree with them, either to receive some financial aid from them, or to retain for you aid what you could collect from the fruits of your Labor.

I have proposed the main features of this proposition plan to the Kansas Delegates, and to two or three members of the General Conference Committee, and they all seem to be pleased with it, and we now present it to you. If you see light in it, and are willing to go ahead with it, I will present it to the Gen. Conf. Com. at its meeting in Battle Creek, which will close in about 10 days, and do what I can, to have the tent furnished to the Kansas Conf.

I shall give a copy of this letter to Bro. S.A. Hall, and I trust that you will confer with him at you every earliest opportunity and then write me your decision, at Battle Creek.

And now I will take the liberty to say a few words on my own account. I most earnestly hope that you see light in this, and act upon it. I think it will bring in harmony and good will, and I trust-believe a blessing will follow you.

There are a few who think that you have set your stakes, that you will bring things around to force the Conference to take responsibility in your case that they wish to avoid, and if you act on the above plan, you will free yourself from this. There are a few, who think you ought not to labor at all, and if you go to a new field and do something for God, their objections will vanish.

On the other hand, if you claim that this, in the light of some other things, is not wholly and perfectly consistent, and stick for to see things come around just as you might wish, I greatly fear that you will bring discouragement and perplexity to your own soul and to your brethren also.

Praying that the Lord may guide you in this important matter, I am your friend and brother,

W.C. White

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[D-W.C.W.005]

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[D-W.C.W.008]  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Nov. 9, 1888  
John Biter  
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Brother, -- Your [letter] of recent date was received at Minneapolis, and this is my first opportunity to answer. We have had a very interesting and profitable conference, and now are hard at work trying to finish up the work that was left over for the committees. Our work is growing rapidly, and we have every reason to be encouraged. The Lord is going before us and opening up broad fields of usefulness. My greatest sorrow is that we are so slow to work in the way of an opening providence.

I was very glad to receive your letter, and was thankful that you had decided to connect yourself at this early date with the retreat. I pray earnestly that the Lord may bless you in this; and I beg of you to go steadily forward even though you may meet with reverses in your business and get discouragements in your chosen field of labor. Do not lose patience or become dissatisfied if it requires some little time to ascertain what it is that they wish you to do.

Hardly anyone at the retreat feels that they know how to set others to work when they but imperfectly understand the work themselves.

There is one branch of this work that greatly needs attention, that I thought you could help them about and that is the advertising. I believe hundreds of dollars ought to be spent in advertising the retreat all through the eastern states, that a good winter patronage be secured. Thousands and thousands of persons come to Los Angeles and Sandiego who are driven away by the high rates and unfavorable climate, many of whom would come to the retreat if the advantages of it were presented before them. I do not believe that money could be spent better than by issuing proper circulars and sending them with

[pg.11] (there were no pages 9-10)

copies of the Health Journal all over the country; and by employing some agents to place them in the hands of the hundreds of invalids who flock to Southern California in the winter time. This work should begin immediately. I would favor the issuance of a Holiday number of the Health Journal, to be made up largely of a description of the Retreat and its surroundings, and the climate of NAPA Valley as compared with Southern California. Print 20,000 or 30,000 of them and send them out, some of them to be placed in the tract societies to be handed out to persons going west and invalids, and some in the hands of Brn. Banty, C. Gk. Owne, Wm. Healey, T. Thursten, and others, Authorizing then to employ persons at reasonable wages to distribute them among such persons as we wish to reach. It seems to me that now when we have the institution in running order is the time to work. If it is chuck full it may pay hundreds of dollars profits, which we need to pay our debts.

I have thought that your experience would enable you to take hold of this part of the work to good advantage, and I trust that something will be done in this line immediately. We must have a good winter patronage to make the retreat pay, and I believe it can be one if we advertise promptly and thoroughly.

Brn. Jones, Waggoner, Morrison, and several others leave here day after tomorrow and will soon be with you. I am sorry that mother and I cannot be in the party. We shall stay here about a month more.

Praying that the Lord will guide you at every step.

I am your friend and a brother,

W.C. White

PER F.

[D-W.C.W.012]

Battle Creek, Mich. Nov. 25, 1888

B.N. Shull,

Beldonville, Wis.

Dear Brother : -- Your kind letter of Nov. 7 has been in my hands for several days. I have laid the matter before the Conference Committee and the managers of the Review and Herald, and they approve of your coming as soon as you can arrange matters there. We think you had better bring your family with you, after hearing your opinion.

If you do not succeed in selling your place, you may correspond with me about funds. Tell me just how much you want so that I shall know what to send. I suppose you will wish to keep house here, and therefore will bring with you all but your bulky furniture. We will arrange about your work after you come. There will be a place for you in the office to work and to learn, and if you can arrange it so that you can earn something at the same time, we shall do so. My plan is this. To arrange for you and others who are qualifying for the same line of work, to enter some one of the departments as a regular apprentice, unless we should by chance find some place where you could work in to such good advantage as to earn more than apprentices values. Let each one work eight hours in the department to which he is assigned, and then all come together and spend two hours each day making a theoretical study of all branches of the business. First we will go into the folding room and ask the foreman to give us several lessons about that work; then we will ask the foreman of the type-room to give us theoretical instruction about that work, and do so on through the whole business learning something about everything, and learning thoroughly one branch. If you want someone to be looking for rooms, please tell us about what you want and when. If you are able only to earn apprentices wages here the conference will see that you have enough to live on.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

[D-W.C.W.013]

Battle Creek, Mich.

Nov. 24, 1888

To the C.E. Conf. Committee

48 Wier weg, Basel. Swit

Dear Brethren: --

We have received several important communications from you, and the publishing board, which we shall answer in detail as soon as our time will permit; but we desired to write you at this time about several important matters which will permit no delay. You will have noticed by the Conf. Reports that considerable attention was given this year to our foreign missions, and that our brethren in counsel favor our pushing forward with the work as far, and as rapidly, as our means will permit.

Among other things, it was voted that "We recommend that when ever it is deemed necessary by the mission board and the General Conference Committee to establish permanent schools in such places as Christiania, London, and Basel, appropriations be made by the committee, from the mission funds, as may be necessary to assist in securing rooms for these schools, and teachers for those departments organized solely to educate and train laborers for the various branches of the missionary work."

The committee had made a small appropriation to encourage the establishment of a school in Basel in compliance with the earnest request of Bro. Olsen.

While Bro. Conradi was with us we spent some time considering

[p.14]

matters of interest to the Cen. Europ. Mission, and especially your financial situation. I will quote some items from the secretary's report of our committee meetings as relating to the Cen. Europ. Field.

"Eld. Conradi came before the Committee (Nov. 14) and spoke of the school building in Basel. A letter was read from Eld. [Holser?] showing the present complication of the mission there.

Voted, that the Gen. Con. Asso. purchase the school building at Basel, (built by Whitney, Whitney, and Steiner) provided it can be bought for a sum not to exceed the actual cost of construction.

Voted, that we instruct the business manager of the Imprimire Polygotte to lift the first mortgage on the mission property at the earliest opportunity, and that we authorize him to increase their mortgage security at the bank to \$10,000.

Voted, That we instruct the manager to regard \$6,000 as a limit of indebtedness to the bank, except in cases of special emergency.

"Eld. Conradi spoke to the Com. on the necessity of some one's visiting the Sabbath Keepers in Russia, and asked the consent of the brethren to visit that field the coming winter if the work seemed to demand it.

Nov. 14, 4:00 P.M.

Voted, that Russia, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Greece be under the care of the [Cen. Conf. Com.?] and we advise that all S.D.A. churches raised up in these countries be recommended to unite with the C.E. Conf. until such time as the prosperity of the cause warrants the organization of other conferences.

Voted, that Bro. J.D. Compt be appointed to fill the vacancy in the C.E. Conf. Com. caused by the death of Eld. B.L. Whitney.

“Voted, that H.P. Holser, J.H. Waggoner, E.W. Whitney, L.R. Conradi, and J.R. Frzenberger be appointed a board of directors for the Cen. Europ. Pub. House.

Nov. 20, 10:00 A.M.

Several members of the Review and Herald board being invited to meet with the committee, some time was spent in discussing future plans for the American Edition of the “Herold”, after which it was decided that we request Imprimere Polyglotte to send matrices for the first six pages of each number, unless you adopt for use in Europe the same Sabbath School lessons that are in use in America, in which case we wish you to send matrices for seven pages.

“Voted, that J.H. Waggoner, H.P. Holser, L.R. Conradi, A. Kuns, and J. Vuilleumier be the publishing committee for this mission, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the editing of works for translation, and for the examination of all manuscripts offered for publication.

Thus you see we have given your work quite a careful consideration.

[pg. 15]

There may be other important matters which we have forgotten, and you may wish to know what we propose as to the future of the Missionary Quarterlies, and who we propose as editors for Lesigner and Herold. We refer the appointment of Editors to the board of managers of the printing house, also the question as to the continuation of the quarterlies. We shall not be surprised if you decide to suspend them.

Our object in naming some of the duties of the committee on publications was not so much intended to enlarge its responsibility, as to distinguish its work from the work of the board of directors. And while all these boards are made up largely of the same persons, we suppose they will treat each line of work separately and we ask for a copy, or at least, an abstract, of the minutes of each regular meeting. As we have heretofore requested, from the managers of the printing house and the committee on publications, we now extend the invitation to the conference committee, because as matters now stand this committee is the mission board for the great Central European Mission field. And also many of your committee decisions may seem to you to be uninteresting or incomprehensible to you, still we would like to have copies of them, for in many cases they would give us valuable information on points where we would least suppose we were interested, and perhaps perplexed to know what is going on, and that we ought to do.

You will see that we have placed the whole field under the supervision of the committee, and this will necessitate your acting in two capacities, as the Gen. Conf. Com. has, which acts as a home mission board, and a foreign mission board; and it keeps the

[pg. 16]

funds raised on these two lines of work entirely separate. I suppose that you will manage your work in the same way. After deciding how far your plans will allow you to act as a home mission board, and having it distinctly understood who, and how many of your employers ought to be supported by the tithes of the church in your conference; you will also act as a missionary and board receiving and disbursing the funds raised in America for the advancement of the mission work in the field and directing the movements of the laborers by those funds in harmony with the advise given by the Gen. Con. Committee.

Of course you will remember the discussion of past years over the question as to whether it was to the advantage of the cause to have all the churches in the Cen. Europ. Mission fields join that conference. The principle objection has been the question that might arise as to the wisdom of sending money raised in one country to Basel to be appropriated in another. This was discussed quite fully while Bro. Conradi was with us, and the committee was unanimous in advising that all the churches raised up in these central fields should join the conference now organized with the understanding that as soon as it is agreed upon by the brethren there and the move is sanctioned by the [Gen. Conf. Committee ?] , they shall be divided, forming other conferences as the necessities of the cause may require.

It was the opinion of the writer that the first division would probably be the formation of a German Conference including the churches in Germany and Russia. As time passes on this would probably be subdivided.

But as you cannot tell how soon these divisions will be

[p.17]

called for, and as these churches in the different fields need the advice and unanimous counsel of the conference committee, we were unanimous in our opinion that all should join the Conference, and cling together till a division is affected by organizing new conferences.

We thought that the difficulties relative to the Mission funds might be overcome in this way. The C.E. Conf. Com. can appoint an assistant treasurer in Russia who shall collect all the tithes for the church and disburse it by the order of the conference committee. Another assistant treasurer may be chosen for Germany to treat their tithes in the same way. And other countries may be treated in the same way. If it is thought advisable. Let it be understood that all the tithes raised in Russia or Germany will be spent in the country where it is raised. But let all disbursements be made by the committee just the same as though all the money were sent out from Switzerland. This will prevent national jealousy, and at the same time secure the united wisdom of the committee in the direction of the laborers and the disbursement of the funds.

As regards the school enterprise we have but little to suggest till we receive further information as to what you can do.

In regard to the school building and our financial situation, we are determined to do all we can to relieve the present embarrassing circumstances. The matter was discussed lengthily and ably and we finally arrived at the conclusion that it was not a matter of choice, but of necessity, that we should buy the building. It was thought that we ought to send about \$4,000 to enable you to make this turn, but we are fearfully

[p.18]

cramped for means just now, and shall be until the close of Jan. and I am not sure that we can send this money immediately. We shall try to send you \$2,000 next week, and I have wondered if you could not make the turn with Bro. Steiner by giving him your note until the middle of February. I have supposed that his urgency was not so much his embarrassment for money as his desire to be rid of the building and free from the partnership. I have hoped that when he saw that we were determined to purchase the building, provided it can be bought on reasonable terms, and thus release himself from the enterprise altogether, that he would be quite willing to wait for part of the money till our Christmas offerings began to come in.

Please look this matter up as soon as possible and if you must have more money than \$2,000 before the middle of January, telegraph us how much. If you can wait until that time, please write us fully how matters are moving and how much money you need.

You will notice that the board authorizing the purchase of the school property, places this action on the basis that it shall be bought at the cost of construction. Of course, this includes the cost of land and building.

We refer the question of interest to Bro. Holser to adjust as he thinks best.

As regards the first mortgage on the mission property, it is a small one, -- we have forgotten its terms and date, -- but we desire that this shall be lifted at the first opportunity for payment, and while we authorize the increase of security to the bank so that \$10,000 can be drawn in time of necessity, we wish that \$6,000

[p. 19]

shall be the limit of ordinary business. The remaining \$4,000 always keep in reserve to meet the drafts of the European depositors. You may say that your present financial situation makes it impossible to follow this rule very good. Let it go into offer at your first opportunity after we shall have sent you the results of the Christmas offering.

There are many other points we wish to write about but must wait till we have more time.

Hoping to hear from you soon, we are yours truly,

Gen. Conf. Committee,

W.C. White

[D-W.C.W.020]  
Battle Creek, Mich  
Nov. 27, 1888  
O.A. Olsen  
Christianna, Norway

Dear Brother, --

It is now nearly three weeks since the Conference closed, and you are no doubt surprised that I have not written to you sooner.

There was no time during the conference for our auditing work, and that occupied a week of our time after the meeting closed. Then followed meetings of the Book Committee, the Int. Tract Soc. Board, the Conference Committee, with scores of other matters which have fully occupied our time. Eld. Butler's resignation as a member of the Committee and the necessity of rearranging many of our plans has made the work go slow; so that we have but just begun our correspondence.

The Conference was a large one. The Minnesota brethren had made ample preparation so that all who attended were royally entertained. We think you have a very fine meeting house; and if the light and ventilation was a little better your school rooms would be excellent.

In many respects this Conference was a peculiar one. I suppose that many of your friends have written to you about it. There were some features of it that I could not understand, and some other features which I thought I could understand, that are not very pleasant to write about. Certain influences had been working for some time which culminated at this meeting in the manifestation of

[p.21]

a spirit of phariseeism. So Mother named it.

The delegates at the close of the meeting carried away very different impressions. Many felt it was one of the most profitable meetings that they ever attended; others, that it was the most unfortunate conference ever held. Some who left the meeting before it closed carried high colored reports to Battle Creek and other places of quite discouraging character. Mother has met this spirit and rebuked it at every turn, and there is quite a change in the aspect of matters in this state.

Mother is now getting out Testimony No. 38, which I trust will let in considerable light. Yesterday was her 61<sup>st</sup> birthday, and although quite feeble when she left for California she is now quite strong and is doing lots of work.

Of course we were sorry that Eld. Butler could not continue his work as Pres. of the Conf., but when the matter was settled that he could not, it took but a short time to decide who should be his successor. We knew, of course, that you would be deeply pained by our placing such heavy responsibilities on you, and also at the necessity of leaving your present field of labor. The peculiar situation of matters there was not overlooked. We studied the matter carefully and prayerfully and decided that the interests of the general cause demanded that we call you away from that field. And we then set ourselves to work to do all in our power to send the best man at our command to the Scandinavian field. Ranson for Denmark, Lewis Johnson for Norway, and to take a general interest in all; Schull for the office, and perhaps Peterson for the office also. I will write you more about office work

[p.22]

when I have time to think and plan.

I will ask Bro. D.T. Jones, who is secretary of the conference, to send you a full report of the decisions arrived at by the committee during its meetings since the conference. I will copy two or three of them, however, which you will be especially interested in: --

“Voted, That the recommendation that R.A. Hart return to Christiania, Norway, be withdrawn, and the secretary inform him of the action.”

Voted, That we recommend Bro. O.A. Olsen to so arrange his work that he can come to this country in April, unless by staying another month he can attend the Scandinavian conferences; in which case, we advise him to come in May. – carried.

Voted, That we request Bro. O.A. Olsen to suggest a plan for the co-operation of the Scandinavian conferences for counsel, and auditing.

Voted, That we ask Bro. Geo. I. Butler and C. Eldridge Butler to act with the Pres. and Sec’y, and such other members of the committee as may be present, as counselors in all matters relating to the foreign mission work.

Voted, That Eld. R.M. Kilgore be a special counsel for the Southern field.

Voted, That R.A. Underwood be a special counsel for the Eastern Field.

Voted, That Eld. W.C. White be a special counsel for the work in the Pacific Coast states, including Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana,

[p. 23]

and all the territories of the west.

Voted, that E.W. Farnsworth be a special counsel for the work in the western and Northwestern fields.

Voted, That we encourage Bro. Olsen in his proposed school in Christiania, and that we permit him to draw from the mission fund for school purposes a sum not to exceed \$500.00.

Voted, That we advise the Scandinavian publishing board to use their discretion in regard to publishing a child’s paper.

Voted, that Eld. W.C. White take the place of Eld. Olsen until he returns from Europe, and also that he act as Chairman of the Committee during the present session, and that he be instructed to locate at Battle Creek and take charge of the business and correspondence.

As Brn. Butler and Haskell were neither of them able to be with us on the auditing committee, the work moved rather slowly. It took about a week. Eld. Smith was chairman of the committee, and of course had to neglect almost entirely his editorial work.

Then when the work of the General Conference committee began, he belted. In giving his resignation as a member of the committee he declared he was not qualified for the work either by nature or by grace; and although I protested against anymore changes, his resignation was accepted and Bro. Dan T. Jones was chosen to fill the vacancy. So the Com. now stands, Olsen, Haskell, Kilgore, Farnsworth, Underwood, White, and Jones.

One morning Mother detained me for half and hour to counsel with her about the publication of Testimony No. 33, and during my absence the committee voted the last resolution above copied. I

[p.24]

made an earnest effort to be released from this, but could not get them to resend the motion. I told them, however, that I should ask that most of the business and correspondence be put in the hands of the Sec'y. I would endeavor to carry on the foreign correspondence, and would ask him to take charge of the correspondence in this country. I also proposed that there should be a division of responsibility among the members of the committee, which suggestion resulted in the appointment of various members of the committee for different sections of the country as counselors.

Mother has told me that it has been shown her that it would be more pleasing to God and for the advancement of the cause, if men should be chosen to take charge of the work in various divisions of the country, each one acting freely in his field, not referring all questions to one man, because the field is too large for one man to carry all the burdens. Then she says these men should meet together frequently for consultation and the formation of plans, all meet as equals, each expressing freely his views and listening with respect to the views of others. And it really seems that we must adopt some such plan as this for our work is certainly too broad for any one or two men to understand and manage, in all its detail.

Of course I do not want to move rashly and make a distribution of labor that would not meet your judgments, or your plans, so it is tactily understood that the arrangements made during your absence are subject to when you come. I shall put as much of the work and correspondence on Dan T. Jones as is possible, because I may return to California before you come here, and if he

[p. 25]

has the run of all the work he can help you much, and then there will be no break in the work occasioned by my having been chairman of the committee and leaving before your arrival.

You can easily imagine we were in perplexity as to the time when Bro. Johnson should go, and also as to what to request as to your return. We wish you to come at once; but we do not dare to insist upon it, because it would break up your plans for a school in Christiania which we believe is very important. We know that you will greatly desire to attend the three annual conferences, and these, I believe, have usually been held in April or May; but it is evident that if you stay there till the last of May, and June is occupied in the passage and getting settled here, you will miss all the early camp-meetings as well as being too late to help plan the late fall meetings. Therefore the request is that you come in April, unless by remaining that month you can attend the annual conferences. You know there are important camp-meetings held in June and July, some of which you ought to attend.

Now as regards Bro. Johnson and his plans. Bro. Matteson made a very earnest and able plea that he should attend the Scandinavian school in Chicago through January, February, and March. He offers many excellent reasons in favor of this plan; but I could not favor it from the following reasons, First, It is necessary for you to come here as soon as possible; Second, Johnson ought to have as much time with you in Scandinavia as possible before you leave; Third, I thought his work with you in the school in Christiania might be made as beneficial to him as the same time spent in Chicago,

[p.26]

therefore the vote that he should sail in January if possible. He is now attending the last weeks of the Minneapolis school and Matteson reports that he is learning very rapidly.

When he is through there he will spend a week, or two here in Battle Creek; and then, unless some new plans are made, we shall advise him to go to Christiania without delay.

I would like to hear as soon as possible what you think about the spring meetings, whether you will appoint them early as to attend them, or leave Brn. Johnson and Haskell with such help as Bro. Haskell can give, to manage them after you are gone? I thought if you were obliged to leave before these meetings were held, that it might be well for Eld. Haskell to attend them, and he is so situated as to be able to do this, if it is thought best and you request it. I really hope, however, that we can devise some plan whereby these meetings can be held early, so that you and Brn. Johnson and Hansen can attend them together.

And now for words about office help. You will see that the Conf. recommended that Bro. Hart should return; but during the committee meeting which followed the conference it seemed best to advise otherwise. It seems that his family is sorely opposed to his going, and we thought best to try to make other arrangements. Bro. B.M. Shull of Wisconsin was recommended by the conference to spend six months in the Review office and then come to work in the office there. I suppose it was intended that he should be trained for a business manager. He is ready to come and I shall do what I can to help him while here. If you are well acquainted with him

[p.27]

I should like to hear what you think of the selection and should like to have advice from you as to what line of work he shall give attention to. In other words, tell me the best you can what place you will want him to fill over there, so I can direct his mind to those things which he needs most to know, and also prepare him for the situation you wish him to occupy.

You have no doubt noticed the recommendation that Bro. Peterson should come to the office and fit himself to take charge of your bindery. Matteson and some others object to this. Matteson says he is a good book-keeper, and a very competent man, and thinks he ought not to be confined to the bindery. When the question of selecting someone to be qualified as managers came before us Peterson and Schull were both proposed, and the committee who had the matter in charge seemed to think that Schull would be the safest and surest man, both as a manager and otherwise. So I suggested that Peterson qualify for a binder, not because I thought he would always be kept in that department, but that there might not be any rivalry or jealousy on account of two men having their expectation fixed on the same position. In the committee meeting which followed the conference it seemed to be the mind of the brethren that it would be well to have a man fitted for, and worked into the position of book-keeper, so that Mary Hielson could be free to return to America sometime during the coming year, and from what I have learned from Peterson I should think he would be admirably qualified for this position.

Now, I can see that your office is too small to support a competent book-keeper and business manager, and also a man who does

[p. 28]

nothing else but buy, sell, and oversee. Therefore I want you to study this matter and correspond with Lewis Johnson, and if you decide that it is best to have Peterson qualified for the office as book-keeper and manager of the sales department, subscription lists, etc., I will encourage him to fit up on this line especially. Then if you want Schull to

be manager of the manufacturing dep't. we will post him on that branch of the work, and give him enough of an insight either of the book-binding or the typesetting, as will allow him to put in his extra time in good hard work.

As I stated before Schull is ready to come in a few days, while Peterson cannot come till spring, as Matteson wants him to take charge of the book-keeping during the session of their school. You see it will be greatly to our advantage to know beforehand what positions you will want these men to fill so we can give them special training and so they will not get their minds fixed on assuming responsibility that we do not wish them to carry.

Now a few words with reference to the points mentioned in your letter of Oct. 1. First, you are free to go ahead with the Child's Paper if you think best? Second, I cannot say much about books and plans for publication now, but will try to gather more information and write you about it later. Third, Eld. Hanson is visiting among the churches in Minn. or Dakota. He will attend Matteson's school in Chicago and then come to Denmark in the spring. If you think best for him to come sooner I think he would try to follow your advice, although he now has his mind made up to attend Mattesons school from beginning to end. We have supposed that he would locate in Copenhagen, because Denmark is his principle

[p.29]

field of labor, though he will hold himself in readiness to help elsewhere as the circumstances of the cause may demand. If you should hold your annual meetings in April it might be well for him to sail in March. Please tell us what you think of this.

Fourth, There is little more I need to say about office management except to mention the case of Bro. Fred Jensen. He seemed to think last summer that Michigan climate did not agree with him, and was pleased with the idea of assisting Matteson in the school at Minneapolis. I guess he was considerably disappointed because Matteson took every thing in his own hands, and he, Jensen, was asked to do but little except to examine a few of the lesson papers written out by the class. I think he has made up his mind to leave the work and has made an engagement with some business firm in Minneapolis as book-keeper for a year. I told Bro. Butler how this was going and he promised to write to him. I shall also write to Eld. Johnson to do what he can to help the boy. At one time we thought of advising him to come to Christiania; but I guess we cannot depend on him.

Fifth, the school. You will see by the resolution passed by the conference, and by our appropriation from the mission funds of such funds as you shall need not to exceed \$500.00, that we desire to open the way so that you can go forward with this enterprise. I pray the Lord to guide you and give you wisdom. One reason why we were so anxious to have Bro. Johnson to sail in January was that he might become acquainted with this enterprise before you left.

[p.30]

Sixth, and seventh, we will do what we can to hurry the revision of Thoughts. Bro. Smith has promised to take hold of it soon, and we will help him all we can. We will also do what we can to put some of the book work into your hand over there.

Eighth, the German History of the Sabbath is now delayed till Bro. Conradi shall return to Switzerland; but I think it is well worth your while to wait for it before issuing your Danish and Swedish editions.

Ninth, the brethren consent to your cutting down the rent on the hall one-half if you think best.

Tenth, we think you are all right in asking the President of the Gen. Con. to visit the Scandinavian countries. Please do it as soon as you can and then visit America. I suppose, however, you had Eld. Butler in mind when you made the request, and we have spent several hours in trying to convince him that he ought to visit the European missions during the coming year. So far we have failed utterly. Perhaps you will succeed better. We shall all approve of it if you can persuade him that it is his duty. If you cannot get him to come, be free to call Eld. Haskell whenever you think he will be able to help you.

In your letter of Oct. 3, you speak of persons to be educated, for which Mother has made an appropriation. Please feel perfectly free to follow your judgment in selecting individuals. I should think Olaf J. Johnson would be a good one; and you will no doubt find a good Swede sometime. If Emil Johnson should be selected for similar work over here I think Mother would willingly help

[p.31]

him from funds that accrue here from R.&H.

Please have your publishing association figure up what is due Mother on her books, and put it to the credit of the E.G. White educational funds, then make these appropriations from that fund. It may be that Mary has sent me a statement of this matter. If so, I have mislaid it. Please ask her to send me another.

Now there are lots of perplexing matters over here that we would be glad to have your counsel about; but I don't know as it would be fair. I guess we will do the best we can knowing that you have as many perplexities as you can manage there. And if you find when you come that we have managed some things badly you will be patient with us knowing that it was our desire to save you perplexity about matters of which you could have only a partial knowledge, rather than to have our own way without counsel.

Hoping to hear from you often,

We are yours truly,

Gen. Conf. Com.

Per,

W.C. White

(F.) F.M. Sec'ty

[D-W.C.W.032]  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Dec. 3, 1888  
Eld. Lewis Johnson  
Minneapolis, Minn.

My Dear Brother, --

After so long a delay I shall attempt to answer your kind and very welcome letter of Nov. 11. I received it while the committee was here and I read it to them. All were pleased to hear from you. We were much interested in the account of your experience. It often encourages us to know how the Lord has led others, and how his providence has prepared them for the work he has given them to do.

I am glad to learn by a letter I received from Eld. Matteson that you are making good progress in the school work. He speaks very encouragingly of your success, and we trust that this experience will be a real help and blessing to you in your future labor.

With this I send you a copy of my long letter to Eld. Olsen. You may call Eld Matteson's attention to such portions of it as you think best. Please notice especially what I have said about Schull and Peterson. It seems to me quite important that we shall agree as soon as possible as to what these men are expected to do, and how we shall fit them for it. I find that nothing is more prolific for breeding dissatisfaction than a misunderstanding as to what is expected of a man; and this will almost always arise unless you have definite plans and tell them plainly what they are.

I am satisfied you will need both of these men, and that they should be fitted up with an experience in the publishing business

[p.33]

so that they can act a part in the office; and if one or both of them become competent laborers, so that they can use any spare time by entering the mission field or laboring with the churches, all the better.

The opinions of many of the Conf. Com. looking forward toward Mary Hielson's returning some time during the next year to America have led me to think that perhaps Peterson ought to be trained to take-charge of the counting room. Please counsel with Bro. Matteson and let me know what you think. Please write to O.A. Olson also, so that we may know his mind as soon as possible.

Now as regards the finances. I suppose it is the duty of the General Conference to furnish you funds to live upon from the time that you cease to draw support from the Minnesota Conference. Therefore please tell me what the Minnesota Conference has paid you per week; and when does your support from them cease? Do you need funds from the Gen. Conf. now? And if so, how much? When you go to Europe what provision do you wish made for your family? Do you want us to send your wife an order, so that she can draw a certain amount monthly from the Minnesota treasury on the account of the Gen. Conf.? If so, how much per month? Please write to us freely telling us what you need, and then exercise a little patience with us for our delay.

There are many things connected with the week of prayer and the sending out of petitions against the passage of the Blair Bill, which have taken my time unexpectedly, and I suppose that matters of a similar character will be coming up from time to time, but I will do the best I can to respond promptly.

Hoping to hear from you often,  
I am yours truly,  
W.C. White

[D-W.C.W.034]  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Dec. 6, 1888  
Eld. S.N. Haskell,  
So. Lancaster, Mass.

Dear Brother, --

Find enclosed the article which you asked Bro. White to send you; also another article which says something about the Hamburg Mission.

Sr. White attended the Des Moines (Iowa) State Meeting, and reports a splendid spirit. Says the Brn. who at conference were so stiff and so hard to reach were softened as kind as could be. All enjoyed the meetings and endorsed heartily the sentiments of Sr. White, notwithstanding they were the same as those expressed to the conference brethren relative to depending on man for guidance, etc.

The present plans are to send for Sr. Davis and Fannie Bolton and remain here till late spring at least, and get out Vol. 1 and Life of Christ. This plan has not fully matured but it probably will be executed.

Her work seems to be rolling upon her so that she finds it impossible to accept the many urgent invitations to attend meetings in different places; and she now feels as though she could not spare the time to attend your meeting. Can she be excused on the plea that she has already more work than she can do? She is enjoying a good degree of health at present, although she is working hard.

Bro. White is very busy, therefore I have written for him. He joins in our best regards to you.

Jno. W. Fulton

[D-W.C.W.035]  
Battle Creek, Mich  
Dec. 6, 1888  
S.N. Curtis  
Oakland, Cal.

Dear Brother, --

Your letter of inquiry relative to the appointment of a committee of seven to examine books, etc. was referred to me, as Bro. White is quite busy.

I find in Review of Nov. 27, page 742, 2<sup>nd</sup> Col., "The Mission Field", a full report of that committee, and would refer you to that report in answer to your question.

Yours in the work,  
Jno. W. Fulton

P.S. We were glad to receive the circulars. Many thanks for your trouble. We shall be glad to hear from you often.

For W.C.

[D-W.C.W.036]  
Dec. 7, 1888  
L.R. Conradi  
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Dear Brother, -- I have received several brief communications from you, and sent you a letter to Parker, Dakota; and would have sent you one or two more if I had known where to send them! But now that I am sure of reaching you I will speak of several matters which are of interest to us both.

I send you with this a copy of my letter to the C.E. Conf. Com., for I thought you ought to know what recommendations we make to them and tell us what you think of them, also please call my attention to any matters of importance which we have overlooked.

One of the most important matters which demand our immediate consideration is the contemplated change in the Harold. The R.&H. have requested that matrices of seven pages be sent to them from Basel; but they are not prepared to make a full decision relative to the size of the paper for America till you have counseled with the Brethren associated with you in Milwaukee, and report to us your opinion. It would be the preference of the publishers and in accordance with my opinion as to what is best, to cut down the American Edition to eight pages; but the publishers do not want to offend the German Brethren or to lay themselves liable to severe criticism, therefore they want the counsel of the representative Brethren, so that if there is any grumbling hereafter, they can say it was not done without the advice of those best prepared to know what was for the best interests

[p.37]  
of the cause.

You will remember that the Sabbath School lessons on the Life of Christ which have been used for two years in Europe are now terminated, and we shall advise the adoption of the same lessons as are now used in America. When the paper shall have been reduced to eight pages we suppose that the S.S. Department will be allowed to occupy but one page; and if we use the same lessons we thought we might receive the matrices of this department also from Basel. I telegraphed Dr. Waggoner to send copy immediately to Basel, and I suppose the first four lessons are nearly there. The R.&H. thought that if we could receive matrices for all but one page from Basel, that arrangements could be made so that Vanentiner could spend most of his time in the field, -- perhaps as a General agent to encourage and instruct canvassers and fit up workers in that line, if he is not the best man to take the lead in this branch he can help, and his connection with the paper will enable him to do much to develop this branch of the work among the Germans.

Yesterday I effected a settlement with Bro. Nan Der Schur. He is now visiting some Hollanders near Chicago, and will reach Milwaukee next week. Bro. Antoshevski, with a friend of his named Zaer, took dinner with me yesterday. I am much pleased with Bro. A. I hope he will get much good of the school and will make a useful laborer. His friend, Bro. Z. is a new convert. He has been foreman in a large cotton fabric, and would probably make a useful man in the office if not in the field. As he speaks only German

we could not get much acquainted with him. These brethren, as well as Bro. Vander Schur,

[p.38]

came with the expectation of spending some time each day in the study of English. I hope you will encourage and help them in carrying out this determination. My opinion is that during the first half of your meetings they ought to give two or three hours every day to English study.

We have given to Bro. Vanderschuur's wife an order for \$36.00 per month, for three months; therefore, Bro. Vanderschuur ought not to call on you for much money. Perhaps he will not need any unless it is for his board. If he cannot earn his board and you think he has done the best he could, the Conference will have to assist in the matter. To Bro. A. we have given \$25.00 to pay his passage and other expenses. I think Zaer goes on his own responsibility.

I was working the matter the best I can to get R.&H. to bear Valentiner's expense at Milwaukee; but as soon as he got your letter he showed it to A. R. Henry without consulting me, and now they lay the whole thing on the conference except the actual time spent in translating. I suppose we shall be obliged to advance him something on expenses, and we shall expect you to do what you can to encourage economy as well as efficiency, on the part of these brethren. We want this institute in Milwaukee to accomplish a great and permanent good; and we do not want to withhold what is necessary to let those who are worthy to receive the greatest advantages possible from this school; but I presume you already know that the General Conference is considerable in debt. We are obliged to curtail our work in some important branches for lack of means, therefore you must be careful that none of our brethren incur unnecessary expense, and also that the conference does not assume responsibilities which we can

[p.39]

persuade state conferences or individuals to assume.

I am sorry that there are no copies of Vol. Four here. If you can get one immediately from one of the canvassers or from the Wisc. or Minn. Tract Soc., do so and send me the bill – I have just learned that I can get copies that are sewed, ready for binding at R.&H. I can send you one in which you can make your criticisms in and then send to us. I shall soon be able to send you the suggestions which Bro. Corliss and Sr. Whitney have made.

And now a few words about the Week of Prayer and Christmas Offerings. I feel that very much is at stake just now. If we shall take the right steps to arouse the liberality of the Brethren so that we shall have a liberal contribution, it means success to the missions. Otherwise, it means hard work for a year. Would it not be well as soon as your brethren begin to assemble to spend an hour each day for several days in consultation and prayer about this matter? And then encourage each one to engage in correspondence with those conferences and churches with whom he has the most influence, urging that the proper steps shall be taken to secure most profitable meetings during the week of prayer and also to secure liberal contributions for the missions? I think it would be right to encourage the German churches to contribute to the German fund; the French churches to the French fund; the Danes for Denmark and the Swedes for Sweden. Then is it not possible that in many churches more would be done if someone should be appointed to go from house to house and talk with people about the missions, -- what they are

[p.40]

accomplishing, what their deeds are, and which openings there are before us; and labor especially with those who have an abundance of means that they shall make a liberal offering. We want dollars and dimes from those who can not give more, but we also want hundreds and thousands from those who are able to give them. I believe it would be a profitable experience for your class to engage in this work, and that it might result in the addition of hundreds of dollars to the funds.

We will send you with this a full assortment of petitions, circulars, tracts, etc., which we are sending out to our various tract societies. Do you think that any of these ought to be translated into the German? I will also send you a full set of the sentinel tracts which we are about to reset in the English. Are there not some of these that ought to be translated into the German, Danish, and Swedish? Please bring this matter before your class and let us know as soon as you can what ought to be done.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

I am yours truly,

W.C. White

Per F.

Send back my letter to Holser after a week or two.

W.

[D-W.C.W.041]  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Dec. 12, 1888

Eld. R.M. Kilgore  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Brother, -- I have your letter of recent date, enclosing one from Eld. Farnsworth. I have just received a telegram from him stating that on account of his wife's sickness he cannot go to Washington? I am very sorry of this, for I fear that Eld. Jones will be left all alone, and this ought not to be.

With this I send you the order on Pacific Press for \$500, which I promised some time ago. I thank you for reminding me of it.

We succeeded yesterday in completing an eight page Review Extra on Christmas offerings and the National Reform campaign. We also closed up the special number of the Battle Creek Journal, of which I will send you a copy.

I am pleased with your suggestions about getting articles into the Chicago papers. I shall take the liberty to send your letter on to A.T. Jones.

Yesterday, Brn. Kauble and Oberholtzer were here from Indiana. I judge from what they say that the Indiana meeting was rather a tame affair; and not much was done except to decide where the ministers should go to labor. The placing of Reece on the committee before it was settled that Oberholtzer should leave looks like a premature move, and one which is working some confusion. It seems that there has been some variance of feeling between Brn. Oberholtzer and Reese for a number of years, and this move has not tended to allay the feeling.

I think we shall have to release Oberholtzer from going to Pennsylvania; and, unless I receive advice from you to the contrary, I shall probably write to Bro. Reese advising him to relinquish all

[p.42]

claim to a place on the committee; and to the other members of the committee advising them to pass such a vote as the Michigan Conference did about H.W. Miller, showing to all that he is to retain his position. Further than this, I should like your advice as to the propriety of advising as Bro. Reese to labor in some other field. Gilbert Wilson who was to go to West Virginia, wishes to attend school, and Stone is calling for help? Eld. Reese's wife is at the Sanitarium. How would it do to recommend him to go to West Virginia and help Stone?

I suppose Edson is in Chicago today. I paid him \$100.00 to use in buying some typewriters. If there is anything you can do to help him I hope you will do it. Bro. Corliss would like to get a machine if he could get a second hand Remington for about \$50.00.

Hoping to hear from you often,

I am yours truly,

W.C. White

P.S. I sent you a telegram immediately after mother's return suggesting that you go ahead with the Christmas campaign suggested to her. I hope you will get many Contributions.

W.

[D-W.C.W.043]  
Dec. 12, 1888  
Eld. A.T. Jones  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Brother, -- I have received two or three interesting letters from you, the last of which was dated Dec. 9. Sr. Huntley has sent you a roll of petitions, and we shall try to-day to send you some copies of the Battle Creek Journal. It is quite unfortunate that the Journal you sent us with corrections was so long in coming. We have sent it down this morning with orders that new plates be made with the corrections which you have marked, and those columns be put on and run instead of the ones they are now running, as soon as they are finished. I know you ought to have the corrected copies, but Bro. Saxby says they ought to be there Friday. I think we shall be obliged to send you some of the first edition today, and then we will send you more of the corrected ones as soon as they are issued.

We have now held three evening meetings in which Eld. Corliss has reviewed the class on the present movement, using the October Sentinel as a test book. Today I shall write to the Pres. of the Mich. Conf asking him to authorize the sending out of Battle Creek good men to help circulate the petitions in other cities. There are those who will give their time if the Conference will pay their expenses.

Last week we telegraphed to C.H. Jones, enquiring if they could send us plates of the Sentinel tracts. Afterward we decided to reset them here in larger page, like "The US Constitution must be

[p.44]

Preserved," of which we enclose a copy. Perhaps we will make the page one wider and then it will be just like Great Con. and D. & R. By this means we shall be able to issue the tracts cheaply so as to furnish them to our societies for one-half of the present cost. You will see in the Review Extra that we advertise the present set at 20 cts. And then advertise a thin paper edition for 10 cts.

We feel that it is our duty to get this national reform literature out our people just as cheaply as possible. We are now already to set these tracts, in fact, ought to have done it a week ago; but we understand that some revision has been made, and we are anxious to have them right. You may have received a set printed from the new plates. If not, you can use those which I now mail to you. Please revise them carefully one by one, and return them as fast as revised, and we will set them up and begin running without any delay. Please do not let anything delay you. By taking hold of those that need the least revision you ought to be able to send back something immediately. I will mark on the tracts some suggestions as to what change we shall have to make in size of type in order to bring them out in good shape.

With this I send you a letter from Eld. Kilgore which shows you how they feel about corresponding with the Chicago papers. Also one from Eld. Farnsworth, from whom I have just received a telegram stating that he is detained by his wife's sickness. He suggests that Underwood and Haskell go to your assistance. I hear from Sr. Huntley that Haskell is probably with you, and as I do not know how long your work will continue there, what it is, or how

[p.45]

much you need help, I will leave the matter with you of sending for Bro. Underwood. If you need him telegraph for him. You probably know better than I where he is. If you need assistance I presume you can secure men from England, New York, or Pennsylvania who would work efficiently. I know so little of your work and of what is needed that I do not feel free to order men to Washington.

Let us hear from you often, and oblige,  
Yours truly,  
W.C. White

Per F.

P.S. I made a calculation last evening which shows that eight pages of matter as now printed in the tracts will make five of the larger if set in the same type; but many of these are set with large type, heavily leaded; so that by a little planning I think you can reduce the number of pages two-fifths on the whole set.

I think I shall give out Eld. Waggoner's tract on the Salem Witchcraft, and perhaps, one or two others, immediately, expecting to receive your answer to this by the time the proofs are read and corrected. If there are several in the set which need no change whatever, and you have no objections to our plans, please telegraph us the numbers of those which are all right according to list given in the enclosed list.

W.C.W.

[D-W.C.W.046]

Battle Creek, Mich,  
Dec. 13, 1888  
Eld. I.D. Vanhorn

Dear Bro.: --

At the suggestion of Bro. White, I will write briefly to you of the work in this place. Doubtless you have already seen the "Review Extra" just issued, which the exigencies of the times seemed to demand. The matter from your pen was received just before going to press, and now thought to be just the thing for the "Extra" as it was in the same line with all the matter contained in that paper. It was thought, too, very fitting that Michigan should receive an especial appeal to duty through the "Extra", from her conference officers.

We did what we could to give the needed information in the paper, on all points pertaining to the circulations of the petitions. On most of these, letters have been received asking the desired information.

We have had meetings here, so far every evening during the week, instructing the church on the points necessary to their talking intelligently with those whose signatures they might solicit to be placed upon the petitions. This was mainly done by a series of questions on the prominent facts brought out in the October Sentinel.

[p.47]

Considerable interest has been manifested, and we think the meetings will prove very profitable to the workers from this church, in the impending crisis. We have also kept in view during the meetings a preparation of the church, for the week of prayer.

Last night it was felt by many that the time for action had arrived, and resolutions were accordingly passed providing for a local press committee, a committee to canvass the business and professional men of the city for their signatures to the petitions, also a committee to work up a house-to-house canvass in the same interest. Another resolution still was passed, requesting the Michigan Conference to permit some of the best workers from this church to go into surrounding towns where their help would be needed to circulate the petitions and that while they would donate their time to the work; the conference would pay all necessary expenses. Of course where there is a Sabbath keeper living within a reasonable distance of any field of labor, the worker will find a home with such people.

There is need of much pastoral work being done in this church during the week of prayer. Can the Michigan Conference furnish any ministerial help for that purpose? The church here would be grateful

[p.48]

for anything in this direction the conference may feel disposed to grant; for they feel that a more than ordinary effort is demanded here at this time. It has been voted for the elders of this church, to give all their time during that week, and the two weeks following. It is hoped that the conference will see fit to remunerate them for the time they spent, as they are entirely dependent on their daily labor for a support. Bro. Smith is so busily engaged on his books, that he will not probably give much of his time to the church, but brethren

Amadon and Sisley, the other elders intend to devote their entire time to work in the church during the week above mentioned.

Now the question is will the conference sanction the moves above stated by meeting the expenses of these workers? It would seem as though the work contemplated should be done but the church would not move any faster than would seem consistent with the wishes of the conference and the demands of the times.

Yours in the work,  
J.O. Corliss

Bro. V.H.

We shall be glad to hear about the above and also how your general work in the state is moving.

W.C.W.

[D-W.C.W.049]  
Dec. 13, 1888  
W.H. Saxby,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Brother, -- I have your letters of Dec. 2 and 7, and was glad to hear the good report of how the work is progressing in Washington. I trust that what is transpiring there now will do much to open the eyes of honest men to the important issues which are upon us.

Although you have not returned Sr. Westphal's letter, I see you are not disposed to urge her to come to Washington. It seems to me that this is wise; and with this I send you Sr. Webber's letter which shows that she is hindered by the sickness of her mother. Please give it a careful reading, and then return it to me. I have written her that she need not plan to go till after the holidays, and that this will give us time to consider the advisability of her going at all.

Hoping to hear from you often,  
I am yours truly,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.050]

Dec. 13, 1888

Miss Nellie Webber,  
Reese, Mich.

Dear Sister, -- I have your letter of Dec. 11 and hasten to reply. As I am comparatively a stranger here, I know little of the workers, their circumstances and situations, and am poorly prepared to advise. I shall take the liberty to send your letter to Bro. Saxby, and shall advise you to wait for further advise from him or me before making preparations to go to Washington.

From a letter just received from him I gather the idea that not much can be done in Washington till after the holidays, so we will take time to get his opinion before asking you to go.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

Per F.

[D-W.C.W.051]

Dec. 13, 1888  
J.M. Reese,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

My Dear Brother, --

I send you with this a copy of a letter just written to Eld. Starr. Please notice particularly what I have said with reference to your going to the assistance of Eld. Stone in West Virginia, and write me at your earliest convenience what you think of it.

I should also like to know what you think of Bro. Kauble's attending the school here this winter. He does this at his own expense and the only question is whether the brethren will let him take the time.

I have already referred the West Virginia matter to Bro. Underwood. Today I will send him Bro. Stones letter, and such other necessary information as will enable him to decide what should be done. I would be glad to have you write him about it, and if he requests you to go, you may consider it as the request of the committee.

Yours in haste,

Per F.

[D-W.C.W.052]  
Dec. 13, 1888  
Eld. F.D. Starr  
Indianapolis, Ind.

My Dear Brother; --

I have your kind letter of Dec. 10 and hasten to reply. I am glad to know that you find so many things to encourage you about the work in Indiana, and I hope you will be very prosperous there. There has in the past been some very inefficient management in connection with the Indianapolis mission, a marked lack of discipline, and a failure to appreciate the high standard which must be maintained in such a place.

I understand the conference committee during the last year has not left matters so much with one man, but have counseled together, and we could see at the Gen. Conf. that many from Indiana consider that matters are improving rapidly. It is quite unfortunate if any one has represented to you and Bro. Wales that the Indianans were way behind in every thing; for it is almost a rule that a laborer will not do his best in a field where he undervalues the people he is laboring to.

I am glad that things passed off so nicely at your meetings, and I hope we shall hear good reports from the meetings during the week of prayer. I think the laborers in each locality should report to the state president or sec'ty, and that they should work up a summary, giving a picture of the work in the whole state for publication in the Review.  
[p.53]

As to the question of the membership of the Conf. Com., I will state that the legal status of the matter is not easy to define; but I think it will be easy to decide what is fair and right, and I suppose this is all our brethren care for.

My understanding of the matter is that the recommendations of the Gen. Conf. are advisory and not compulsory. We are sometimes forced as in Bro. Oberholtzer's case, to act on partial information and since receiving his letter I think there is no member of the Gen. Conf. Com. that feels like pressing the matter of his going to Pennsylvania. If we had known all the circumstances, the recommendation would likely never have been made. We were exceedingly anxious to find a man to take Bro. Schrocks place so that he might go to Europe, and we now think that our brethren assembled in Milwaukee can select someone to go to Penn, from among their number.

If Bro. Oberholtzer remains in Indiana I can see no good reason why he should not retain his position on the Committee. The nomination of Bro. Reese to a place on the committee was based on the supposition that there would be a vacancy, and as matters have now turned so that there is no vacancy, I can see no good reason why the man chosen by the conference at its annual meeting, should not serve. This is the view that was taken of a similar question when it was discovered that Eld. Miller could not go to Indiana. The Gen. Conf. Com. Suggested to the Michigan brethren assembled in council, that he should be retained to the office to which he had been elected, and the recommendation placing some one else on the committee be considered null and void.  
[p.54]

I shall write to Eld. Reese advising him to relinquish all claims to a position on the committee, as the vote of the conference placing him there was based on conditions which do not now exist.

There is another matter which is perplexing me much. Bro. Stone of West Virginia is calling loudly for help. At the Gen. Conference Bro. Gilbert Wilson was recommended to that field; but since attending the meeting at Potterville he has felt it to be his duty to attend school the remainder of the winter, and I have recommended him to carry out his convictions of conscience in this matter, promising to do what I could to supply another laborer for the West Virginia work. Bro. Reese is the only one I have thought of who is suitable for such a field and who could be secured to enter it; and today I shall write to him, to Bro. Stone, and to Eld. Underwood, suggesting that he goes to that field. The committee hesitated long before sending him to that field (Indiana) and the vote was finally passed at my urgent pleading that he ought to be assigned a field of labor near to his feeble wife who was then in Indiana. Now she is at the Sanitarium, and if she is doing well, I suppose, it would not be a serious matter for him to go a little further from Battle Creek than he now is.

When Bro. Oberholtzer and Kauble were here a few days ago, I tried to persuade Bro. O. to attend the German school in Milwaukee, that he might be better prepared to work in the interest of the German cause in Indiana. He said he could not attend the first weeks of the school, but thought he might be able to attend toward the close if the Indiana Conference thought best ...

[p.55]

Some conferences have felt that it was right to send just laborers paying their expenses and one half wages. Other conferences have only paid their expenses, leaving the laborer to donate his time. I shall be glad to see Bro. O. attend this school if members of your committee see fit to encourage him in this line of work.

I presented to the brethren the special advantages of the Biblical course at the college during the remainder of the winter, and asked who from Indiana could be sent in here to become thoroughly posted in history, and all branches necessary to becoming competent to take part in the battle against the National Reformers. Bro. O. thought that Kauble was a good man for this work, and I find that he is willing to come if the Indiana brethren will recommend him to do so. I think this is an important move, and I trust you will lay the matter before the other members of the committee in such a way that they will not only consent to let him come, but of necessary, urge him to do so.

Hoping to hear from you often,

I am yours truly,

per F.

[D-W.C.W.056]

Dec. 13, 1888

Eld. R.A. Underwood

Dear Brother, --

With this I send you a letter written by M.J. Stone to Gilbert Wilson. I think I wrote you a few days ago about advising Bro. Wilson to attend college which he is very anxious to do, and about Bro. Stone's urgency for help. I mentioned the name of a Bro. Raymond of Penn. but now it seems to me there is a much better plan, and that it is to recommend Bro. Reese to go down there and help Bro. Stone through the winter. Of course, you know the field and I do not, and you must take what I say simply as the suggestion of one who knows nothing about the circumstances.

I also send you copies of letters which I have written to Indiana. You understand the situation so well that I hardly need to say more. Brn. Oberholtzer and Kauble were here a few days ago. Bro. O. offers to work in Ill. if we wish, but does not like to go further away from his family. Bro. K. says that there has never been the most cordial feeling between Brn. Reese and Oberholtzer, and he fears there will not be the best of harmony if they should both labor in Indiana. He expressed no preference as to which one should go, but I thought it was a clear case, and if you agree with me, I shall recommend Bro. Reese to some

[p.57]

other field.

If this one in West Virginia is not the right one, suggest some other which you regard as suitable.

Hoping to hear from you often,  
I am yours truly,

Per F.

[D-W.C.W.058]

Dec. 13, 1888

E.W. Whitney

Basel, Switz.

My Dear Brother, --

I will now try to answer your letters of Oct. 15, and Dec. 7. In the first you speak of pictures needed for Vol. 4. As regards Luther at Wortburg, I think it quite unnecessary to have a picture on that subject. Other pictures are so close in that part of the book that this can be omitted without much loss. We will not try to replace it. I will ask Reaser to write up on the Sanctuary question, and to work Menno Simons into the proofs if possible.

I wish you could have been at our Gen. Conf. Some things would have pained you much, and others would have pleased you. I cannot tell you what Bro. Conradi thought, but he did not labor for your removal from the field; and I cannot remember of hearing him say anything against your work. I had just learned from Eld. Waggoner's letters, from your letters, and from those of Bro. Holser how things were drifting in Basel, and it seemed to me that if our Swiss brethren have allowed such a feeling to grow up against your work as some of the moves reported seem to indicate, that it would be much better for you, as soon as the business arrangement at the office will permit, to go into a field where you have command of the language, and where you can make a full hand at ministerial work. Eld. Durland presented a most earnest appeal to be allowed

[p.59]

to return to this country, and offered reasons which could not be gainsaid. His health is failing and his children need schooling. Then we all knew that Eld. Haskell greatly needed assistance in Great Britain, and it seems to me a most providential matter that you were so near by and could go to help him through the summer without great traveling expenses. It seemed to me that when the missionary quarterly was dropped, and the other journals were cut down to one-half of the size, that the business at the office might be so lessened that with the additional experience which Bro. Holser is gaining, the work might be carried on at least for a time by those who have command of the language, and thus let you be free to work among those to whom you can talk freely without an interpreter. We left it with the brethren there to say when you could be spared. None of us supposed that this would be before next April or May. This would also be the most favorable time to commence work in England.

We placed you on the board of managers because we thought your counsel would be valuable on the office board, and we thought you ought to occupy that position as long as you are connected with the work in Basel. When you come to go to England you can resign, and some one else connected with the office can be appointed to fill the vacancy. I have had my mind on Albert Deitche. I have talked with Edward and Bro. Conradi about it. He has the best business head on him of any of our young men connected with the office, and unless he has taken some stand which cripples his influence and places him where such an appointment would be injurious to him and to the general cause, I should think he could be a good one to take your place on the board when you go to England.

Just as fast as we can, it seems to me that we ought to work our European Brethren in on these boards; (but let them be large enough so that one or two persons who

may get a cranky idea cannot run away with the rest) and then work in new elements and train up persons to an experience as counselors as fast as you can. If there is another who can do better than Albert, of course, it is your duty to choose the best.

We are having quite interesting meetings here during the week of prayer. Our special campaign on the national reform question makes us all very busy. Eld. Jones has just returned from Washington where he had a hearing before the senate committee. I suppose he will publish a report of it soon which I will try to send to you.

Ester is helping Mother to get out Testimony No.33. We hope to have it completed in two or three weeks.

The book committee recommend that the Life of Christ shall be revised, adapting it for use as a pioneer book and removing those things which create so many queries with the new reader. I have asked Ester to write to you about this, and also about a proposed change in Vol. Four so as to bring it within the popular prices for Europe.

With kindest regards to yourself and family,  
I am your friend and brother,

Per F.

[D-W.C.W.060]  
Dec. 18, 1888  
Eld. H.P. Holser  
Basel, Switz.

My Dear Brother, --

I have just received your very welcome letter of Dec. 5, and hasten to reply. You have, no doubt, ere this, received my long letter addressed to the C.E. Conf. Com. which answers some of your questions. I shall therefore pass over some of those points that were treated fully in this letter to the committee. I sent a carbon copy of this letter to Bro. Conradi, so that he might know our suggestions and speak more fully on those points which we have treated to briefly.

I am glad to hear your plans about the price on Harold, Les Signes, the new Book, and the Quarterlies. I will ask R.&H. to order some of these quarterlies in paper cover. I am glad you are of good courage about Eld. Waggoner's new book on the prophecies. I shall be glad to see it as soon as it is published in English. Have you and other members of the board read it carefully with a view to noticing whether there are points which will be received unfavorably by those belonging to the state church, and the Catholics. If it is intended as a pioneer book it ought to treat very carefully all matters that would stir up political enmity. If you have not read it with this in view, please do so, and have others do the same.

I am glad to hear what you say about the continued demand for the "Life of Christ." I am sorry it is receiving adverse criticisms from the News-papers; for although your sales seem to continue, I fear this will be against other works which you may print. At a late meeting of the book committee a vote was passed requesting that this book be revised. Leaving out those portions which strike the new reader as flights of the author's imagination, and unsustained by Scripture, - and fit it to be used as a pioneer work. You may say we are two years too late for this, but I suppose there are very large sections of Germany and France, besides the colonies and islands of the sea, that have not been canvassed yet. Sr. Whitney has proposed to write to Wilber about this, and also about the proposed change in Vol. Four, which will enable you to publish a European edition at popular prices. I have not been able to give the matter careful attention as yet, but I think there are several chapters, such as Modern Revivals, Snares of Satan, Enmity between Man and Satan, and the like, which can be omitted from the bound book and published by themselves in a pamphlet, thus bringing the bound book to where it can be sold for eight or ten francs. We will write you more fully about this soon.

I am not one of the trustees of the Gen. Conf. Asso., but I will call their attention to the necessity of taking definite action with reference to the committee action relating to your Basel business.

[p. 61 – empty]

[p.62]

I thank you for your statement of the financial matters there. I will study it carefully and speak of it more fully hereafter. When we were in Basel the rent from the families who occupied various parts of the mission building, paid the interest on a large part of the debt. I suppose the building of so many new houses has for the present given you more room than you have needed, but I believe they can be gradually filled up.

I think it would be well for you to transfer the \$1000 loaned by Leininger on the C.-D.-P.- building to the new school building, which you are about buying. I presume he will let the money lay with you for another year at least, if you will arrange with P.P. to pay the interest when it is due. His address is Healdsburg, Cal. He would no doubt be glad to receive a communication from you any time.

I am very sorry for the perplexity that you are having over the boarding of our young people. They were started in wrong and have not been managed to the best advantage at any time since we begun with them. I am inclined to think that your present plan is attended by as many difficulties, and will be followed by as many failures, as any of the previous methods. When we were in Basel most of the boarders, and especially the influential ones, were at Bro. Deithche's, which at the time seemed to be a hot-bed of dissatisfaction, discontent, murmuring, and criticism. It was at our earnest request that Bro. Wilbur attempted the establishment of a boarding house with the principle object of providing these young people with better influences. I know he labored faithfully for their good, and I am very sorry if he has pressed some matters too hard, and has become unnecessarily unpopular by some of his decisions. I can readily see how you should feel that it was right to adopt the plan of letting the boarders go where they pleased. It is in many respects the easiest way to get along with them; it is at least the easiest way for the present: but what you will do by and by, when a large part of them choose unsuitable places, is more than I can conjecture.

I know that Eld. Conradi usually favors the plan of giving them plenty of rope and taking lots of time to bring things around. This is the plan which most always recommends itself to my judgment, and is most in harmony with my feelings; but I am often afterwards led to repent sorely for having lent my influence in this direction. I fear there is much perplexity ahead of you, and I am especially alarmed when I hear that you are about to send away a large number of your boarders? If this is on account of the same spirit of criticism and dissatisfaction, I fear it indicates that the evil is gaining ground, and that every insurrection encouraged is only making more sure a repetition. I hope that you will do all you can to control this matter and establish the matter of order, discipline, and proper subordination to authority.

I have thought much about the suggestion you made about the work on the French paper. I think it would be a fine thing if John could sometimes spend a season in this country. I have also thought that it would be an excellent plan for Jos. Curdey to come over here and spend a year in the training school for nurses here at the Sanitarium. He could work his way at this school, and gain

[p.63]

much useful information; and if he wanted to take one or two studies in the college at the same time, this could be arranged, I think, by the payment of about \$50 per year.

If Joseph could spend about a year here, it seems as though he might then take charge of the French paper for a year, while John should travel, study, and get a broader experience.

I trust you will say nothing to these young men about any of these propositions of mine till you have laid the matter before the committee and find that they are united in recommending a certain course. Then when settled with them, I will promise to work most heartily and diligently in harmony with their recommendations. You are aware that Mother has already laid aside 500 francs for the higher education of some young

Frenchmen, and I think I have named Joseph in a previous letter as a candidate. I hear he is soon to be married to Mlle. Jackquet, and if this is so, we have two to figure for. Please think this matter over and give us the result of your deliberations.

It has not seemed to me that you are prepared to spare John V. from the office at present. I may be mistaken, however, as to the order in which these young people should be sent abroad.

I should be glad to hear what is the outcome of the effort that is being made in the vicinity of Nimes.

I suppose Bro. Conradi has told you that we did not anticipate what Bro. Whitney should be called away from the office till spring. We thought that on account of the decrease of business with cutting down the papers, and by your increased experience, that arrangements could be made to spare him by April or May. That would be a very favorable time for him to commence work in England, and that is about the time that Bro. Durland is expected to leave that field and come over here. We appointed Bro. W. on the publishing board because we thought he ought to have a voice in the management so long as he stays. When he goes to England he will resign and you can appoint some one else in connection with the office to take his place.

I have thought that Bro. Albert Deitche would be a good one, provided he stands in the light and will exert a right influence. I think he has the best business head of any of our young men. He is the oldest, and manifests in most matters very good judgment. I shall be glad to hear what you think of these matters.

I can hardly tell you why it was that we paid Eld. Whitney from mission funds and referred Eld. Waggoner's case to the printing house. At least, I cannot tell you why we paid Eld. Whitney from the mission fund, for the auditing committee and the conference committee were of unanimous opinion that those employed wholly in the printing and publishing business should be paid from the concern for which they labored. This, of course, will show up the loss on our printing house more nearly in its true light, and it will cost the Gen. Conf. no more to make an appropriation to cover a loss on the printing business, than to pay its employees so that there will be no loss.

I think that at least one of these brethren should be paid by Imprimire Polyglotte; and if you want to make a change and put Bro. Whitney's name in the place of Bro. Waggoner's and Bro. W's in the place of Bro. Whitney's, you can have it adjusted in [p.64]

that manner; but I think it was clearly the mind of the brethren that one of these brethren should be paid by the printing house, and as the amount awarded to each was about the same I hardly think it is worth while now to make the change. I am aware that Eld. Waggoner has spent much of his time, or at least that the result of much of his time and labor has been useful in other missions but if matters should so turn that it was best for him to spend the next summer in Great Britain, and he should there continue his contributions for the journals published in Basel, you would receive back part pay for what you have been coming for England.

By the way, do you think that matters could be so arranged that he could go to England next spring without serious loss to your office? There is some prospect now that Pacific Press will take charge of the publishing work in England. If it does, it will want Eld. Waggoner to come there and assist in the establishment of the work, and to edit

some books greatly needed in Great Britain, and to watch through the press some very large and important books which will be printed for Great Britain and the Colonies.

If you can shape your work so as to spare for a time the English workers, I think they could accomplish much more for the cause in the English field.

I am glad you are getting on so nicely with you job work, and I think you ought to buy a cylinder press. It will be one of the most useful and economical machines in your office.

I am sorry that Stureman is doing so poorly in Holland, and I will tell you what I proposed to Bro. Conradi. I told him it would be much cheaper for us to send Stureman to school during the winter than to let him go around getting discouraged himself, and getting a bad name for the business and for the field. When Emil Trowbiger was ready to go out as a colporteur and we knew he would make a failure without proper instruction, we took him into the office as an apprentice and kept him busy till Eld. Conradi was free to start him in the work in the proper manner. Now I have no doubt but Stureman needs schooling. If you think best you may take from Mother's royalty fund a sufficient amount to send him to a good school for four or five months. Let him study both the Dutch and the German, and fit himself up so as to do good work when Bro. Conradi comes.

The work on Holland "Life of Christ" is waiting for the revision of the book, that is to be given this winter; then it will be set up at the office where we can take two sets of electrotype plates, one for us here, and one for us in Basel or London.

I have been reading again your letter of Sept.5 in which you have packed in so much information relative to the recommendation made at the committee meeting last April. Also your letter of Sept.7. If I have treated some matters in this letter which should go before the committee, please read to those members of the committee within your reach.

We shall soon be ready for you to push along with the work on Vol. Four. The book is greatly needed in this field, for our American agents would sell hundreds of them to Germans who understand English well enough to be canvassed, but would prefer the book in their own language. Please be prepared to take hold of this and push it through.  
[p.65]

Some time ago I received a letter from Bro. Kunz, in which he spoke of the delay which has occurred in the publication of the German, "Spiritual Experiences", which has done so much good in the Danish and Swedish. The last I heard of this matter was that the manuscript was lost; and I should like to know positively if they have yet been found. I think that some important changes could be made in this book which would make it vastly more useful, and it may be that Sr. Whitney could render material assistance in this work.

Please ask Bro. Kunz to prepare in English a list of the contents of this work, as now translated, and giving reference to those pages in our English works from which the translation was made. Also ask him what changes he would suggest, and do the same for yourself.

Eld. Butler has just gone to Florida for his health. Business is rushing at the Review Office. We are getting along nicely with our campaign against the national reformers.

With kindest regards to yourself and family,  
I am yours truly,

W.C. White  
per. F.

December 24, 1888

Review and Herald: -

Please pay to the order of the S.D.A. British Mission on February 8, 1888, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, (\$1000.) as promised Eld. Haskell, and endorsed on my note.

[D-W.C.W.066]

Dec. 26, 1888

Eld. S.N. Haskell

So. Lancaster, Mass.

My Dear Brother, -- I have your letters of Dec. 20, accompanied by the long letter of Bro. Shireman, and the petition as prepared by Mr. Mason. I handed the petition and the letter referring to it, to Eld. A.T. Jones who has studied the matter carefully, and has decided that Mr. Mason's petition will not answer our purpose. While it meets his (Mason's) mind much better than ours does, it does not meet our mind nearly so well; nor does it present to the Senate and the House the points which we wish to make.

Bro. D.T. Jones and I read the Shireman letter carefully, and Bro. Jones says that the Missouri Conference audits his account every year, and usually gives him more than he is willing to accept. He also says that they have paid him \$100 on the account of this year's work. He thinks that Sr. Shireman is not so much help to her husband as a missionary worker -- that she feels that she was born to rule, and does it in a way to get her husband into many difficulties with his brethren. Therefore we hardly feel prepared to make a special appropriation of General Conference funds for the specific purpose of her hiring a girl to do her house work. In fact we think it would be just as well to refer the whole matter to the Missouri Conference. If you think that something more should be done please tell us what, and why.

As to the matter of Sr. Ing's work in the Present Truth office,

[p.67]

we feel perfectly clear in our decision that the way to dispose of that is to refer it to the chairman of the British Mission board. It seems to us it was a matter which should have been settled at the time when the work was done, when they employed her and when they had every opportunity to find out what work she did and what it was worth. I think you will remember that the auditing committee this year decided that the employees in the mission offices should be paid from office funds by those who employed them, and that it was not wise to bring such cases before the auditing committee here in America who knew nothing about the circumstances, and were without proper data as to the work and its value, and could, therefore make only a wild guess. Believing that you will do justice by Sr. Ings, we refer the matter to you with pleasure.

With this I will send you quite a lengthy letter, or rather a poor carbon copy of my letter to C.H. Jones about the work in general, and the London office in particular. Please tell me what you think of the matters treated in this letter, especially the publication of the Health Books, and the question of sending suitable men to these fields to take charge of the subscription work. I would be glad to have you return this letter when you are through using it.

I have just written to Bro. Robinson that we will try to be on hand to attend your annual stock-holder's meeting.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.068]  
Dec. 27, 1888  
Eld. S.N. Haskell  
So. Lancaster, Mass.

(Written as a continuation of the letter from Dec. 26 – pages 66-67)

Since writing the foregoing I have your letter speaking of the Kimble money matter, and of the book business in London. I would not have sent you that big letter if I had known that you had a copy.

Your answer to my suggestion which accompanied it makes me feel some as the crows did after the farmer put up such a remarkable scarecrow, that the crows were said to have brought back all the corn stolen the year before.

We continue to get good news from Oakland, and we were also having excellent meetings here. The brethren propose to continue the good work, and we hope for a general revival in this great church.

The Christmas offering was pretty good. The first report was \$2482.16; but now Bro. McPhearson requests that his thousand to the British mission be counted in with the Battle Creek offerings. I refer to the thousand dollars which he promised you. As I thought you could have no objection to this, we have so counted it, and that will bring up the figures to a point a little above last year.

I wish you were here to counsel with us in our financial matters a little while. There are at present quite a number of extra callings for means. Nearly \$1000 of Gen. Conf. money will be required to pay the fares of all the canvassers which have been transferred from one field to another at Gen. Conf. expense. Then some will have to be paid from the same fund to help these German and Scandinavian training schools. Not only will Gen. Conf. be called upon to pay the salaries of Matteson, Conradi, and [p.69]

Valentiner, and others, who teach in the schools; but there are a number of such cases as VanDer Schuurs. He needs the school to fit him to work either here or anywhere else. He was brought to this country by the Gen. Conf. and he needs about nine dollars a week to support his family. Where can we look for money to meet such bills as this? The Pole from Cleveland and many others, in similar circumstances draw on us for railroad fare and a little money beside. Shall this be paid from the Gen. Conf. tithe account? If so, I fear it will be quite a heavy draft.

In looking over the R.&H. books the other day, I found a fund called the home and foreign mission fund. It seems to have been started in 1879 and there has been little received or paid out since 1884. Now, it occurred to me that you might have forgotten about this fund, so I asked the bookkeeper to make a statement of it which I will include in this letter. It shows that there is a balance of \$1830.97. I thought perhaps you would think best to make some appropriation from this fund for some of these cases.

A few days ago Sr. Huntley sent me a bill from the Bible Echo against International Tract Soc. for 600 copies furnished the New Zealand Mission by your order. It amounts to \$391.79. Shall this be paid from the International funds?

I have a letter from Daniels to Eld. Butler stating that he has made up with Hare, and every thing is lovely for the present.

Bro. D.T. Jones, Capt Eldridge, and I have been studying on the question as to who we could send to look after the book business. I cannot think of anyone who would be better fitted to go and straighten out matters and stay a year or two than Brother E.M. Morrison,

[p.70]

now employed by P.P. His wife is an excellent school teacher and could, if she would give her heart to the enterprise, take charge of the school which they want to establish in Australia. If you think favorable about this I wish you would write to us about it.

What do you think we ought to do for Washington? It does seem as though we ought to have a man there this winter. Eld. Corliss would rather like to go, and I don't know but he can do about as well as any one we can select. As you have been there so lately I do not need to discuss the situation. Alonzo thinks he could assist Saxby in the organization of a church, and could watch matters in Congress to advantage. What do you say to sending him there in two or three weeks? To remain till spring?

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.071]  
Dec. 27, 1888  
Eld. H. Kenyan,  
Memphis, Mich.

My Dear Brother, -- Eld. Van Horn, who is here, has asked me if it would be right for him to encourage you to go to work in the Michigan Conference. There is work enough to do, and he would be very glad to have your labors here, but if the General Conference has recommended you to go to Kansas, Bro. VanHorn wishes to know if it is proper for him to set you to work in Michigan. He does not wish to take any step that would hinder your complying with the request of the General Conference, but at the same time wishes your assistance if for any good reasons you are not going to Kansas.

Will you kindly tell me how the matter stands with you? Are you willing to comply with the advise of the Gen. Conf.? If not, for what reason? Have the Kansas Brn. said anything to you about this matter, so that you know their feelings, as to the urgency of your coming immediately? What is your financial situation? Have you property or business that will hinder you from working in the cause? If so, how soon could you arrange matters so as to give yourself wholly to the work of the third angel's message?

Hoping to hear from you very soon.

I am yours truly,  
W. C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.072]

Dec. 27, 1888

Eld. A.O. Burrill

So. Monterey, Mich.

Dear Brother, -- I have your letter of Dec. 20 accompanied by one from Eld. Harmon Kenyan, which I now return. I thank you for the information thus given. Eld. VanHorn, who is here, seems very anxious that Bro. Kenyan should work in the Michigan Conference; but as yet I have heard no good reason why he does not comply with the advice of the General Conference. I shall endeavor to write to him today.

I am very glad for the good meetings you are having. I think it would be a good plan if you should invite Bro. Harmon Lindsay occasionally to join you when holding general meetings, so that he will get better acquainted with the brethren and laying before them the necessities of the college and other financial interests of the cause.

Hoping to hear from you from time to time,

I am your friend and brother,

W.C. White

per P.

[D-W.C.W.073]  
Dec. 31, 1888  
Eld. D.A. Robinson  
London, Eng.

I have your letter of Dec. 13 and hasten to reply. I have received several very interesting letters from you which I valued very highly, and which have been of much service to the committee. The information you gave was much needed and highly appreciated.

I think we understand your motive exactly in writing as you do. We believe you to be earnestly jealous for the best interest of the cause, and we interpret what you write in that light. We wish you to continue to speak plainly your mind. We shall not use it against you, nor to hurt anyone else, but shall always try to use it for the best interest of the cause we serve.

I am very glad that you sent Eld. Haskell a copy of your letter to me. I intended to read it to him, carried it with me two or three days seeking an opportunity, but never found the time when it seemed to be judicious. There were arising many things which annoyed him, and I was confident that to read him the letter when he was dissatisfied and annoyed, would only result in bringing trouble to himself and to you. I did however, at one time when the letter was not with me, find an opportunity to caution him about the reports, and referred to your letter as showing that those things did not please the brethren in England. I am sorry I did not have an opportunity to read him what you said and am glad you sent him a copy of the letter.

You speak quite pointedly of the indefiniteness of the orders

[p.74]

which you receive, and of the fact that you are not informed of our plans. Now, my Brother, the vagueness of Uncle Steven's orders is something that we all have to deal with, and I guess our only way, is to let patience have her perfect work. As regards to plans for the future, I will tell you what I can, but I don't know much. I have not been able to form any opinion as to when Eld. Haskell will return to England. I have supposed he would prefer to sail in April. Perhaps I can learn more about this at the Gen. Meeting at Lancaster which I hope to attend.

As regards the P.P. and what they will do in London, I can only tell you what I think ought to be, and what I am working for. The decisions as to that matter will rest with the honorable members of the board of directors, which are scattered over the state of California. I am doing all I can to encourage them to take hold of the work and that immediately. They have a man in training, Bro. John Gibson, who is a good book-keeper and I think quite a business man. He is as straight forward and blunt as any Englishman you ever saw, a man that you will heartily like, and who will be a true helper.

In reference to renting new rooms, my advice would be make no change unless it is for economy's sake, until the agent of P.P. is on the ground. He will wish to select rooms for the press, and when this is done I see no reason why the mission should not turn over all business, and free itself from all rents except the Challaners. I anticipate that there may be some delay on this score, C.H. Jones and his associates will not be willing to purchase the stock and machinery, etc. without knowing its actual value. They

[p.75]

will also be slow to assume the rental of expensive buildings without a clear understanding of the income and expenses of maintaining these places. They will naturally look to Eld. Haskell for information and the probabilities are that the information he will give, will be so vague that they will not feel free to act upon it. If you can write C.H. Jones telling him freely and fully what you are doing, what your business amounts to, with an estimate of its expenses and income, also an itemized inventory of your stock of books, type, and machinery, I think it will save months of time in the matter of a decision as to what the press will do.

If you have any fear that Eld. Haskell would not wish you to send these direct to Jones; you might send it to him, asking him to forward it if it contains nothing he objects to. You may tell him that I requested it if you wish.

The Gen. Conf. has requested Eld. Durland to remain in England through the winter. We have requested Eld. E.W. Whitney to lay his plans so as to come to England in April. Neither of these requests are arbitrary, but this is what we thought would be best.

In regard to printing tracts, we would advise you to go forward printing small editions with your present address. It was the intention of the conference that Bro. Gibson should go to London as soon as P.P. would consent. That he should then take Bro. Whittier's place as a bookkeeper, that Bro. Whittier should then return to this country, unless he had plans of his own which would take him elsewhere. If he wishes to return to America it is the duty of the Gen. Conf. to meet his expenses to New York or So.

[p.76]

Lancaster. If he wishes to remain in England on account of plans of his own, or any arrangement he may make with you, we do not object. Our intention was to relieve him of the responsibility he now carries as soon as Bro. Gibson can get to London to take his place.

I am sorry that you are in perplexity about the African trade. Please tell me what the matter is and just what you want. I see no reason why you should not have the books in supply for the African trade; if you will only order them; but why in the world should you ask us to guess at what you are likely to want. If you are in constant communication with them, why not ascertain what they are likely to want in the future, make an estimate of what stock you ought to have, and order it. I have been trying for some weeks to get sufficient information from R.&H. so I could do a little of this guessing for you; and I shall probably send to you a stock of Holland books as indicated by the enclosed list.

With reference to the printing of our pamphlets and other small works in London, the book committee and other publishing houses are ready and anxious to assist you; and if your board would only get together, and decide what they want, and send for it, we would furnish it for you as soon as we would get the books properly corrected and the plates made so that we could approve. I have been for more than a year writing to Eld. Haskell, begging of him to make out a list of what is wanted. At the same time he has used quires of paper writing to me of the disadvantages of using books with an American imprint, about the necessity of their being free to act promptly in an emergency or a crisis; but he has never once attempted to give me a list of books that were wanted. I tell

[p.77]  
you frankly, my brother, it makes me tired.

Uncle Steven is getting to be an old man. He is worn with much care and labor, and has a right to do all the things which perplex us, and we are all willing to bear any amount of perplexity that he makes us, but our desire in your belief is that you shall not, in this particular, follow in his footsteps. If you will be free and definite in telling us what you think you ought to have, we are willing, as far as reasonable, to share with you the responsibility, but we cannot take the initiative in guessing what you want. When I say you, I do not mean D.A. Robinson, alone; but I mean the members of the mission board, the office managers, and those whose position makes it their duty to plan as well as to work. I can see that this new proposition of the P.P. to establish a branch printing office and agency in London, makes it necessary for us to go slow with any important enterprise until this matter is settled; but if the Press should go in there, they would want to know what books are called for in that field, and they would be very glad if we should anticipate their wants by revising and preparing some books to begin on.

I think that you who are there ought to take up your book list, and pick out what books you think will be most needed in that field. Read them over and criticize them, suggest what needs to be abbreviated, and what expanded, and send your marked copies over to the book committee, and we will provide some means for their revision, if the work is more than you, or someone within your reach is prepared to do. I have put the matter of the African printing press into the hands of H. W. Kellogg, to purchase and [p.78] forward as soon as possible.

Yesterday I received a letter from Eld. Haskell accompanied by one from Spicer to him, relative to Good Health. I had a talk with the Doctor, and we agreed that it was better to send Good Health without covers as heretofore. The Dr. said he would make a discount on last years Good Health, on account of covers furnished by you. He thought Good Health Pub.Co. ought to charge 62 ½ cts. this year, but finally agreed that if you took the journals without covers it should be but 55cts a volume. If covered and trimmed, 60cts. I told him to send only 1500 and intimated that you would probably cut the number down to 1000 before the year was out. I hope this need not be, but I did not want him to make you prices with the understanding that you would use more than you are able to.

Now, my dear brother, I would gladly write you a letter telling you how matters were going here, but it is impossible at this time. Suffice it to say that we hear most encouraging reports of the work in Cal., and that we are having a grand revival here in Battle Creek. Of course the work moves slow in this great church and it has taken two weeks to get it fairly started, but there is a good work going on now I assure you. The Christmas offerings here amounted to \$3,583.16. I guess we shall get several thousand more than last year. Perhaps I will get time to write you a few words from So. Lancaster.

Yours in haste,  
W. C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.079]  
01-03-1889  
Eld. J.H. Morrison  
Des Moines, Ia.

My dear Brother, -- Eld. Matteson has called my attention to the case of Bro. O.A. Johnson, who was recommended by the Gen. Conf. to attend the Scandinavian school in Chicago, and then labor exclusively among the Scandinavians in Iowa. The reasons the recommendation was put in this form are something as follows: --

Bro. Johnson has labored much among the Americans. His wife is an American, and his own preferences and the influences of his family draw him in the direction of the American work. We who have never attempted to learn or use more than one language can hardly appreciate the difficulty that one meets in his efforts to keep the use of any other language while laboring largely among English speaking people, and especially so if the family associations draw in the same way. We who know Bro. Johnson best, realize that it would be a very hard struggle for him to give up entirely work among the English, and enter heartily into the Scandinavian work. Therefore the recommendation that he should first attend the Scandinavian school in Chicago.

I am not sure that anything was said in open conference about the necessity of assisting him to do this, but it was understood by some of us, at least, that he and others in similar circumstances would need assistance in order to carry out the recommendation of the conference.

I think it will be of great advantage to your conference to secure his labors, for I learn that there is a large Scandinavian

[p.80]

element in your State, and that there are some churches which are capable of doing much toward the support of the conference expenses, but they are quite destitute of labor in their own language, so much so, Eld. Matteson says that one of these churches has employed a Lutheran professor to speak to them on the Sabbath day. You and I can easily see what this will lead to, and I think we ought to be very much in earnest to secure them proper ministerial labor as soon as convenient.

The school in Chicago is not a matter of every day occurrence; Eld Matteson is feeble and pressed with care, and we know not how long he will be able to continue his work. This school may be his last. He is now at the sanitarium under the care of Dr. Kellogg, who gives us not a very encouraging report of the condition of his health.

Bro. Johnson is a man capable of taking in quite rapidly the instruction given him at such an institute; and I think there are very many reasons why he should attend such a school which our American brethren would be apt to overlook. In fact, I am quite positive that the committee would not have recommended him to engage exclusively in the Scandinavian school; and if the brethren of the Iowa conference do not feel sufficiently interested in this matter to give him some encouragement, I anticipate that some other State will take up the matter, and after giving him that assistance which he needs, will demand his labors. If this should be so, what could we say against it? I am informed that you have lost from your state several good Scandinavian laborers on

[p.81]

this account, -- when needing a little assistance to attend school which was absolutely necessary to fit them for successful labor they received, I am told, no encouragement from the Iowa Conference, and being in positive need of financial assistance, applied to others” and after receiving the necessary aid, they prefer to labor for those who have helped them. This, you can see, is perfectly natural, but I am sorry that should loose them for your State if you need and value such labor as they can render.

If Eld. Matteson should continue to be feeble he will need assistance in the Chicago school, and Bro. Johnson will be called upon if there, to take part in the teaching. This, of course, will lesson his expense materially, and put the matter in such a form that a small amount of assistance from you would enable him to go forward with the work. I do not say that he will not attend the school unless you assist him, but I do know that Iowa is in danger of loosing him as a laborer unless they are willing to do as the other conferences are doing to assist such men to fit themselves for usefulness in their perspective fields.

I am very glad to receive the good report which comes in from the week of prayer from all directions. I have heard but little from Iowa as yet, but I suppose you are enjoying the same blessings as others. We have had precious meetings here in Battle Creek, and one of the most thorough revivals is now in progress. It seems to take a more practical turn than any meeting I ever attended.

Yesterday I received by express a large package of petitions from California. How is this work going in your state? Are your workers using a great deal of reading matter at the same time that

[p.82]

they circulate the petitions? We believe that this move is the introduction to one of the grandest and most general missionary enterprises that our people have ever undertaken. Hundreds and thousands of the Sentinel tracts should be placed in the hands of the people at the same time that the petitions are circulated, and this should be followed, it seems to me, by a thorough and systematic canvass for the Sentinel.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am yours truly,

per F.

[D-W.C.W.083]

Jan. 2, 1889

Eld. F.D. Starr

Dear Brother, -- I have your letter of Dec. 27 and have just written to Bro. Reese. Will enclose a copy with this. I called on Sr. Reese a few days ago, and find that she has been improving considerable, but needs to stay in the Sanitarium for several months yet. I think it would be a great mistake for her to leave now as the doctors say she would soon be down again where she was before.

You can see by what I have written Bro. Reese that we would like very much to have him go to the assistance of Bro. Stone if he is free to do so. If you feel that you need him in the state, and if he is still unwilling to go, it may not be best to press the matter. I should refer the decision of this to Elds. Underwood and Kilgore.

Please tell me if Eld. R.F. Hansen shall be reported in the year book as one of the Indiana ministers.

Bro. Oberholtzer writes me that according to your ruling he is not a member of the committee. If you have not written to him since receiving my letter I think it would be well for you to do so.

When Bro. Kauble was here he was quite positive he would attend the ministerial institute unless the Indiana brethren objected. He certainly ought to come. It will be a grand opportunity for him. If his feelings have changed about this matter please tell

[p.84]  
me why.

Our Christmas donations here in Battle Creek were very liberal. Please tell me how it is in Indiana.

You speak of Sr. White's planning to visit Indiana. I have heard nothing about this. The middle of next week we go east for ten or fourteen days. Any correspondence with reference to Gen. Conf. matters should be addressed to Dan T. Jones.

Yours in haste,

per F.

[D-W.C.W.085]

Jan. 2, 1889

L.R. Conradi,

Milwaukee, Wisc.

Dear Brother, -- I have your letter of Dec. 22. Was glad to receive the program accompanying it. I hope you will be prospered. Your report of visits and orders taken was very encouraging.

I will write to C.H. Jones asking that P.P. shall donate to your school the \$39.00 paid for freight which you referred to. I think it is right that you should explain to the class why P.P. cannot pay freight on Life of Christ. It is a large book, published at a low price, and the office is not making more than enough to make expenses in its publication. I urged that the prices be set low, even if the discount was less on this than the English books. After getting the prices down as low as possible, then they decided to give 60% discount, but with this discount they could not possibly pay the freight. If we got a very large number of canvassers into the field so that P.P. can afford to have an edition published at Battle Creek, there will be a saving to canvassers of this matter of freight. Otherwise, I so not see how the Press can make better terms.

I am glad you have a special class in English, and I trust you will make it as profitable for the scholars as possible. It would be a fine thing if you could have a class in Hebrew also.

I sent you a few days ago a set of the Sentinel tracts, and some of the circulars which we are using in the English. It seems to me that there are enough Germans in the United States who would

[p.86]

be interested in this subject to make it profitable for us to translate and print this whole set of tracts. Please examine them carefully with this in view, and suggest if you think there are changes which ought to be made.

You speak about having Antoshviski make polish translations. I think this is a good plan, but would it not be best for him to give his entire time during your institute to study canvassing and visiting among the Hollanders, and then come here and take up the work of translating afterward?

We have in Oakland a Bro. and Sr. who have just translated one of our small tracts into the Portuguese. I think they are very well educated in that language, and presume they have made a good translation, but would like to have it examined before used. Do you know of any person, or can you learn through your class of any person who is qualified and able to examine and criticize this translation? If not, I shall tell the Press to go on and print a small edition as it is.

Bro. Oberholtzer does not seem inclined to make much of an effort to attend your school. We have given up all idea of his going to Penn., and I hope you will find in the school someone to take Bro. Schrock's place there. If not, what will you do?

I know there are many reasons why you should return to Germany as soon as possible, but I believe that you ought to do thorough work while here. More will be gained here than lost there. The Kansas trip can be made a very important one. You ought to spend a little time with Schneppe, getting his school thoroughly

[p.87]

aroused to the importance of the canvassing work.

You say of Stureman, that he left Bro. Greal in a tight place, and you are sorry for him. This is all greek to me. If it is a matter that I ought to understand, please say enough about it so that I shall know what you are talking about. Such brief references do not convey information of any value.

I am truly glad that your brethren have decided to accept the eight page Herold. This will enable us to do a great deal more during the coming year on the book business.

Hoping to hear from you often,

I am yours truly,

per F.

P.S. How many of your canvassers will work for Life of Christ during the coming year; and what is your estimate of the sales? If I should request P.P. to have an edition of the work published in Battle Creek, how large an edition would it be safe to print and are there any changes which you want to suggest in the style of its makeup?

W.

[D-W.C.W.088]

Jan. 3, 1889

Eld. R.A. Underwood

Mesopotamia, Ohio

My Dear Brother, -- With this I send you a copy of my answer to Eld. Reese's last letter. I am quite disappointed at the manner in which he treats our proposition.

Dr. Kellogg and I are making every effort to attend your annual meeting. Have you any advice to offer as to the route and the train which will suit us best?

Would you not like to have Bro. D.T. Jones attend your ministerial institute? It would give him opportunity to counsel with you on many important matters. He has been spending much time of late over our financial situation, and planning, and consulting with Brn. Henry and Lindsay. I think we can persuade them both to take hold of the work, and I am confident that we could persuade Bro. Henry to come with Bro. Jones and attend your institute. They have been working up important financial matters, and desire your counsel with reference to the execution of their plans. If you should think best for them both to come, you better write to Bro. Jones, giving them an invitation.

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.089]

Dutch books ordered by W.C.W. to be sent to London

Thoughts on Daniel

500 Muslim

100 Library

50 Half. Mor.

50 Morocco

Here and Hereafter

200 Pamphlets

100 Muslim

200 each of, -

The Saints of Inheritance

The Hope of the Church

The Fourth Commandment

400 each of, -- Wine and the Bible

God's Covenant with Man

500 Spiritualism

3000 each of, -

Alcoholic Poison

Our Nation's Cause

2000 each of, -

Second Advent

The Sabbath made for Man

Seven Reasons for Sunday Keeping

Sufferings of Christ

1000 each of, -

The Sabbath of the Bible

Is Man Immortal

The Present Truth

Sleep of the Dead

Law and the Gospel

End of the Wicked

Two Laws

Sanctuary of the Bible

[D-W.C.W.090]

So. Lancaster, Mass. Nov. 21, 1888

Dear Brethren and Sisters in New Zealand: -

I have received letters from Bro. Daniels and others, giving some account of the work in New Zealand, which I should have answered before, but we were in the midst of the General Conference. Then after the conference, we had a meeting which lasted for a week or ten days, and which was held for the purpose of considering many particulars that could not be considered in open conference.

We all feel to rejoice at the prosperity of the truth in New Zealand. There is no field in which our brethren feel a more special interest than in the work of New Zealand, and God certainly has been favorable to the work in the colonies and blessed the efforts of his people there in preaching the truth; and we can but rejoice at every advanced step which has been taken. The meeting house at Auckland was the first S.D.A. meeting house in the British colonies. The hall in which our brethren met at Kaeo came with those who embraced the truth there. And while God's prospering hand has been over the work thus far, we ought never to forget that Satan is ever ready to do all in his power to hinder the work of God. This has always been the case. It was so in the days of the Apostles; it was so in the days of the Reformers; it has been so in every age of the world. But through these trials which we endure, the people of God are proved and tested. It simply works off the rubbish, sharpens up the graces, and brings us

[p.91]

nearer to God; so afflictions and trials are necessary to accomplish in us what God designed they should.

At the time of our meeting after the General Conference, considerable time and thought was given to the work in New Zealand. At first they planned for some one to visit you during the winter or early spring; but under the present circumstances it did not seem practical to do so; so the best thing we could do was to correspond with you, and then possibly I could visit you one year from this time. So in the summer of '90 it may be I will see you face to face. This will please me much, if it is God's will. I simply mention this providing some other arrangements are not made before that time.

We have felt ever since the truth was established in New Zealand (in view of its being five days nearer to the United States than Australia) that it would be better to establish a Conference there than to have it united with Australia; although an exchange of laborers might be for the interest of both fields. In considering the field of New Zealand we did not know whom to appoint as a committee as we were not acquainted with those who had embraced the truth in Auckland; so we thought it would be well to have a committee of five members appointed, two from that church, two from the Kaeo church, and have Bro. Daniels chairman. It has ever been the policy of S.D. Adventists to have committees appointed who will take charge of the work in their respective fields. This is preparatory for the Conference. The object of these committees is to take the general oversight of the work, and decide

[p.92]

all questions of importance. These questions are to be talked over together, each side discussed, and such decision arrived at as the majority thinks best. No one man is to

control the committee; but each one at such time should express his mind freely, and then they should decide the question as the majority wishes. It is remarkable in all such deliberations that although there may be different views taken in discussion, yet the conclusion is usually unanimous; if not so all feel agreed to unite with the majority.

It is not necessary that all of the committee should be ministers; but the leading minister should be chairman of the committee; then if there are young ministers who have not had much experience, they are not usually placed upon the committee, until they have labored for a season, and have obtained considerable experience, and have also matured their judgment in the work of God. We also thought it would be well to have a tract and missionary society organized in New Zealand on the same plan adopted in other countries. We therefore recommend that there be a Mission Board of five appointed, and have suggested among ourselves that the elder and deacons of the Auckland church, and also Bro's Joseph and William Hare of the Kaeo church might be good men for their committee. We do not make this appointment, as there have been so many embrace the truth that we do not know what would be the choice of our brethren. There should also be a treasurer appointed and a Secretary of the committee. Then all the tithes and donations for the support of the ministry should be paid in to this one Treasurer; then the committee should hold meetings to inquire

[p.93]

into the wants of the laborers and the laborers can be paid according to their needs. They should be able to draw from time to time to meet their running expenses, and at the end of the year their accounts must be audited, and then settled with as it seems proper.

It will also be noticed that in auditing accounts we have paid Bro. Robert Hare's expenses back to New Zealand. We also recommended what sum to pay him for his labor in Honolulu. We also recommended the sum to be paid Bro. Daniels. We do this to aid you in conclusions which you may arrive at in some future time. We know that you are willing to carry the work in New Zealand and we hope that at no distant date you will have a strong Conference organized with many churches. It should embrace the islands which comprise the colony of New Zealand. It seems to us very fitting that you have a Tract Society and Book Agency then you could deal with the agency in Australia, or with the publishers in America, as is most convenient and profitable, for the advancement of the work. You should soon have a Conference and Tract Society thus carrying on your business and supporting you own preachers. The cause is one, but every field should have its own organization to care for.

We are in hopes that there will be workers developed in your midst, and thus the cause be enlarged. It has also seemed to us that the work should be opened up in other portions of the colony Wellington, Dunedin, Christ's Church, and other large cities, and have the cause established as it is in Auckland. Of course, as to the particular localities, you will have to decide yourselves,

[p.94]

and consider the expense of pitching your tent with the means you have on hand, to carry forward the work. It has never been thought best by our people to have their younger ministers settle or remain long in one place over any particular church. We have found it worked better to have some one of the older experience to labor more in the churches but we have no regular, settled ministers over any church. Our work is more of the Evangelistic order, going from place to place and raising up churches then organizing

them with a local elder and deacon or elders and deacons, as the number require, and then they take care of themselves principally with a visit now and then of the minister to encourage and instruct them.

We certainly have the most solemn truth that was ever committed to fallen man, and we are living in a time when God will permit trials to come close and at times will be severe. But we are to be proved in every respect and upon every point. There was never a time when the injunction of the Apostle Peter was more applicable than at the present. In the fifth chapter of the first Epistle, also in the second chapter, 18 to the 25<sup>th</sup> verses. We should ever realize that each has a cupful and we try after the example of Christ to step in and bear each others burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ. He who was just and without fault bore our sins for us and we should bear the same from each other and in this way we do fulfill the law of Christ. He is our pattern in everything. Evil-surmising, bitter feeling, and fault-finding are the strong holds of Satan in breaking up the peace and harmony

[p.95]

of any community of true believers in the second coming of Christ. We all have one common foe to meet, and each heart knows its own bitterness. Therefore it is Christ like and noble to overlook what seems to be injurious and ill treatment. Live and act for others. Dear Brethren and Sisters we cannot afford to be out generated by Satan or his angels. We must be men and be strong in his love and in his graces. It is in those things that we should excel. May God bless you all and strengthen you to do his will. We shall always be glad to hear from you and of your prosperity. Bro. White is usually on the Pacific Coast and is the Foreign Secretary, and official letters will reach him sooner than they would me. But I will always be pleased to hear from you and will write in response. I have at times longed to see you again soon. But how soon I cannot tell unless it be as I suggested, after about a year, and even then this is not certain. So I would not have you feel too strongly that it will be so. The work in London has prospered some, and the Lord we feel has gone before us and prepared the way before us.

The two ladies who embraced the truth in London and went to Antigua, one of the West India Islands, in a letter recently received from them I hear that the oldest one has been holding Bible Readings and as a result, one has embraced the Sabbath, and desires baptism, and a number of families are interested. We hope the Lord will work for us and we shall yet see the light go forth as a lamp that burneth and the time speedily come whom the most distant Islands will have seen its rays and from every nation, kindred, and tongue there will be a people gathered for his name who will stand on Mount Zion with the hundred and forty-four thousand.

Bro. White will write with this what he may have to say in giving you counsel in matters with you. I hope that ere long he and his mother may visit you.

As ever in hope and love in the truth

S.N. Haskell

[D-W.C.W.096]  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Dec. 4, 1889  
Eld. A.G. Daniels  
Napier, New Zea.

My Dear Brother, -- I have had the privilege of reading several very interesting letters from you, and last of all your [letter] of Nov. 2 to Eld. Butler. We rejoice in the encouraging report that it brings. Truly your meetings seem to be well attended, and we pray that a good work may be done there. It is encouraging to hear that you feel the presence of the Lord and realize his blessing upon you, and that the people feel impressed with the truths presented

I am glad that Bro. Hare is with you. We enjoyed his labors and company while he was with us in California; and as you get better acquainted with him, and he more fully acquainted with you, I think you can help him much, and that you will find him not only a faithful helper, but a true friend.

We are greatly rejoiced to hear that you have come to a full settlement with Bro. Edward Hare, and that he has turned over all the business to the mission. You say that you have given him more territory, and that he yields his claim on the 8%. Please tell me just what territory he controls, and on what books, what discount he receives, and what discount he gives to his agents. I very much desire to gain an understanding of the book business over there. Also give me a brief and concise statement of the different agreements that have been made with him from time to time. You need not go into details; but I want the simple unvarnished facts as they are from your standpoint. Also tell me how your work is organized, and what terms you receive and what you give your agts.

Please tell me about your present arrangement with Australia and give me some idea of the points agreed upon at your meeting with the brethren in Melbourne. What are your reasons for arranging to deal with Australia, instead of dealing direct with America? We suppose, of course, that you had some very good reasons for this but we cannot conjecture what they are; and it is something of a surprise to us that while our brethren in Australia have written us quite freely on other points, they have given us no information whatever as to the reasons of this move, which seems to us to be quite an important one.

They may have thought that it would make no difference with us over here, but as matters now stand in New Zealand, we are obliged to take positions and express opinions in order to help to allay the trouble there; and how can we do this intelligently unless we are fully informed as to what you have done and why?

As regards your report to the Conf., I think Bro. Edwards has already written you that the auditing committee suggested that you be paid \$13 per week for 48 weeks. This added to your expenses would leave a balance of \$38.00 due you.

As you are well aware, we have no separate funds for the prosecution of the work in New Zealand, it having been understood that the brethren there were willing to sustain the laborers. By another year we hope that you will have a committee there to whom your accounts

[p.97]

can be submitted for examination and approval, if not for complete settlement. In the case of Bro. Robert Hare, we paid his time spent in Honolulu, and his traveling expenses to

Auckland from funds raised in this country; and the auditing committee suggested that \$10.00 per week would be a very appropriate remuneration for his services. I presume you have this matter all adjusted by this time. If not, it may be as well to let it rest until your committee has been appointed, and then let them take up the recommendation of the Gen. Conf. Auditing Com. and arrange the matter in due form.

The monthly reports which you will make to Bro. Edwards will be of value to us, and will become more and more important as your work increases in magnitude.

I have read carefully Eld. Haskell's letter which accompanies this. It was written some time ago, but reached me just too late for the last steamer. I fully agree with him in all that he says about the mission board, and the necessity of the board taking responsibility, and your abiding by their decisions; although they may not always seem to you to be the wisest. Then whatever dissatisfaction comes from your action, the conflict will be with the board as a whole, and not with you as an individual.

I also agree with all he says about your sticking to the field. I shall write to Eld. Israel asking him to come to your assistance for two or three months, if you request it. I think he can help you in many ways. The Gen. Conf. will pay for his time, if the brethren in New Zealand will pay the traveling expenses. We make this proposition because we see there are two laborers in New Zealand to be supported this year, whereas, last year there was but one.

And now I must say something about the book business; but what can I say when I know so little about it? I have felt for the last two years that Elder Haskell's agreement with Edward Hare ought to be fulfilled. We certainly must be straight forward and honorable, and if we make a bad contract, abide by it; but it is understood that every contract has a limit, and it seems to me that it would have been much better if Bro. Hare had been told a year or two ago that, at a certain time, his contract with Eld. Haskell expired; and that a new arrangement would have to be made. But perhaps this was done; and here again I am talking about something I do not understand. Bro. Haskell says that he gave him the Auckland district. How much territory is that? Then, Bro. Hare claims that he made another agreement with you while Bro. Tenny was there, which to him was satisfactory. Then at Melbourne you changed matters over so as to leave him out in the cold.

Bro. Haskell says, why not make him a Gen. Agent for a year or two, and express the fear that the Hare family will become dissatisfied. I do not understand exactly what this means. When the committee was in session, and we were talking this matter over together, I proposed the following plan: If E. Hare claims a lot of territory which we do not wish him to have, let P.P. notify him that at a certain date his agency will expire. Then recommend Eld. Daniels to give him on denominational books such territory as Eld. D. thinks best, and as Hare will agree to work thoroughly. Then give him the agency sufficient territory for undenominational subscription books so as to make him feel satisfied that we are his friends, and do not wish to injure him.

Dr. Kellogg's books are very important and useful works. They sell as easily and are quite as profitable as our denominational

[p.98]

books, and I think you might give him quite a large territory for these works if justice demands something of this sort.

At this time, Eld. Haskell gave his hearty assent to my plan, and it may be that he still favors it; but something in his letter to you would indicate that he thought Bro. Hare might be made the Gen. Agent for the new tract society. I very much question the propriety of this. I have formed the opinion that he was so accustomed to working for himself, that he would hardly know how to adjust himself so as to work entirely in the interests of the Soc.

Again I would say that we are heartily glad that you have come to a friendly agreement with Bro. Hare, and not withstanding this, if you feel that on account of the promises made by Eld. Haskell, that he should have a general agency of a large territory, - that something is due him, - I should favor your taking the most liberal course in putting into his hands the agency of such health books as he may be able to handle to advantage.

There is much more I intended to write, but the steamer sails two days earlier than was expected, and I must bring this letter to a close.

If I get time I will write something about our work here, to Bro. Robert Hare, and request him to read it to you.

Yours in great haste, and –  
With brotherly love,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.099]

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 3, 1889

S.A. Whittier,  
London England

My Dear Brother, -- I have your letter of Dec. 19 in which you ask what is expected of you. It was expected at the time of the General Conference that Bro. John Gibson, now in California, would go immediately to London, and take charge of the books of the Mission and printing house. When this should be accomplished, we anticipated that you would prefer to return to this country, and, of course, we regarded it the duty of the General Conference to meet your expenses home, if you wish to return. If, however, for any reasons of your own, or on account of any arrangement with the British Mission Board, which you might make, -- it was deemed best for you to remain and labor in some capacity in great Britain, we have no objection. We suppose that the details about your coming or staying would be arranged by the British Mission Board.

Now that it is proposed that Pacific Press shall establish a Branch office in London, they feel that Bro. Gibson should stay longer with them learning more thoroughly the business; and as near as I can learn they do not wish him to go to England till the spring. Under these circumstances we leave it with the Mission Board to arrange with you whether you shall return to this country soon, or whether you shall remain in your present position till Bro. Gibson comes.

I remember that you talked with me about attending school in Healdsburg, before you went to England; and I then suggested that you would gain more at Battle Creek. There are special advantages here this winter. Eld. Jones is teaching in the college, and in addition to his regular work he is to assist in conducting a ministerial and workers institute during February and March. I think it would be very profitable for you to attend this, if you are free to do so. This would help you much as a preparation for future work, and a couple of months here at Battle Creek would also help you to find that place in the great work where you can best serve the cause.

Trusting that you may be guided in all your decisions with reference to duty, and that your brethren may be able to tell you what this would be. I remain,

As ever,  
Your Brother,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.100]

Battle Creek, Mich. Jan 4, 1899

Eld. Robert Hare,

Dear Brother: --

Elder Haskell has sent me quite a package of his N.Z. letters, giving me the privilege of enclosing one of mine own with each. His letters are dated more than a month ago, but were not received by me, till after the Dec. boat had left S.P. and so I have waited to give you the latest news.

We are having stirring times here. The rapidity with which the impending crisis seems to be approaching, is alarming, and the more so because our people have not been awake to their danger, and now that the very movement that they have looked for so long is really upon them, they are not prepared for it, and need about year to get ready.

As soon as the committee work of the conference was a little off our hands, we pitched into this campaign, and already there have been forty thousand petitions printed and sent out, and there is a most thorough canvass being made for signatures. There are thousands who knew nothing of the National Reform movement, and thousands more who thought it was an odd thing, who now are ready to oppose it.

Bro. A.T. Jones is one of the busiest men that you ever saw. He will spend tomorrow, at Rome, N.Y. Sunday and Monday, he speaks three times in New Bedford Mass. and Jan. 8, 9, and 15, he is to speak in Tremont Temple Boston.

Mother and I are spending the winter here in B.C. Next week we go to So. Lancaster to attend the annual session of the Academy. From there I shall go to N.Y. to visit our Pac. Press office, and then will join Mother in Washington, where Eld. Corliss will go next week to hold a series of meetings, and organize a church.

The week of prayer was the occasion of most excellent meetings here in B.C. A true revival has begun here, and [we] hope it will go on. We also receive very encouraging word from other places.

The Christmas offering of this church was \$3583.16 on New Year. \$150. was added to this, and since then, over \$2000 has been paid in to the church treasury from persons who have been robbing God by withholding their tithes.

I tell you I tried hard to secure some plan by which Eld. Haskell could visit you this year, but it was not possible to arrange the work that way. As our work now stands, we shall try to send a good book man as soon as possible, who will be a safe advisor in the business matters of the mission.

Well, you will see by Eld. Haskell's letter that we advise the election of a committee of five, four to act with Eld. Daniels, and this I suppose will be a preparatory step towards the organization of a conference.

Yours in haste.

W. C. White

[D-W.C.W.101]

Battle Creek, Mich.

Jan. 4, 1889

Australian Conference Committee: --

Dear Brethren, -- I have been planning for several weeks to write to you, but this is my first opportunity, and I shall have to make this letter short because I have heard that the boat goes two days earlier than I expected.

We have carefully read and studied the letters which we have received from you, especially those from Eld. Tinny. Have spent one-half hour to an hour and a half at two or three different times discussing your call for an office manager, and canvassing the field to see if there is a man who will give you the help which you need. I suppose Bro. Wm. Saunders, who is now Vice Pres. of the P.P. publishing association has the most general knowledge of the business of any one in our ranks, except C.H. Jones. You know him so well that I do not need to tell you anything about his good qualities. He is a kind, tender hearted, refined gentleman [and] is accustomed to taking the world easier than some of our brethren do, and I suppose he would become very popular with the Australians. I have no idea that he wishes to leave Cal. and it would break Bro. Jones' heart to think of sparing him, but really he is the only one I can think of who has a sufficient understanding of the business to be of much service to you. And he would need to have a person associated with him who would push the work.

From among the successful business managers who are not acquainted with the printing business, I can select no one who seems to be so well suited for this kind of work as L.C. Chadwick, of the Pennsylvania Conference; and we find there are serious difficulties with his going. He would have to learn the business from the foundation, and it would be a sad loss to that conference, because they depend on him very much.

Perhaps it would be well for you to write these men and ascertain if they have any willingness to engage in such work as you have. I do not think you can set your hopes on getting a business manager very soon, unless the Lord brings someone into the work that I am not now acquainted with.

We are very much interested in Bro. Tenny's letter telling how you are planning to work, and how matters are progressing. The committees all seem to think you have made a wise disposition of your laborers. I wish you had more of them, and plenty of means to pay them. We all hope that you will be able to devise plans by which native laborers can be developed.

As regards the financial settlements made by the committee on auditing, I will say that we tried to do the best we could. As Eld. Tenny had just gone to that field; it was voted that his time and expense should be paid from funds raised here in America. As Elds. Israel and Curtis had been in the field some time, we thought it natural that their expenses

[p.102]

be raised from tithes raised in Australia. We took it upon ourselves to pass upon the expenses and time, and to suggest the wages which these laborers should receive.

In Eld. Curtiss' report there were expenses connected with the city mission enterprise amounting to \$425.84, which we were not able to audit because we did not know as to the wisdom of the expenditure, as to whether it was necessary, and as to whether it was authorized by the committee. Therefore we refer this to the Aust. Conf. Com. for auditing and settlement.

The Gen. Conf. Com. and the members of the auditing Com. are all very much opposed to giving any sanction to the custom which has been gaining of late of establishing a city mission on short notice, and without much consultation, where it is desired to make quite an extensive effort. The expenses of these moves are more than is usually warranted by the results gained.

We trust that you who know the circumstances will deal fairly and impartially in this matter, and that in the future you will give no sanction to this line of work, further than you are able to sustain it by Australian contributions

If after settling with Elds. Curtis and Israel, you find that your Australian tithe is not sufficient to pay them, you are authorized to draw on the mission account, and in the coming year we propose to assist the Australian Conference as follows: --

Consider Victoria as the Home field, we do not propose to pay from funds raised in this country for labor extended in that field, because we think your tithe is nearly sufficient for this; but we believe it is our duty to assist in the matter of their expenses. Therefore we propose that in the coming year you shall pay the traveling expenses from Australian funds, but the wages we will pay from American funds, unless you get so well to do and feel so independent that you can get along without this assistance. Aside from this it is our expectation that the Australian conferences will meet its own expenses.

I think I hardly need to make any remarks with reference to the account of Bro. Scott and Bro. and Sr. Baker. You can see that while Scott is wholly employed in the work of the office, his wages should be paid from the office. Bro. and Sr. Baker sent us no report, but we suppose they need to be settled with just the same.

(To be continued)

In great haste,

per F.

[page 103 is very light but seems to be a bleed through of page 102)

[D-W.C.W.104]

Battle Creek, Mich.

Jan. 6, 1889

Australian Conference Committee

Dear Brethren; --

I will to continue the letter which I started in the Friday's mail. The Sabbath's coming on prevented me from writing more at that time.

We think it would be well for Bro. Israel to visit New Zealand and labor three or four months in that field, and as they have already have two laborers in that field supported from their tithes, they will be all the more grateful for his help when they understand that his wages will be paid from American donations.

And now a few words about the financial situation. I am informed that your mission is in debt to the General Conference Association for more than \$12,000. Every month we are receiving bills from the P.P. for large shipments of books, worth \$1,000 or more. Yet we receive no money from you, nor any indication that you are preparing to send us any. On the other hand we are receiving [a] letter calling for small amounts to be forwarded from us to you. Please tells us, whereunto will this thing grow? You cannot be surprised if we should become alarmed, and put a check on the shipment of books. Of course, we can see that it is a great convenience for you, while you are engaged in building, to sell \$5,000 or \$10,000 worth of books, and invest the money in your buildings; but ought this to be done without asking our consent? But is it right for you to go on rolling up your debt in such a tremendous fashion without any sort of explanation or intimation as to when you expect to make payment? Will it be right to so involve the General Conference Association by supplying you with an unlimited stock of books, that we shall not be able to furnish the necessary means in other missions for them to buy their bread and butter?

In one of your letters you say that you can hire many there at 5%. We recommend that this be done at an early date, so as to release some of the money that should be coming this way.

You say that your office has a very limited supply of type and material. If you are to continue in the job printing business you must not stint yourselves too closely. Please be exceedingly cautious in your expenditures, till you have things straightened around, and can buy with the funds of the association.

What about the lithographic outfit that we have heard about? I have never seen a sample of your work in this line. How does the matter stand?

You speak of wanting plates of such books as we think best. Now, my dear brethren, we think best for you to have plates of such books as you can print to advantage and sell to profit, and be of the most good to the cause. We cannot guess what the market is, nor what the demand is, nearly so well as you who are on the ground.

[p.105]

Please take the book-list, examine it carefully, select those books that you think ought to be sold in Australia, and read them over critically, making such changes as will better adapt the book to that field. Make up your minds what style you want them issued in, and if you want something different from the regular line, buy us a sample book and send it

over. We are willing to devote time to this matter. We will study and plan for you, but you must take the initiative in suggesting what you ought to have.

I am glad that you feel that you cannot spare Eliza or Byron. We shall not say a word about their coming back if they are really needed there, and the fact is recognized. But we believe it is right for both you and them to understand that there is plenty of work for them here, and lots of friends who would like to see them back whenever the Australian laborers are prepared to carry on the work without them.

You speak in your letter of needing a good job-printer, as well as a manager. Perhaps you remember Bro. Stutterford, who was working in the job-room at the P.P. He is an Englishman and has an ambition to return to England to engage in the work of the office there. This winter he is attending school in Healdsburg to better qualify himself to be sent abroad. I should not be surprised if his qualifications would make him a useful man to you. I think he would make a much better fit in Australia than in London. You better correspond with C.H. Jones about this matter. It is possible that Bro. Robeson, of Texas, would like to come to Australia; and it is possible that he would be of some service outside the job-room, in the management of the office; but here again, Bro. Jones can tell you more about the man than I can. Fred Byington is foreman of the job department of the P.P. and cannot be spared.

You ask for lower prices on trade books and pamphlets, but do not tell us what discount you now receive. It seems to me that you ought to print more of you pamphlets, and that you ought to have 40% to 50% on your trade books. I wish you could tell me all about your book business, what discount you receive from P.P., what discount you give to your agents, what prices you charge, and how the business is going.

What arrangement have you made with the brethren in New Zealand and about furnishing them books? Please tell us all about it. How did it come about? What are your reasons for the new plan? What are its advantages to you and to them? It seems quite surprising to us that in a matter of so much importance as this seems to be, that you should not think to give us all the particulars. This change, if we understand the matter correctly, has had quite an important part in stirring up a big mass in New Zealand; and it becomes our duty to write long letters to allay the feeling and try to bring harmony. We do not begrudge the time and perplexity which this demands, but we do regret that we are left so much in ignorance of the matter that we cannot speak definitely regarding your plans or your motives.

Bro. Edward Hare has felt that he was unfairly dealt with. He says that Eld. Haskell made agreements with him relative to the agency and territory, that Bro. Daniel's wished to change the arrangement, that when you were there an arrangement was made by which things were made satisfactory to him, and that afterwards Bro. Daniels went over to Australia, and together you changed the whole

[p.106]

matter about. You probably know better than we do the amount of trouble this has cost in the Auckland church; and you will see that we were forced to put forth our best efforts to allay the difficulty, and I presume you can also see that it would have been an immense help to us if we had known something about what your business arrangements are.

I wrote you a letter on my way to the North Pacific camp meeting, inclosing a letter stating what the Gen. Conf. Com. had requested relative to the work of the foreign mission secretary. Among other things it was requested that the Foreign Mission Boards

should send an abstract of their decisions to the Secty. It may be that now as you are a conference, your relations are somewhat changed; but when you come to deal in important matters in which the Gen. Conf. is interested, whether it be office, conference, or tract Soc. Business, or the deliberations of your publishing committee, we think you ought to send us an abstract of your decisions. I now request this in behalf of the committee.

It may appear to you that the greater part of your decisions will be of no interest to us, but you cannot tell, and we cannot tell what will be of interest to us and what will not. We are interested in almost every thing that pertains to your progress and your plans. It will take us but a little time to read over a brief report of your meetings, and these reports will keep us informed with reference to your movements, so that we shall be able to assist you in many things which would otherwise be impossible.

I must confess to considerable anxiety about the formation of your publishing association. We have expected that you would tell us more about your plans with reference to this. There are some reasons why we are not as well satisfied with our plan of organization as we were in the past. We find that nearly all the Colleges and benevolent institutions controlled by the people of other denominations, and by philanthropists generally, are held and controlled by trustees. This idea of a corporation in which the property is held by numerous stock holders who are ready to receive no dividends is a scheme pretty much wholly our own, and as time passes we find that there are complications arising which are quite embarrassing. As the old Sabbath keepers die off, the stock passes into the hands of persons not at all interested in the prosperity of the institution, and as the earnings of the institution increases the value of the stock, these parties are now coming in for a share in the profits. This is especially annoying in the cases of R.&H. and the Sanitarium. They were chartered for thirty years, and we are nearing the expiration of the charter. Inside of two years R.&H. will be forced to settle with its share-holders, and then those persons who have invested \$10.00 without any expectation of profit, can come in and claim \$30.00 and can secure it by Process of law: but this is not all. Even if the charter had not reached its termination, these stock holders who are not interested in the prosperity of the cause, whose stock comes to them through relatives, can come in and interfere with the business of the Association in a way that would be very disagreeable. Please tell us in your next [letter] what plans you are working on and how far you have progressed in the matter of incorporation.

[p.107]

Bro. Tenny speaks quite at length of his anxiety that a member of the Gen. Conf. Com. shall visit the Australian field during the coming year. We spent several hours considering this matter when our committee was all together. I exerted all my power at the Conference to have such resolutions passed and such plans adopted as would lead to the sending of some member of the Gen. Conf. Com. to each of the missions during the coming year, and when the committee met, I argued at length the necessity of sending Eld. Haskell to Australia and New Zealand.

I think our brethren appreciate your situation, and they felt the necessity of sending you just the help you wish, but the scarcity of laborers and the necessity of other fields make it impossible for us to do what you desire. We tried to persuade Eld. Butler to visit the European missions so that Eld. Haskell would be free to come to Australia, but he insisted that his health would not permit, and that it was necessary for Eld. Haskell to

return to England to carry forward the plans which he had set in operation. When the argument was all through we were unanimous in the decision that it was necessary for Eld. Haskell to return to Great Britain early in the spring, and that we would have to leave the work in Australia and New Zealand with those who are now in the field.

We shall do what we can to send you a good book man. I have been corresponding with Bro. Ch.H. Jones about this, and the present prospect is that P.P. will decide to send Bro. E.M. Morrison if he is willing to go. I presume you are well acquainted with Bro and Sr. Morrison. She is a good teacher, and if you are ready to take action in the matter of a denominational school, I think she would make you a very valuable teacher. If Bro. Morrison comes to that field, I should think he ought to stay a year or two, to make his visit of the greatest profit; and I think it would be much better if his wife could come with him, and engage in some school work while he is there.

I have read your letter to Bro. Henry in which you point out the necessity of their sending business correspondence to you, if you are to become acquainted with the business. I presume you will have no trouble in the future, and I hope that you will bear in mind that it is the wish of the Gen.Conf. Com. that there shall be a regular correspondence between the mission managers and the foreign mission secretary. I shall endeavor to place your correspondence before several members of the committee, and shall try as far as possible, to secure the mind of the committee on every important matter before writing to you.

Hoping to hear from you oftener in the future, and expecting to be more prompt in writing to you than in the past,

I am yours truly,

W.C. White

F. M. Sec.

per F.

[D-W.C.W.108]

Jan 6, 1889

C.H. Jones

Oakland, Cal.

Dear Brother: -- We received your letter by the hand of Dr. Kellogg last evening, immediately called a committee meeting and considered the points therein contained. As soon as the committee closed I sent you a telegram briefly expressing the sentiments expressed by the committee. Here is the report of the resolution adopted as recorded by F.E. Belden, Secretary of the committee: -

The following recommendations were adopted: -

1. That the Sentinel be published weekly instead of monthly; and at \$1.00 per year.
2. That only such advertisements be published in the Sentinel as the managers of the paper can recommend.
3. That an eastern edition of the Sentinel be printed at the Review and Herald office, from stereotypes from paper matrices.
4. That the Pacific Press authorize the International Tract Society to conduct the Eastern Sentinel canvass at the expense of the Pacific Press.
5. That J.E. White on his western trip visit the conference offices of Minn., Iowa, Wis., Ill., presenting the new plans for the Sentinel canvass, and reporting on his return, also that these conference officers be notified immediately of the proposed visit.

We tried to give a careful consideration to all the questions that you raised and as you see by the above report we were unanimous in the opinion that an eight page paper weekly with not more than one page of advertisements was a much wiser move than to make it a sixteen page paper with more advertisements. Some of the committee were a little scary about receiving outside

[p.109]

advertisements, but I am not alarmed at all about the matter if you insert only those in which you can recommend the goods, and if you do not endeavor to get more than one page of outside ads I have little fear that the paper will be hurt. I will write you more fully about recommendation 3, after I have seen Eld. Haskell and learned whether the eastern people will be satisfied with anything short of a paper published in Boston or New York. As regards resolution 4, all of the committee think that much would be gained by having the International Tract Society take hold of this enterprise and push it from this point. As you will see by my last letter I have been much exercised over the question of getting 500 or 1000 new agents into the field to follow up the circulation of the petitions with a thorough canvass for the Sentinel, and Alonzo's new book. This new book will be about 144 pages size of D. and R. We expect its retail price will be 15 cents. We are having two sets of electric type plates made with the expectation of sending one set to you. We figured the cost of the book upon the basis that there will be 7500 sold. 5000 by Review and Herald, 2500 by Pacific Press. Alonzo will pay for the plates and the publishers are to pay him three and a half cents per copy for royalty and use the plates. If you are ready to

take hold of the work on this basis and wish to get out your edition without delay, telegraph Review and Herald, "Send plates for Church and State."

Edson has given up his business and has begun work for mother. He is to visit Minneapolis and Des Moines in a few days

[p.110]

and you will see by resolution 5, that we press him into the service wherever he goes. We who are here felt so confident that you would accept our advice with reference to the Sentinel that we stopped the press, publishing Sentinel tracts, and have inserted in the Sentinel ad :From the first of Jan, 1889, 8 page, weekly, price \$1.00."

I note what you say about our societies being willing to handle the Sentinel without a commission: I hardly think this idea will take with them; their religion does not run that way. I should favor using less expensive paper and getting the Sentinel out just as cheap as you can without the loss to the office and strike for a very large list. Our idea has been that in the canvass just before us it would not be best to load up the Sentinel by clubbing some expensive book with it but rather let the agents go out and canvass for the Sentinel on its merits. I do not suppose you would give a commission of less than 25 cents and I hope you will be able to make it 35 or 40. Of course every agent should take the sentinel tracts and Alonzo's new pamphlets. The whole would go for \$1.25. I think the Sentinel will be a very popular paper at \$1.00 and when it becomes a weekly you can use lighter paper just as well as not.

Yours in haste

W.C. White

P.S. Please notice that the ad in all of your new lot of Sentinel tracts is [wrong?]. It gives 12 tracts at 15 cts. What do you think of that.

W.

[D-W.C.W.111]  
Jan 8, 1889  
Eld. Smith Sharp

Dear Brother, -- I have your letter, Dec. 3, and I find by reference to my copy book that I promised in my letter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to write immediately to the Kansas Conf. Com. This promise I never fulfilled till tonight. I have just written quite fully to Bro. Hall expressing my deep interest in the New Mexican campaign. I have taken the liberty to send him your letter of the 17<sup>th</sup> and have requested him to make such statement through the Review as he thinks best.

I have explained to him the embarrassing situation I have left you in by failing to write to him when I promised to. If you could know how unexpectedly work has piled upon me since the conference, I think you could forgive some of these blunders.

I had a brief conversation a few days ago with Bro. Parsons. I hope he will see you and tell you about.

Hoping to hear from you often,  
I am yours truly,  
W.C. White

J.W. Fulton Sec.

[D-W.C.W.112]

Jan. 8, 1889  
C.A. Hall  
Woodston, Kansas

Dear Brother, -- I have been planning to write to you for more than a month. Have had several letters from Bro. Sharp, and when I answered his last, promised to write to you immediately, and then, forgot it! I will here quote from my letter of Dec. 3, 1888: --

“When the matter was presented to the Gen. Conf. Com., as I wrote to you it would be, they voted unanimously that the Gen. Conf. shall give the Kansa Conf. a new tent 45 or 50 feet in diameter, as they may choose, provided the conf. will send a man with it to open up the work in New Mexico.”

I shall write to the Kansas Conference to-day advising them of his action, and suggesting that they go forward with the matter as contemplated in my letter to you. You ask what I mean by “under the auspices of the Kansas Conference Committee.” I meant that you should carry credentials as minister of that Conference, and should receive counsel from the conference committee. As to the exact relationship between yourself and the committee, and the degree of the responsibility which they shall assume, we leave that for you and the committee to arrange as seems best.

The financial question you can arrange with them as seems best to you both.

My individual opinion with reference to that field based on

[p.113]

a casual observation in passing through and information gained from the reports of Bro. Harper who has canvassed there considerable, leads me to believe that it is a good canvassing field.

Bro. Belden who has worked there some bears the same testimony, and I think it very likely that much good could be done to prepare the way for other labor. It would assist the work financially in that field to put forth an energetic effort to secure good agents and canvass the best portions of the territory with some of our best selling books.

According to a late agreement as to territory, that field has been assigned to the P.P. and if it seems best to you, or the one whom you may encourage to act as a State agent, to deal directly with P.P., I will say a good word in your favor. If for any reason it seems advisable for you to draw your books from the Kansas depository, I will ask P.P. to turn over the territory to the Kansas tract Soc.

When you come to a conclusion as to what will be best, please write to me if you think I can do anything to assist you in the work.

Praying that the Lord may guide you in your decisions.

I am yours truly,  
W.C. White

I can see by neglect to send you the letter which I promised, that I have left Bro. Sharp in an awkward situation. It was certainly unintentional, and when you see him, I wish you would apologize for me.

[p.114]

In his reply he stated that it was quite immaterial whether he deals with the Kansas Tract Soc. or with P.P.; but he requests that I put a notice in the Reviews, stating what the Gen. Conf. has done to encourage Kansas to enter this field, and that the Kansas conference has chosen Smith Sharp to engage in this work.

Well I guess I will send you his letter. Please read and return to me.

Now, my Brother, I am heartily in favor of doing what is right on our part to make this enterprise a successful one. I think you ought to encourage Bro. Sharp to enter this field as early as possible, and that it would be well to encourage some good man to go with him; but I do not think it is best for me to take a very prominent part in publishing what Kansas proposes to do.

I will send you a copy of the Gen. Conf. resolution with reference to this matter, and I recommend that you take immediate action if you have not already done so.

Tell us what kind of a tent you want, write out an order for it just as though you were sending an order direct to the tentmaker, and forward the order to me. We will examine it, and then ask the tent maker to fill the order at our expense.

I should have no objection to your stating through the Review what your plans are about the New Mexican field, and you may state what the Gen. Conf. has done to help you if you wish, but for reasons which I mentioned to you at the time of the Gen. Conf. I do not wish to take a prominent part in this matter. I am only a substitute in my present position, and I do not wish to be too active in speaking of matters which belong more properly to the Kan.

[p.115]

Conf. Com.

Please give me advice relative to matters mentioned in my letter to Bro. Sharp. Do you think it would be best for the canvassers in New Mexico to buy their books of Kansas Tract Soc. or would it be just as well for them to establish an independent agency dealing direct with the publishers?

Please do not take my failures to write promptly as I promised as any indication of a lack of interest in this New Mexican campaign.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Yours truly,

W.C. White per J.W. Fulton P. Secty

[D-W.C.W.116]

Jan. 8, 1889

Eld. Lewis Johnson

Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Brother: - I have your letter of Dec. 31. Am glad you are preparing to sail so soon. I am sorry that duty calls me away from Battle Creek just at the time when you will be here. I will leave here Jan. 7, and will not be back until the 21<sup>st</sup>. Bro. D.T. Jones will also be here most of the time from the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup>. I should not wonder if it would pay you to remain a week longer in Battle Creek. This would give us a chance to talk over with you many things that you could lay before Eld. Olsen. It would save a great amount of writing, and would enable you to place before him the situation here in America as it will be impossible for us to do by letter.

We cannot object to your plan of taking Borgen.

I shall be in New York City between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup>. If you will tell me the ages of your children and what class passage you intend to take, I will inquire a little about Boats and rates. Please address me at So. Lancaster until after Jan. 11. After that at Bond St. 43, N.Y.

I think at this season of the year you are most likely to buy tickets at lower rates there than you are in Battle Creek or Chicago.

If you would like you may address my letter to T.A. Kilgore, and if I am not there he will open it, read it, and attend to any New York business which you may wish transacted.

Yours in haste,

[D-W.C.W.117]

Battle Creek, Mich.

Jan. 7, 1889

To the So. African Mission Board

Dear Brethren: -- It is now my duty to answer your very interesting and most welcome communication of August 29, 1888. You will no doubt be surprised that four months have elapsed since your letter was written before we attempted to answer it. And it would require too much time for me to explain all the reasons for our delay, because this would involve quite a history of the work which has kept us so busy since the Gen. Conf., that the letters of our missionaries, although involving business of the deepest interest to us all, have had to wait until the present time.

The work of the Gen. Conf. Com. was unusually hard this year on account of Eld. Butler's sickness and absence for the Conference. The auditing is usually done during the conference, but was this year left over and occupied fully a week of our time. Then followed meetings of the Gen. Conf. Com, the denomination book Com., the executive committee of the Int. Tract Society, and the executive Boards of our several institutions here, which filled up two weeks or more.

I was very suddenly and unexpectedly appointed Pro. Tem. of the Gen. Conf. Com. in Bro. Olsen's absence, principally because the other members of the committee have important meetings in other parts of the field, and they thought I could be left here to hold the fort in Eld. Olsen's absence without any loss to the cause elsewhere.

We were hardly through with our committee work when A.T. Jones set on foot what proves to be one of the most extensive campaigns against error and in defense of religious liberty that S.D. Adventists have ever engaged in. I refer to the circulation of Petitions to Congress that no laws shall be passed favoring Sunday legislation, and that no amendment shall be made to the national constitution as regard matters of religion. As you are readers of the Review, I need not speak particularly of this work, but you can form some opinion of the magnitude of the enterprise, and of the care and responsibility it would bring upon those stationed here at Battle Creek, when I tell you that we have printed and sent out over 30,000 of the petitions, that we have sent out about 250,000 of the four page tract, "The U.S. Constitution, -- shall it be preserved as it is?", that we have already spread 40,000 copies of the Battle Creek Journal, containing the three lectures delivered by Eld. Jones in the Tabernacle, and that we are now printing a 20,000 edition of the Sentinel tracts, to be used by those who are securing signers to the petition. Then came the week of prayer and protracted meetings here in Battle Creek, and now, at this late date, I find myself writing to you matter which should have been written two months ago.

These are stirring times with us here in America. The message

[p.118]

is being preached as never before. It seems as though the time was approaching when the whole earth shall be lighted with its glory. While we are deeply pained to see the programs which the opponents of truth have made, and the more so because our people are not awake, and have but little understanding of how to meet them; yet we rejoice that the time has come when the issue that these people have brought upon us puts it in the

power of every intelligent S.D. Adventist whether educated or unlearned to go forth and proclaim the Third Angel's Message in a way that will receive attention, and will show to the people that we are battling for principles that are of the deepest interests to every lover of religious liberty, and every soul who prefers to serve God rather than man. We find that these petitions are the best possible introduction to the various methods of missionary work, and we shall endeavor to so arouse our people to their present position that hundreds of them, perhaps thousands will follow up the work of the petition with a most earnest effort to get people before the world the testing truths of the Third Angel's message. There is an intense interest on the part of the public to hear upon this subject and it is a shame to us as a people that notwithstanding the warnings given in the Testimonies and great Controversy, Vol. IV., and Marvel of Nations, Thoughts on Daniel and Revelation and especially the American Sentinel, that we do not have hundreds of men preparing to go before the people and present in a clear and forcible manner, the principles on which we stand, and show the people the inevitable ruin that is before our country if the principles and theories of the National Reformers are adopted.

In one of your letters you say that Bro. Hankins has been instructed to correspond with us about your Sunday laws and the issue that is soon coming in South Africa. We have not yet seen this letter, but we anticipate by suggesting that the circulating of petitions calculated to oppose such a movement would be one of the moves that is worthy of your consideration. There is something in a petition that gains the sympathy of the people, especially a petition against religious despotism, and though you are few in numbers and weak in influence you would no doubt be able to find a few persons of influence who would unite with you in this matter and do vastly more in circulation of petitions than you could. We have found our greatest success by interesting influential people who are not Adventists to take these petitions and get signers.

In a recent letter from C.H. Jones I read the following: --

“petitions, circulars, etc., have been received and the petitions are being sent to all parts of the state. Notices have been put into the San Francisco papers, and a few days ago we received word from one firm that if we would furnish them 500 of the blank petitions they would see that they were filed with names. Another person here in Oakland has offered to do the same. So you see by this that others are ready to assist in the movement.”

Calls are coming in from many cities for some one to come and speak to them on this subject. We can only answer a few of these, because our brethren have not been alive to the importance of this subject and are not prepared to handle it in a satisfactory manner. The future prospects of our work were never brighter than now. We believe that we see agencies at work which will bring scores if

[p.119]

not hundreds to engage in our foreign mission work in a way that they will be able to partly, if not wholly, to sustain themselves. For several years our people have been making special efforts to train canvassers. More or less success has been attained in all the conferences so that we were able at the last Gen. Conf. to send about twenty experienced canvassers into the home mission fields in the Southern States. These men will work their own way and prepare the field for ministers. By next fall we hope to send as many as twenty into foreign countries. We shall have to begin of course principally with the English speaking people, but there is now being conducted in Milwaukee a

German training class with over 40 persons in attendance. There is soon to be opened in Chicago a school for the Scandinavians, and we trust that these will furnish some men to work in the various colonies where their language is spoken. We also see that Dr. Kellogg has undertaken on a large and comprehensive scale the training of nurses, many of whom we trust will also become missionaries, from his very large class which is made up, of the very best material. Something more than twenty have signed a covenant to devote themselves for five years to the work of nursing under the auspices and direction of the Sanitarium. He gives these special advantages and expects to fit them so that some can labor in our city missions, some in foreign missions, and some can go forth with the companies of canvassers sent forth into foreign lands to canvass for health books, and nurse as the way may open up for them to do so, among all classes, and especially among those whose influence can help them forward in their work. You can readily see how a company going out composed partly of canvassers and health missionaries will make friends and secure the assistance of influential persons in a way that would be vastly to the advancement of their work.

The work in our school this winter is very prosperous. In addition to the ordinary work here, there will be a ministerial institute of about ten weeks duration to fit up men to engage in this National Reform Campaign.

I will now try to mention some of the points in your letter. The whole report was intensely interesting to us, and we shall be glad to have you send us a full report of all your committee meetings with us as complete an outline as you can give us from time to time as to your future plans. I will now try to speak briefly of the 15 different recommendations and resolutions contained in your letter, and will tell you the best I can remember what the committee requested me to write you about each item.

1. The printing press. You instruct us to purchase a printing press not to exceed \$150.00 in value including necessary type and fixtures. It is hard for us to believe that it will really pay you to bother with a press at all, and our objections to sending one heretofore have not been based on the cost of the press and the outfit, as much as upon the value of the time which was likely to be necessary in working it. There is nothing that can be bought for \$150.00 except what is called an Amateur outfit. This makes a very good plaything and helps to while away many weary hours for those who have nothing more to do; but an amateur press is of but little value when you wish to print large editions.

We have therefore concluded to select for you a good press

[p.120]

even though it costs more than the sum you have named. I have placed this matter into the hands of Bro. H.W. Kellogg, who is well acquainted with the presses made in England and America, he has purchased the presses of our mission houses in Europe, and will be able, we trust, to select something which will not only be satisfactory in your present use, but would be a valuable press for machinery should you at some time in the future make larger provision for printing. Your resolution intimates that we are to buy type and material to accompany the press. The propriety of this seems rather questionable to us, because you do not wish us to buy large fonts, and if we buy small fonts, it will not be long you will wish to add to them, and then the type that you can buy in Cape Town will not match. I think, therefore, it will be much better for us to buy you the press with

chases, and let you purchase your type in Cape Town; and then when you want to match, you can get it on short notice.

I will ask Bro. Kellogg to take a specimen book and mark such fonts as his job printer thinks would be most useful for you to commence with, and then you can select something there that nearly corresponds with it.

We send this press because you ask for it. The investment is small. The interest on its value is but one or two pounds a year. Therefore do not be ashamed to let this lie idle if you find that using it costs you more than hiring your printing done.

2. Your resolution about the weekly contribution is a step in the right direction. I should think it would be a wise move, and one which would increase the liberalities in this direction if you specified some object which would be considered by all as an entirely missionary enterprise. Something distinct and entirely different from those objects to which we appropriate the title.

Please tell us what you can about the openings for missionary operations in various parts of Africa. Do you not think the time will come when missionaries should go from the Cape Colony to the other portions of that great continent? If it is not so, I can hardly see the wisdom of establishing a training school in Cape Town.

3. This resolution contemplates the purchase of property and the erection of buildings, -- depository, school, church, and printing office, at such time and place as may be deemed advisable to the committee.

4. This expresses your determination to make the work self sustaining.

5. Calls for a teacher who can also be a pastor and manager of the city mission trainings school, with a wife who has wisdom, Christian graces, and ability to manage.

Each of these are very important and comprehensive; but they are so connected that I will speak of them all together. We can readily see that the necessity for, and the usefulness of, certain buildings would depend largely upon the ability and qualification of those who were to conduct the various branches of the work mentioned. We have found in our other missions, as well as in our work in America, that the dimensions of our business managers and teachers were of vastly more importance than the dimensions of our buildings. If you have good men you can get along with, or without

[p.121]

buildings. If you have no competent men, the buildings are of very little account. We are very anxious that you shall have just the help you need, and shall do what we can to search out persons who can assist you in that field. But where we will find a man and his wife who will fill all the specifications of the resolution, I do not know. If missionaries were selected from angels it might possibly be done, but as they are selected from the ministers, and the ministers from laity, and the laity are all the sons and daughters of Adam, it is very hard to find persons who combine all the qualifications and graces you ask for.

6. You propose to have Eld. Hankins labor in Cape Town and vicinity, taking charge of the depository and the missionary instruction. This accords with our judgment. You say the depository shall constitute a mission for instruction. We hardly know what you contemplate by this. So many of our city missions managed by State Conferences have been conducted on an extravagant and wasteful plan and nearly all of those maintained at the expense of the General Conference have been managed in the same way, that we are almost frightened at the words, "City Mission", or "Mission Training

school.” If your plan is that the mission shall pay such portion of the rent as is called for by the depository and by the general interest of the mission, in addition to what Eld. Hankins would need for his family, if it is intended that you shall use such part of his time as is necessary in instructing those who need to be taught in the various branches of the work, and if you plan to assist in the matter of boarding those who are learners of the work, -- we cannot criticize this, but give it our hearty approval. But from what we have seen of the work in other places we would caution you against opening up a small establishment, calling it a city mission or trainings school, charging all its expenses to the African Mission, and having it run really as a mission enterprise. As a people, I think we have expended unnecessarily money in this country in this line of work than in any other, and we are rapidly working out of it, and as fast as possible, placing our smaller missions on a different basis, leaving some individuals to carry on the financial responsibility of maintaining the household, and appropriating from our mission funds such amounts as will be necessary for the board of such ones as the committee feel free to recommend.

You will notice that when the auditing committee came to settle the account of Eld. Hankins, they referred back to the African Mission board all the items which pertained to this line of work. We did not refer these back because we had any evidence that there were extravagance, or believed that there was, but we thought that you who are on the ground were the best judges of the necessity of putting business on this basis, and as to the propriety and wisdom of the expenditures.

We shall soon issue a circular in which we shall ask that the accounts of all the laborers in the mission fields be closed at a point long enough before the Gen. Conf. so that they can all be audited by the Mission Board. We shall ask the Mission Board to settle the matter of traveling expenses and the time to be allowed, also to suggest the amount of wages which it seems to them each laborer should have. Then their accounts may be sent to us, and the auditing committee of the Gen. Conf. Can give its sanction, [p.122]

and make corrections as may to them seem necessary.

Your resolutions, 8,9,10 relating to the distribution of labor, require no comment from us. Nor 11, which relates to canvasser's discount.

Number 12, asks for Thoughts on Daniel and Revelation, in Danish. This work has been waiting for many months for important corrections and improvements which are now being made. We hope in a few weeks to be able to report progress, and that before many months pass you may have these books as you request.

We are glad to hear your approval in Number 13 of the pamphlet and Bible letter. You say it is good at Six pence. I do not see why you need to sell it at six pence unless it is because of postage. Why not let it be sent for you with Good Health to London, and forwarded from there by steamer, saving postage altogether? I cannot see that any time would be lost. Please think of this. Communicate with the brethren in London and with us here immediately as to your decision.

As regard the prices on Review and Instructor. They have been furnishing the Review at ½ rates, and the Instructor at 50 cts. The postage on the Review is \$2.00, and on the Instructor it is \$.75, making the Review \$3.00 and the Instructor \$1.25. Why should you not save postage on both of these in the same manner. Let them be mailed to London, and from there be sent to you in the packages which they send by every steamer:

This is the way that all the American Journals used in the Bible echo office are forwarded to Australia.

Your number 15 speaks of Good Health. When you get the new form, which is much larger and heavier, I fear you will be in still greater perplexity; but as this is already sent you from London I see no way to lessen the expense.

I suppose you have already been notified that the Gen. Conf. Com. in its meeting immediately after the Conference, voted that So. African Mission Board for 1889 was C.L. Boyd, I.J. Hankins, and F.W.B. Wessels.

We ask you to study carefully into the book business, and give us all the information you can relative to your probable wants in that field.

You may have heard that the General Conference recommended R.&H. to assume the responsibility of the book business in London. After a careful consideration of the matter they chose to refer the proposition to P.P., asking them to undertake the enterprise if they saw fit. I just learned that the trustees of the press in a meeting with the leading financial men of California, have decided that they will undertake the work. Therefore you can see that there is a much better prospect than ever before of you having a publishing house in London that will furnish you what you want.

And now a few words more about the teacher you have asked for to assist you in your training school at Cape Town. We have given the matter much careful study and the best thing we can suggest is to secure if possible, Bro. and Sr. Driver of Nebraska to take charge of the city mission work. She could be Secty. of your Tract Soc. and work up the interests; and we also suggest that one of the Bible workers now in London should come with them to be a teacher and helper in this line of work. Would gladly write more but my train for Ohio is here.

[D-W.C.W.123]

Jan. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1889

Pres. Conference Letter

Dear Brother: --

I have desired for several weeks to write to you, but have been so busy with the work so unexpectedly placed upon me by the Gen. Conf. Com., and by the additional responsibilities that have come upon us all during the last few weeks on account of the rapid movements of the National Reformers, that I have delayed writing from week to week, until now there are so many things that I wish to talk to you about that I hardly know where to begin. It seems that we are in the most stirring times that our work has ever experienced, and the more I think of it, the more I rejoice that it is so. We have been looking and longing and planning for the time to come when the thousands of honest souls who are so absorbed by their business cares, or so hedged in by circumstances that they may little regard the truths we prize so highly, shall be aroused to the importance of investigating the principles of the Third Angel's Message. And now when we awake to a realizing sense of what the enemies of truth are doing, when we come to see that they are years in advance of us, and while we are pained by the discovery that we are way behind our duty; at the same time we rejoice that the Lord has suffered these enemies of truth to take such steps as will enable us, if we move in the fear of God, to bring the Third Angel's Message with directness, with clearness, and with force, right home to every thinking man and woman in the United States.

[p.124]

It seemed for a few weeks after the Conference had closed as though our ranks had been broken, and as though the officers were confused, and the majority of our workers were indifferent to the peril we were in, and to the necessity of prompt and united action; but I thank the Lord that we can now see our people responding most heartily and energetically to the warning of danger; and that they are working with all their might to redeem the time that has been lost. It would do your heart good to see a score or more of the older members of this church, who have thought their day of usefulness, were nearly past, who were counted superannuated, taking hold of this work so earnestly that they seem to have renewed their youth. This, in connection with the good meetings held during the week of prayer, and the revival which followed, has cheered us up very much. Our revival took a very practical turn so that after \$3500 had been given on Christmas day, and about \$250 have been added for the Missions, and over \$2000 of back tithes has been paid in cash and notes. We have sent out about 30,000 petitions, and about 300,000 of the four-page tract, "Our Constitution – Shall it be Preserved?"; also about 45,000 of the Battle Creek Journal, containing the three lectures by Eld. Jones. And now the petitions are beginning to come in from all quarters. I cannot tell how many we shall have when it comes time to present them; but I will tell you frankly, I am not so much exercised just now over the matter of getting signers to the petition, as I am to see our people doing thorough work in connection with their circulation. I do not mean by this to undervalue the

[p.125]

work of simply getting signers to the petition, but I do see a great deal of importance in the missionary work which ought in every case to accompany and follow the work of

securing these signatures. We have watched carefully the reports of those who have been engaged in the work of circulating the petitions, and we are more and more thoroughly convinced that the petitions open the way for a missionary effort which will bring thousands upon thousands of people to a full knowledge of the truth.

Every person who is allowed to go out with the petitions ought to be well supplied with Sentinel tracts. He ought not to go out with the petitions until he has read these tracts, every one of them, and knows how to put his finger upon the passage which is most likely to interest anyone who seems willing to engage in conversation. You will see that we have made a remarkable effort to issue these tracts at so low a price that they can be circulated by the hundreds of thousands. If the person circulating the petition has read the tracts, and has a definite idea of what is contained in each one, he can so explain the objections to the petition, bringing out that tract which is best suited to instruct and please that he will at once interest the one he is conversing with. Let him read a few lines, place the tract in the individual's hands and ask him to read more, then tell him you have a set of thirteen containing a wealth of information on various phases of this question, and that the whole package will cost but ten cents: Of course, there are some persons to whom it would not be best to offer the

[p.127] Note: page 127 should come before pg 126

package, but there are very many who would buy, and if they bought, would read them, and I should feel morally certain that he could visit those persons again in a few weeks, and take a subscription for the American Sentinel. But you will say, how can you get our people to read the tracts, and so post themselves on these questions that they will know how to handle them? The way we did here was to call a meeting of the whole church, prepare a series of questions on the October Sentinel and on the tracts, and catechize the class on the bible-reading plan. You would be surprised at the interest which was aroused by this method of studying the subject. We saw so much good result from this that we have decided to print some of these questions and send them out to all the churches. Four of these will be found in the first number of the "Home Missionary" which contains the fourth Sabbath reading for January. If our brethren will use these lessons I think they will be of great service in fitting up men and women to be competent workers in the circulation of the petitions, and in the proclamation of the Third Angel's message.

In a week or two we shall have completed Eld. Jones' pamphlet: "Church and State," embodying the principle part of his lesson given at Minneapolis, and much other instruction on this subject.

The thin paper edition of the Sentinel tracts (price 10 cents) is now ready, and we shall begin shipping tomorrow; and we are not running the third edition of the Battle Creek Journal. You will see by the article in the Review of Jan. 8, that our enemies are preparing to present their petition to Congress soon, and oh,

[p.126]

how earnestly we ought to work, not only to get signers to the petitions, but to enlighten the people as to the workings of this matter and the far reaching results which will follow the adoption or rejection of this Sunday Bill; but we must not think that when we have secured their signatures to the petition, or even have a hearty expression in favor of our position, that the work is done. No indeed, it has but begun! And if we are not faithful and energetic in following this up in such a way that they will become thoroughly enlightened on the subject, we may expect that the influence of the ministers and popular

teacher will very soon be brought to bear upon them in such a way that the very persons who have signed our petitions will be turned against us. This ought not to be, and in thousands of cases will not be, if we do our duty. Not only should an earnest and energetic effort be made to circulate the Sentinel tracts in connection with the petitions, but plans should be laid for a most thorough canvass for the Sentinel, and for the new pamphlet, 'Church and State,' in every neighborhood where the petition has been signed.

This means earnest work by hundreds, yes thousands, of our people who have heretofore thought they could do nothing in the canvassing work. I believe most sincerely that this canvass with the petitions may be the means of getting thousands of workers into the field canvassing for the Sentinel, and for other literature on the subject of Church and State, who otherwise would never have done anything in this line. How earnestly then we ought to plan and work to have those who handle the petitions study to become  
[p.128]

intelligent workers; and how earnestly we should labor to encourage them to go forward with the work till they become intelligent and successful canvassers.

Would it not be one of the most profitable moves you could make to let your ministers and Tract Society Directors, and any others who are fully qualified for the work, to visit the leading churches to see that the best talent is called out to engage in this work, and that all the laborers are studying and working in the most improved way? Then when this is done to the very best of your ability, you will see there is a large part of the Conference where there are no churches, to be provided for in another way. In this Conference, men have chosen from Battle Creek to go to Kalamazoo, Jackson, Lansing, and Detroit, and nearly all the cities where we have no churches. As a result of this, calls are coming in from all parts of the state for Ministers to be sent who can speak on this subject; and O, the sad fact that there is only one out of three or four of our ministers who feel prepared to treat the subject before an audience of people not composed of S.D. Adventists! What have we been thinking about and what shall we do to redeem our time? Why, it seems to me there is nothing that could accomplish so much good for the advancement of the truth as to have a large share of our Ministers devote their entire time during the remainder of this winter to going from city to city, and giving three, four, or five lectures in a place, on the subject of Church and State. This would be preaching the Message in a way that would tell. It would set thousands of the best minds to  
[p.129]

thinking on the subject, and their study would lead them to inquire for more truth, and this would open the field for the proclamation of the Truth in such a way that it will go forward as never before.

Shall not we set apart in each Conference several of the best speakers for this special work during the remainder of the winter? I hear from some Conference Presidents that they are already engaged in it with much success. Now is the time to strike. Just as the matter is being forced before Congress, and just at the time when we can secure the attention of almost every one, now before the National Reformers have succeeded in turning all the world against us, -- now is the time to strike.

And there is another line of work which ought to be set on foot in every Conference. Discreet men ought to be chosen in every locality, and the responsibility placed upon them of visiting the editors of all the newspapers in their district, of securing their signatures as far as possible, of placing in their hands reading matter; and then these

men should watch the papers to see what positions the editors take. If articles are admitted into the papers which seem to favor National Reform and earnest effort should be made to prepare something which the editor will admit that will show up the other side. If the editor himself takes a position against National Reformers, and in favor of our protest, he should be furnished with additional reading matter, with copies of other journals which have articles against the Reformers and in many cases with contributions showing up in various phases of the National Reform iniquity, and the reasons why we must

[p.130]

protest against the union of Church and State. We should be cautious not to close the columns of the papers against us by premature effort to introduce Advent doctrine. It is much better for us to stand as Protestants, protesting against religious oppression and the Union of Church and State.

We have appointed here in Battle Creek, a press committee who are ready and willing to correspond with the various agents appointed by the churches or by the Conference committees; but, it takes so long for our people to fully wake up to the gravity of the situation, and to the mighty agencies which are within our reach: If they will only lay hold on the work by faith, and study this subject, trusting in God to enlighten their minds, and fit them to engage in the great work he has prepared for them to do, he will bless their efforts.

I should not be surprised if some of the workers will feel as the laborers in this Conference do, -- that they cannot engage in this work to the very best advantage without a more thorough understanding of the subject. There are already a goodly number of Michigan laborers who have gathered in here to spend a few months at the College, and you will see by the appointment in the Review for a Ministerial Institute to continue from Jan. 17 to the first of April, that provision has been made for all those who feel that they must have a special preparation before they engage in this work. Of course, all cannot come at once, for the work must go forward in each Conference during the remainder of the winter: but we believe it will be greatly for the advancement of the cause

[p.131]

if each conference would send two, three, or five of its laborers to receive the benefits of this Ministerial Institute. These men could be workers while they are here. They could not only be receiving instruction at the Institute, but they could by corresponding with their fellow laborers at home do very much encourage them in their work, and by joining the class, conducted by Prof. McKee, who is a practical reporter, they could receive help that would enable them to furnish articles to the men who are watching the secular papers in their own Conference.

The advertisement of this Institute in the Review was a very modest one; but I believe it will be of inestimable value to the cause, and to every Conference that will avail itself of its advantages by sending here some of its laborers.

You know that some of our Conference Committees feel that they are not authorized to engage any of its laborers to spend time and means in attending school; but we believe after many years of observation and study on this question that it would be the very best economy for our Conference if each one would have one or two of its laborers in the College here each winter. There should be a counsel conducted here each winter by these Ministers, relative to the various important interest of the work. Among other

things, the duties of the church officers and methods of labor should be considered. Also the various financial problems which are perplexing our people, so that they may present to their brethren on their return home the facts relative to the growth of our work, the [p.132]

necessity of our nation, and the most economical methods of pushing forward the great work committed to our hands.

You will see that in our notices of this Institute we have referred all queries to the State Conference Committee. We believe your committee should take an active part in selecting the right men to come to the institute, and in assisting them when assistance is necessary. If there are any questions relative to the Institute which we have neglected to mention, or which you need further information on, please write us freely, and we will tell you what you can do about it.

Praying that the Lord may bless you in the consideration of these important matters, and that he may guide you at every step you take in your efforts to advance his cause.

I am Your Friend and Brother,  
W.C. White  
Per J.

P.S. If you will allow the Secretary of your Tract Society and the Executive Committee of your Conference to read this letter, I shall be much pleased to have them do so, and to hear from you what they think about it.

Pacific Press has made terms to agents on Sentinel Weekly, as follows: --  
For six months 40 cents; for one year 65 cents. Lowest terms to clubs, one year 75 cents.

W.C.W.

[D-W.C.W.133]

Feb. 4, 1889

T.A. Kilgors

New York City

New York

Dear Brother, -- I have your letter of Jan. 30, accompanied by bills and the estimate from the Harper Brothers. I am sorry they put this price quite so high. I fear we shall not be able to handle the book at that figure. I think it would be well for you to say to them that you have no idea that Mr. Jones will be willing to pay so much for the plates, as the possible sale of the book would be but a few hundred copies; and ask them to make an estimate on printing 500 copies. Send this to me as soon as you get it, and I hope by that time to have received some word from C.H. that will allow us to make them an offer.

When I shall have received our books and see what the demand is I will send you an order. I see that the New York and Penn. people are anxious to purchase their books in New York provided you carry a full line of trade books and tracts, so that they can get whatever they want; but they have little faith in the success of your office unless you do enlarge and carry such a line of books.

I shall write Jones soon about the Sentinel. I don't think he understands the situation in the east, and having set their heads so strongly in the matter, it will be difficult for them to change.

Wishing you good health and success in your business,

I am yours truly,

pr F.

P.S. Wilber has written me about the sixth time, stating that he

[p.134]

has sent a certain lot of blocks; or, rather, after writing me five times that he was just going to send them, he informs me that they have been sent.

Please look out for them and send them to me here. I wish to keep a plate here before sending them to Oakland.

W.C.W.

[D-W.C.W.135]

Feb. 5, 1889

N.C. McClure

Oakland, Cal.

Dear Brother, -- I have received you last kind letter of Dec. 13, several weeks ago; but with many other good letters it has had to wait for an answer. Mother and I have just returned from a four week's trip to So. Lancaster, New York City, Washington, Williamsport, Penn., and Syracuse, N.Y. We have had good meetings all around, and especially so at So. Lancaster. Here we expected to stay about five days, but there was a large attendance of the people, and it seemed advisable to extend the meeting. I had to go to New York to see Lewis Johnson off for Norway, but Mother and Eld Jones remained holding the meeting over the second Sabbath.

Bro. Jones gave two lessons a day on Church and State, besides preaching each evening. Mother spoke at the early morning meeting and sometimes at the afternoon prayer meeting. They had a most wonderful revival. All who attended this meeting say it is the most remarkable one they ever attended. I think Mother will report it in the Reviews soon.

At New York we found so much to do, and we are rejoiced to learn the New England Conference has just sent Eld. Wright to Brooklyn to work up the petitions and the Sentinel canvass in Brooklyn and New York City. At Washington we had interesting meetings, and supposed that Eld. Corliss would soon organize a church, but he was taken down with a malaria fever, and was brought here to the sanitarium. In Pennsylvania and Syracuse, New York, we had profitable

[p.136]

counsels with the brethren. And now on my return I find something more than fifty letters awaiting answer.

About three weeks ago I sent quite a lengthy letter to the Conference presidents about our present work. The responses are most encouraging. Only one state so far as I know seems backward about taking hold of the work and pushing it forward with courage and energy. Michigan has collected over 50,000 signatures. I think California stands next in numbers.

I was much interested in what you told me about your experience in caring for the sick and in the school. I should like to hear more about the school. Knowing that Prof. Granger was sick I have not written to him, and what you have told me is about all I have learned about the school. We are greatly rejoiced to know that the good work of which we heard so much from Oakland is going on in other churches in California. From some reports we have been led to fear that the matter of confessing was becoming a snare to some. Mother thinks there should be some caution used in the confession of vile and secret sins in a public meeting. I think Test. No. 33 will speak of this.

I am glad you sent the Bible workers although some of them seem to have met with indifferent success. This we must expect yet I believe the plan is a good one, and that we shall yet see much good accomplished by this method of labor. I hope you will not think of giving it up, but select the best opportunities, trying it again and again.

I was very glad to hear what you said about Gotturkey and the

[p.137]

Scandinavian boys. If I remember rightly I promised at the Oakland camp-meeting that one or two of these Scandinavians should be assisted. I am sorry to say that I have forgotten the names and the particulars as to what I had promised, and I am not sure that I completed the arrangement; but the matter stands this way, whatever we promised at the time we are ready to carry out. If the matter can rest until I am with you at the school meeting we will fix it up then. If any action must be taken sooner, please tell me what you can about it, and I will try to attend to it...

I should be very glad to learn how Bro. Owen and Bro. James are getting along; also Bro. James' wife. How are you getting along with the conference correspondence? Are the monthly meetings maintained by the officers of many of our churches? Are these meetings on the gain? Or do you find it difficult to keep up the line of work which you planned?

Bro. Biter is now here and we shall try to make his time count the very most we can. With this I send you Eld. Decker's answer to my letter. I thought perhaps it would assist you in your arrangement with him.

Please tell me what plans are being laid for the spring meetings. Is there to be a ministerial institute or anything of that sort either in Healdsburg or at Oakland? I shall try to leave here in time to spend a week in Healdsburg before the stockholder's meeting; but this may be impossible.

Yours in haste, and with much love,  
W.C.White

pr F

[D-W.C.W.138]  
Feb. 5, 1889  
Miss Annie Ingles  
Oakland, Cal.

Dear Sister, -- I will now try to write about a few of the points in your very interesting letter of December. We were immensely pleased with your statement as to the special October Sentinel. It was certainly a financial success so far as our society was concerned. According to the agreement made in Minneapolis, Cal. Tract. Soc. is to pay P.P. \$5.00 per thousand, and Int. Tract Soc. will pay \$2.50 per thousand for all we used.

We ordered 4000 sent to New York City, and there does not seem to be any one to pay for them. Under the circumstances I think that the Cal. Tract Soc. might pay for these. Please ask Bro. Ings about this, and if he does not object and you think it is right, let us pay the \$20 dollars for the 4000 copies the balance might go toward the publication of petitions.

I am glad to see from letters and circulars that the California Society is making a strong canvas for the Sentinel. My idea is that this canvass with the petitions, followed by faithful work with the Sentinel tracts and the Sentinel may be the means of calling hundreds of workers into the canvassing field. Therefore I have not favored any move which looked like calling our regular canvassers out of the book field to engage in working for the Sentinel.

My advice is now the same as at the Camp meeting. Steadily curtail our expenses for clubs of the Signs furnished to Sacramento,  
[p.139]

Los Angeles, Oakland, Sanfrancisco, and similar places. Get the local societies to subscribe for liberal clubs of the Sentinel; and then cut down on the Signs furnished at the expense of the State Society as rapidly as possible. I learn from Bro. Ings that there was too free use made of the signs at Sacramento, and I am satisfied that many of the sentinel tracts would do just as well to use in the distributors, and they are much less expensive than journals. I know Bro. Ings feels as though that because there was a special providence to open the way for us to begin the distributor work that we should always continue in about the same fashion. My convictions are, that our duty changes as time passes, and what may have been the very best thing four or five years ago, may not be the most economical or necessary method of labor now.

I know it would be much easier for you if I should specify just what you shall do and what you shall not so, That is, it would save you some responsibility; but this I cannot do. I think Bro. Ings can get the local societies to bear quite a portion of this burden, and what they will not bear we must gradually but persistently lay down, till this line of work ceases to be an expense to the state society or till we have donations to cover the expense.

We get most encouraging reports from all parts of the field. In Michigan more than 50,000 persons have signed the petitions. In Wisconsin and Nebraska nearly all the leading officers of the state have signed them; and the work is going forward in a very encouraging way. I hear that Sr. Klebar has gone to the Retreat  
[p.140]

on account of poor health. I know you must have a large amount of work, and I advise you to secure help if possible. Get the best help you can under the circumstances, and push the work along; but do not allow yourself to overwork. Do not work nights. It never pays in the end. I can say as the old drunkard did, "Don't do it; don't do it; I have tried it and know all about it." It is now 10:20 pm so I will have to bring this little epistle to a close.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

pr F.

[D-W.C.W.141]

Feb. 5, 1889

Eld. I.D. Van Horn

Chalotte, Mich.

Dear Brother, -- I have your letter of Feb. 4 laying out the plan of your general meetings, and requesting that Mother shall attend some of them. You will see by the Review that she has promised to attend the Indiana State meeting Feb. 21 to 26, so it will not be possible to attend your Hillsdale meeting at that time. If that meeting was a week earlier or later I think she would try to attend it.

I presume you know that she went to California for Srs. Davis and Bolton to come here to assist in the publication of some of her books. Shortly after they came we went east expecting to spend two weeks, and we have spent four. Meanwhile the work had been waiting and it is evidently our duty to spend a few weeks here trying to get the book work started. I do not believe that Mother can attend any of your Michigan meetings. Perhaps she would have attended the Hillsdale meeting if it had not been appointed at the same time that the State meeting for Indiana was. I think I shall write to Bro. M.B. Miller that if it can be held a week earlier or later she will endeavor to attend. I am certainly interested in the success of these meetings and if you can think of anything that we can do to assist you, let us know. Mother and I will be fully occupied with the correspondence and book work; Bro. D.T. Jones is unfortunately called suddenly to Missouri; Eld. Corliss

[p.142]

is back in Washington, but is sick. I think Bro. Lindsay could help you in some features of the work, and I shall advise him to attend as many of the meetings as possible. Further than this I do not now see anything that I can do.

We have had very encouraging meetings in the east, and the letters received from our brethren show that there is being earnest work done in many places. From Wisc., Neb. and Col. I get most encouraging reports. In the two former states they have made almost a clean sweep of the State officials. Bro. Breed says that in Wisc. there is not enough opposition to make our brethren realize the gravity of our situation.

With deepest interest in your work, and best wishes for yourself,

I am yours truly,

W. C. White

per F.

P.S. -- It seems to me that our brethren would be interested and benefited by a comprehensive report showing how the week of prayer was observed in your Conference, and what is the present time and degree of prosperity throughout the State. Perhaps you noticed in the Signs a report showing how the work was going in California. This might have been condensed so as not to have occupied quite so much room. I think that much is gained by such reports. The churches that have made a strong effort to improve all the opportunities of this occasion, and that have given liberally toward

[p.143]

the missions, will be much encouraged to see that their efforts are recognized, and they will also be benefited by a knowledge of how the work goes in other places.

I fear that our week of prayer and Christmas offerings will gradually run out unless we make more of it and express our thankfulness for what has been accomplished, so that all can appreciate the real benefit that it is to us as a people. Will you not prepare a report for your Conference? Or, if you are too busy, appoint someone to make such a report, and place in their hands the information which you have collected. It seems to me that much will be lost if we pass over these occasions without any recognition of the good that has been done, and of the noble liberality which many have manifested in the support of the missions.

I know it is a little late, but you can make excuse for being late on account of your desire to give a summary of the contributions. I suppose that if you should write a general report relative to the progress of the work in Michigan, that Bro. Edwards could prepare a statement showing what each church has given.

Have you any new plans for Camp-meetings for this year? How many camp-meetings do you expect to hold? Where will they probably be located and at what time? We must begin to plan for the Western meetings, and we shall be glad to know what the plans and wishes for each State are.

Please write me soon about these things, and oblige,

Yours truly,  
W.C. White

[D-W.C.W.144]

Feb. 6, 1889

Eld. S.N. Haskell

So. Lancaster, Mass.

My Dear Brother, -- We reached home Monday, the fourth, and find plenty to do. Our meetings at Washington were quite interesting. The people seemed much pleased to hear Mothers testimony, and we have hoped that there would be a church organized by this time, but about twenty-four hours after we left, Bro. Corliss was taken sick and has returned to Michigan. I feel somewhat worried about the work in Washington. They all testify that Bro. Saxby is not a pleasing speaker, and they do not like to hear him.

In some respects his plan and his work seem to be excellent, while in other features they are quite defective. I do not know what we can do for Washington. If you can suggest something I shall be thankful. I have heard nothing from Eld. Farnsworth for several weeks. It seems to me that he ought to go there.

I am very much pleased to learn that the matter is settled about Bro. Wrights going to Brooklyn. I think the brethren in New York and Pennsylvania will each endeavor to send one or two men to assist.

I have met Bro. Stureman, and learn that he had his naturalization papers all right, but when he left Holland he had already been drafted for the army, and those who leave under such circumstances are treated as deserters, regardless of their papers showing that they are citizens under some other government.

[p.145]

There is a fine class here attending the ministerial institute. I wish it was larger. I find that there is no possibility for our releasing Bro. Jones to attend the special course at So. Lancaster.

I think as you say that we ought to select persons to engage in the press work. I have received the letter and your sketch of a work in England, Australia, and New Zealand. Many thanks for these.

Pleased do not be offended if I ask you to make one more effort to find the long letter from Eld. Olsen, and also to ask Sr. Haskell if she has not seen it. One very long and important letter which I wrote to you never reached you because she thought it was no harm to keep it to read at her leisure. Is it not possible that this has been laid aside and forgotten?

Bro. D.T. Jones reports good meetings in Kentucky. At first the brethren were very much opposed to the union of the two conferences; but before he left all was arranged satisfactorily.

The two most promising persons proposed by the Penn. and New York conferences to unite with Bro. Wright were Amos Snyder and Elijah Caskell.

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.146]  
Feb. 8, 1889  
Eld. O.A. Johnson  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Brother. – I have your letter of Jan. 27. I thank you for the news about the school. Am sorry I could not respond quicker to your request for money.

Today I have ordered a sufficient amount sent to Eld. Kilgore so that he can furnish you and other teachers in the school with the amounts they may need to draw. I hope to visit your school before it closes.

I shall present to the Iowa brethren another request to assist you while fitting up for work in their conference.

Reports from all parts of the field show that our work is advancing. Nearly all the brethren are of good courage.

Praying that the Lord may guide and bless you in your work.

I am yours in haste,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.147]

Feb. 8, 1889

Eld. John Fulton

St. Helena, Cal.

My Dear Brother, -- Day before yesterday we learned that there were two bath girls here, both good nurses and of extensive experience, in the bath room who were willing to go to California. One of them, Annie King, is the one we endeavored to secure several months ago. The other is a very competent young lady, having worked at the sanitarium over five years. The very next day Sr. Carrouth was to start for California, and Mother advised that we secure these girls while they could be induced to go. We heard that your house was full of lady patients, and we know that such help as these girls can give is hard to secure in California.

I thought to find time to talk to Dr. Kellogg and Bro. Biter about that matter, but was very much crowded with business; so I arranged with Sr. L.M. Hall to draw up a contract with them, and with John W. to buy their tickets and see them off, and now they are on their way and will probably reach your place before this letter.

I think I will telegraph you today so that it will not be much of a shock. I have no doubt but what you need them and will be thankful for their services; but it might come a little sudden on you to have them walk in without notice, and it would

[p.148]

perhaps be a little cool to them to come uninvited.

I think Brn. Kellogg and Biter are getting on quite nicely here. Both are working hard and making some progress.

I am much interested in what you say about the young convert from Texas. It is truly a destitute field; but at present the Gen.Conf. has no fund which it can use in the education of such individuals. I hope some plan will be devised by our brethren in California to give this young man the chance which he needs.

Yours in haste,

per F.

[D-W.C.W.149]

Feb. 8, 1889

H. Schultz

Milwaukee, Wisc.

My Dear Brother, -- Your letter of January 28 was forwarded to me, but I have had no opportunity to attend to the business until yesterday. I was very glad to hear from you and to get news from the school. I hope to visit it before its close.

Yesterday I gave Bro. Edwards an order to pay the college \$30.00 to be credited to your account. I have also sent \$200.00 to Eld. Conradi with a request that he would pay you the \$50.00 you asked for. I suggested in my letter to him a plan for the disbursement of funds, which I believe will meet your approval.

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

pr F.

[D-W.C.W.150]  
Feb. 8, 1889  
Eld. R.M. Kilgore,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Brother, -- I have your good letter of Jan.22 and Feb.1. I am glad to report to you that our brethren are moving forward in all parts of the field. My letter has met with a most hearty response, and I am hearing most cheering reports from many localities. From only one State do we hear a discouraging and a refusal to move forward with the rest. They speak of darkness and discouragement and need of more caution in dealing with matters of unfulfilled prophecy. There is but one state that looks at matters this way. From all other parts of the field our people seem glad that this issue gives them an opportunity to work as they have never worked before.

I think the institute here will prove every beneficial. The class is hard at work. I am truly sorry that Tait cannot come, but if it is impossible, I hope it will be possible for him to serve the cause to excellent advantage where he is. There is a prohibition convention to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, which I think we could ask him to attend.

I am sorry to hear your report about the Christmas offerings. Perhaps it will turn out better than you anticipate. Bro. Jones and I have considered your proposition and we think it would be better for you to carry out your original plan. It is better to face a poor record than to arouse in the hearts of any distrust

[p.151]

as to the sincerity and stability of your plans and promises. I am not discouraged about Illinois; I am satisfied that Ill. will come out all right and that the brethren will lift all they can.

I wish I could talk with you about Bro. Bordeau and his work; but I have not time to write today. Has the General Conference a duty to support such men regardless of the efficiency of their labors. If not, we should advise him to seek some other means of livelihood. If we are, it would be better for the General Conference to pay half of his wages and have the conference where he labors pay the other half, than to have him stay and do nothing of any account.

We agree with your suggestion about the Scandinavian expenses Johnson has asked for \$50.00. I have instructed Bro. Edwards to send you \$200.00 and we will request you individually or in conjunction with some parties which you may select, to pay out to these laborers what is required, and to have a statement prepared giving the amount and the reason for which it was paid to be presented to the auditing committee next year. I think this will be much better than for me to pay out small sums to individuals.

We approve of your plans for the southern laborers. You certainly cannot afford to open a mission at New Orleans. Let these brethren work around in the country as you suggest, and do the best they can.

Can we have our meeting of the General Conference Committee and the book committee here during the last two weeks of March?

[p.152]

Bro. Starr thinks that your dedication and General meeting for Illinois should come the very last of March or the first of April. I will talk with him more about these matters and therefore need not write as fully as otherwise.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Yours truly,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.153]  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Feb. 6, 1889

South African Mission Board,

Dear Brethren, -- I have just returned from four weeks [of] meetings in So. Lancaster New York, Washington, Williamsport, Penn., and Syracuse, New York. We have had excellent meetings and very encouraging interviews with our brethren in all these places. In Lancaster where the meeting continued for ten days there was a most remarkable revival. I was in New York during most of this time to meet Eld. Lewis Johnson, who was about to sail for Norway, but the reports of the meetings there will be in the Signs or Review.

On my return I find that H.W. Kellogg has purchased for you a new style quarter medium Gorden press. For many years the Gorden Press has taken the lead in this country, and a short time ago the patents run out so that it is now manufactured by many different firms. The one he has purchased has a number of important improvements which make it, I think, the prettiest running job press I have ever seen. I saw it in motion yesterday, and requested Bro. Kellogg to box and ship it immediately.

There are many difficulties to be surmounted if you begin the use of American type. It is different height than the English, and in many cases the body is of different size. Besides the faces would be very difficult for you to match. We could sell you a few fonts of type from the Review office for a mere trifle, or we could buy you from the foundry here some new type that would be satisfactory at present; but soon you would need sorts, and then trouble would begin which would continually increase as you go on with the business, until you finally throw out all the American type. We believe it will be better for you to purchase your type of some agency in Queenstown, or if you send an order to London let it be bought, if possible, from some firm that has an agency in Queenstown.

While I was in Lancaster I heard that you had written to Eld. D.A. Robinson of London, asking him to purchase for you a press or a printing outfit to cost him \$1500.00. I certainly hope that there is some mistake about this. I cannot believe that you would make such an important move without consultation with the General Conference Committee. I cannot think that you would order Eld. Robinson, who knows nothing about presses and printing, to purchase for you a \$1500.00 outfit, which of course, would call for an equal or larger amount to be laid out in buildings and other necessary accompaniments, without some counsel from you brethren here. I wait with much interest to hear what occasioned this rumor.

We have not forgotten your request to have a man and his wife selected to assist in the work in Cape Town. I have thought of it often and have had some type of consultation with four members of the General Conf. com.; and the best that we can propose is to engage Bro. and sr. Drulliard of Nebraska, and perhaps Sr. hettie hurd of London to come and take hold of the work. Sr. Drulliard,  
[p.154]

formerly, Miss Nellie Rankin, has had a long experience as Tract Soc. Sec'ty and city mission manager. Her husband is a good, faithful man, rather modest and unassuming,

who would do well as ship missionary, city missionary, and as a man to take charge of matters about a mission house, and to attend to any business, such as buying, that had to be done for the mission. I am not sure that he would ever make a teacher although he might be a help to the young men in many things both by example and precept. Sr. S. is an old school teacher and a first class financier. While she was connected with the work in Denver, the city mission was maintained in quite an economical manner. For the last year she has worked very earnestly to relieve the Nebraska tract society from debt, and with remarkable success.

I think if you should look the whole country over, you could not find a person better fitted to be teacher of your Mission Training School, Manager of your Depository, and general financier for your mission enterprise in Cape Town, than Sr. D. If she took charge of the financial features of the work, of course, it would be impossible for her to give that thought to the Bible work, and to give that care to the teaching, that they ought to have. I know of no task in the world so difficult, and which requires so much talent as that of giving the proper mould to young people who are to go forth as Bible workers. And while Sister D. might do good work in this line if she was not absorbed in the financial features of the work, it would be unreasonable to expect her to do first class work as a financier and as a teacher of Bible readers at the same time. Therefore it seems to us that when you start a school for Bible readers you ought to have one person to give their entire energies to that part of the work; and after looking the whole field over we know of no one so well qualified as Sr. Hettie Hurd of London.

Bro. Haskell will feel very loath to have to leave the work there. She is the leader, you might say, the manager, among their workers there; but I think he will consent if we urge the matter. My own convictions are that Sr. H. ought to spend one or two years with you, and then return to this country and connect with one of our colleges or one of our leading city mission training schools. My reasons for suggesting this plan are as follows, our foreign missions need trained workers, and there are scores of mission fields that could be entered if we had trained Bible workers who have fitted themselves for foreign work. Each one of our colleges and city mission training schools ought to be a place where the foreign missionary spirit is infused, and where training is given for that work.

At present there is nothing being done in this direction worthy of mention, and I see that there will not be much accomplished in this line until we have persons connected with our schools who have been to foreign fields, and know what sort of training is necessary to fit a person to work in foreign countries.

Sr. Hurd has had an excellent experience in London, and this independent of her remarkable ability for the work, would be of great value to her. And while it would be impossible for us to select such a man as you might ask for, I think that with Bro. and Sr. D. and Sr. Hurd you would be better supplied with teachers and managers

[p.155]

than any of our other missions, and that they would do you better service than any other selection that we can make.

I am also anxious that Eld. Haskell shall visit that field and other points in Africa, and if it meets your mind, we will request him to sail at the same time that these laborers do, so that you can have his valuable counsel with reference to purchasing land, and building.

We should be pleased to hear from you with reference to the book business. Do you ever expect that it will be necessary to run a complete printing business in So. Africa? If so, what are your hopes for its maintenance, and to whom do you look for managers? What do you think about the move that is now taking form to have P.P. assume charge of the printing and publishing work in London, and issue from London both denominational and health books, for great Britain and all the British colonies, except those in North America. You will remember that I proposed at the General Conference that the R.&H. should do this work, but they had just undertaken the establishment of a branch office in Ontario, Can., and another in Atlanta, Ga. And they felt that they could not carry this forward successfully, and undertake the London work at the same time. It is true, some members of the board who had traveled, and who had a better realizing sense of the colonial work were in favor of taking hold of this work; but the final decision was to request P.P. to undertake the London work if they felt free to do so. I find that the managers of the Press, after consultation with the leading brethren in Cal., are not only willing, but glad to take hold of this enterprise. Dr. Kellogg has made them most liberal propositions for the publication of his health books in Great Britain and the colonies, and it seems to us that providence has opened the way for a great and successful work. If the P.P. takes hold of the enterprise in London, they will not only carry a full line of all our works, but they will secure the revision in the most acceptable form for the British and Colonial customers, of all those works which have any considerable sale. Please tell us what you think of this and what bearing you think it will have on your work and your plans.

Our brethren in Australia and New Zealand appeal most piteously to have Eld. Haskell sent to visit them, and the committee did their very best to arrange a plan for him to visit these countries provided Eld. Butler would visit the missions in Europe and Africa; but Eld. B.'s health was so that he did not dare to consent to this. The work in England is in such a position that Eld. Haskell must return there, for Bro. Butler was the only other man who was capable of taking hold of the work and carrying it forward. But it is not best for Eld. Haskell to spend all his time in England. The climate is against him, and his health will fail if he settles down in London. We have therefore advised him after spending what time he must in London to visit the missions on the continents. This he will do in May and June, and be ready to visit Africa in July or August.

It will probably be difficult to get Bro. and Sr. Drulliard to sail as soon as this. It may be they will not consent to go

[p.156]

at all; and the Nebraska brethren will want to hold on to them till after the next camp meeting in September, but we shall do all we can to encourage them to prepare to leave here in June and to sail from London in July.

I have not written to them yet because it has taken me some time to get the opinion of all members of the committee, and I shall hope to hear from you before the time comes for a final decision here. Please weight the matter carefully. Remember that we have canvassed the whole field and this is the best selection we can think of. Write us as soon as you can what you think of these plans, and we pray the Lord to guide you, not only in this, but in all matters pertaining to your work in that great field.

Hoping to hear from you often,

I am yours truly,

W.C. White  
F.M. Sec'ty

pr F

[D-W.C.W.157]  
Battle Creek, Michigan  
Feb 6, 1889  
Eld. C.L. Boyd

My Dear Brother: --

I was much interested in the display of African curiosities presented by some of your friends at the General Conference.

I note with interest what you say in your letter of Oct. 29 about the great need of an African mission home. I hope you will not erect buildings until the persons who may be selected to work with you shall arrive. Who ever is to take a leading responsibility in the work ought to have a voice in the formation of the buildings.

I should like to know your personal views with reference to the future plans for South Africa. Is it a point from which you can train laborers to enter other mission fields in Africa? What are the future prospects with reference to the financial burdens that will come upon you as soon as you take upon you this work of teaching and training laborers? I should be glad to know what your personal views of the book business are.

I do not hear very often from Bro. Butler; but what I do hear indicates that this health is improving, and we all hope that he will soon be able to engage in the work again.

With kindest regards to yourself and family,  
I am yours truly,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.158]

Feb. 8, 1889

L.R. Conradi

Milwaukee, Wisc.

Dear Brother, -- I have your interesting and very welcome letter of Jan. 25 and 31. It does us lots of good to hear your encouraging reports about the progress of the work. My Brother, Edson, brought a similar report; in fact, he was very much pleased with what he saw and heard in Milwaukee.

Sickness, as you say, is a great hindrance; but we may learn a lesson, and a very useful one, even from this. I think we should plan to encourage individuals of every nationality to attend the nurse's training school here, that they may become skilled in caring for the sick. These same persons should learn to be canvassers for health books, and then there should be one or two of these sent to each one of our mission fields, and one connected with each one of our city missions also. Among the American people we find a large class of individuals who are fitted especially for this kind of work, some of whom would never give themselves to the general canvassing business. These nurses can go out and secure employment in the very best families, and thus make us friends with a class of persons whose influence we need. I look forward to the time when we shall have health missionaries and nurses connected with all our principle canvassing companies.

I desire to spend three or four days with you before your school shall close. I think Capt. Eldridge is planning to do the same, and if possible I shall persuade Bro. D.T. Jones to come also. We want to become acquainted with all the members of your class, [p.159]

and also to unite with you in planning with references to their future work and fields.

I am very much encouraged by what you say with reference to having found men suitable for Penn. and Russia. After the close of your school I shall advise Bro. D.T. Jones to go with you to Kansas either to work in connection with you, or to hold a consultation with the American brethren while you are working with the Germans.

We desire to hold a meeting of the Gen. Conf. Com. and the Book Com. during the last two weeks of March, and I am satisfied that you ought to be with us during a great portion of that time. Matters have assumed such a shape now that by spending a few days together, we will make marked progress in bringing about what you have so long desired for your European publications, i.e., Eld Smith is now in a favorable mood to consider whatever propositions you have with reference to revisions, and will no doubt give his sanction to the most important changes which you have proposed.

I know nothing about the manuscripts to Eld. Waggoner's book. Have heard nothing of them, and have no intimation as to what his position is on the seven heads, or any other points which you question. He has written me nothing about these things, so I give you advice until you provide some means for me to know what you are talking about.

Bro. D.T. Jones tells me that a German brother in Missouri has been doing an excellent work by circulating the petitions among a large company of Germans, and he now calls most earnestly

[p.160]

for a preacher to come and present the truth to them. Please provide someone for this place, and send Bro. Schultz for it, if possible.

We are much interested in your account of the discussion; also in your report about the canvassing work. I believe it would be right for you to take, not only the brethren you have named, but the Sr. who is a Bible worker, provided she has an aptness to teach others.

Bro. Edwards has sent you a check for \$200. Please appoint someone to act with yourself as an auditing committee. Take into careful consideration each case and pay out according to your discretion to those who evidently should have assistance from the General Conference. Yourself, Schultz, Valentiner, and Bro. J.S. Schrock, are clear cases. I am quite doubtful about the rest. If you prefer to postpone the final decision about these cases until we are with you, it may be just as well. Bro, Schultz asked for \$50.00 and \$30.00 to be paid to the college. I have given the order for the \$30.00 and will ask you to furnish him from the \$200.00. I think you will understand my plan. I do not want to shirk responsibility, but I may wish every decision to be made by those who are best prepared to treat the matter fairly and I think that all the demands upon the Gen. Conf. on account of this Milwaukee school should be presented to the auditing committee next fall in one parcel, with the reason stated for paying, or requesting the payment of whatever is involved in the document. This statement of moneys paid and request for awards should be

[p.161]

signed by the parties who have had the matter under consideration. I not only think that this plan will be highly satisfactory to the auditing committee, but that it will save much precious time, and that the awards will be more fairly dispensed than by any other plan.

Please write to us soon and tell us what days you think we ought to spend with you in Milwaukee.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

pr. F.

[D-W.C.W.162]  
Feb. 10, 1889  
Eld. J.H. Morrison  
Knoxville, Ia.

Dear Brother, -- It is nearly three weeks since I received your letter of Jan. 18; but I have been so pressed with other matters that many of my letters still remain unanswered. I have just returned from four weeks in the east where we had most encouraging meetings. I presume you have read in the Review about the meeting at So. Lancaster. I am glad to find our brethren everywhere of good courage, and all so thankful that the Lord is giving them an opportunity to work for the people as never before.

It seems to me that this national reform is a terrible wicked thing. It is like a dark cloud over a land; but even this cloud has a bright side to it, if we view it in the light of God's providence and make use of the interest which it arouses in the hearts of the people to present to them the truths of God's word relative to the Sunday and Sabbath question, and the truths of prophecy, showing what the final come out of this move will be. It is certainly a time of great importance. We need great wisdom, untiring energy, and a faith that is as firm and steadfast as that of Elijah's.

You say in your letter that you are "very fearful that this (speaking of our move against the National Reformers) is overdoing the matter in more ways than one. I do not believe that we are in any more danger of overdoing in the matter of warning the people at this time than Elijah was when before the 450 prophets on Mt. Carmel.

[p.163]

Don't you think he was a little radical? Didn't he use rather strong language? And wasn't there great danger of his hurting the feelings of some of those refined priests and prophets? Don't you think he ought to have been more "cautious in reference to unfulfilled prophecy: when he called for the bullocks, and then made fun of those who were praying to Baal? Ought he not to have waited till his ox was clean burnt up before he said anything? Or do you think that God would never have worked for him unless he had manifested some faith in his word?

I thank the Lord that everywhere our brethren are moving forward with energy and increasing courage, and that this move is calling into the fields scores of new workers who will, I trust, go on from step to step until they become regular laborers. In a few cases our brethren have proposed to call the regular canvasser from the field and start them at work with the petitions. This plan we have objected to in every instance, believing that all who are now canvassing for our larger works should continue in that work, and that this work with the petition, the Sentinel Tracts, and the Sentinel, should be done by amateurs, -- new hands who will enter it for the love of the thing; and we believe that scores of these may be led on from step to step until they shall become Bible readers and successful book canvassers. I think there is not a bit of danger of our being too cautious. You say, "But it may be that I am too cautious." It is impossible for us to be too cautious at this time. We must watch every avenue by which the enemy can approach us, and meet every move that he brings against us. Nothing short of this will be true caution.

[p.164]

The wise man has said (Prov. 22:3) that the prudent man forseeth the danger, and hideth himself; and that is what we want to do.

No, my brother, as you say in closing, if my convictions are clear this will not discourage me. Your letter does not discourage me, except so far as it shows what Iowa is losing by not moving forward as I believe it is God's will that she may. You speak of this time of great darkness and trial, and I am sorry if you are meeting more than the usual amount of discouragements. I pray that the Lord may guide you, and give you strength to overcome all these, and grace and wisdom for the great work that is trusted to your hands.

Hoping to hear from you often.

I am yours truly,

W.C. White

pr F.

P.S. – What is the decision of your committee with reference to assisting in the expenses of Eld. Johnson's attending the Chicago school? I hope to visit both Milwaukee and Chicago soon, and we must lay our plans as to where these laborers shall go, and as to how their expenses at the school must be met. The Gen. Conf. will bear a part if Iowa will do the same. Please tell me if you are prepared to meet one half of what the committee, after careful consideration of the case, may decide to be his due.

W.

[D-W.C.W.165]

Feb. 10, 1889

E.H. Gates

Denver, Col.

Dear Brother, -- I was glad to receive your letter of Jan. 24. It is a source of much rejoicing to know that our brethren are of such good courage in all parts of the field, and that the work is making such material progress.

I have just heard from Eld. Farnsworth. He is at present at Winston, Missouri. I think he ought to visit Washington, and shall try to persuade him to do so. If I fail in this I have no doubt you can secure his attendance at your meeting. If you should fail to do so, perhaps Eld. D.T. Jones could be secured, and I would suggest that you correspond with him about it, and that you get his counsel about the time of the meeting.

I saw your wife in the class, but have not had any opportunity to speak with her. I think she will enjoy the study very much, and I am truly glad she is here.

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

pr. F.

[D-W.C.W.166]

Feb. 10, 1889

T.A. Kilgore

New York City, N.Y.

Dear Brother, -- I received your letter about a week ago, stating that our books were coming right along. We have been watching for them every day, for we need them badly; but they have not come yet. Will you not send a tracer after them?

The Caligraph has come and works tolerably well.

Battle Creek College wants 30 copies of Mosheim immediately. (Also ten sets of Neander). I think you had better see Carter Bros. and buy 50 sets if by so doing you can get better prices. I think Haskell intimated that they would furnish them for less than \$2.00 if we took 40 or 50 copies.

As regards the Neander, there is some perplexity. We do not really like the new edition, and would prefer to go back to the 1852 edition, or something written back of that. I am informed that Welford, Scribner, and Co., probably carry the Bond edition. This is the kind I bought in Boston complete in eight volumes and having a ninth on the Life of Christ. Please ascertain if you can get this edition, and at what prices; also whether there are second hand copies that we can get at six or eight dollars, if they are in tolerable good condition.

I find that in Philadelphia they get \$10.00 for them, and several orders ahead. There are quite a number who would like to get the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> volumes of Neander separately. I think you had better see the publishers of the new edition, and get their best prices for ten sets at a time; also ascertain if they

[p.167]

will furnish vols, 2 and 3 separately, and at what price.

If you run across any bargains on Gibbon's Rome or Rawlinson's Seven Ancient Monarchies, send us a sample of them with prices.

And now about the Mosheim. We need them here very much. The loss of a week is a serious matter. If there is a merchant's dispatch, or some style of a fast freight line that will hustle them right through, please send that way; if not, ascertain how much it will cost to send by Express, and if the expense will not be more than 15 cts. per copy, send them that way.

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.168]

Feb. 10, 1889

Eld. H.W.Decker

Walla Walla, Wash.Ter.

My Dear Brother, -- I have your letter of Jan. 28 in which you speak about writing to Eld. McClure about the training of girls. And this brings to my mind again the case of the young lady who wished to come here to the nurse's training school. I am really sorry that she did not come, and I hope she will not give up the idea of studying and working in that line. Dr. M.G. Kellogg who is to connect with the rural Health Retreat, also Bro. John Biter, who will become one of its managers I trust, are here at the Sanitarium gaining all the knowledge they can of the improved methods of management both of the institution and of the nurse's training school. We shall endeavor to establish a school at St. Helena as soon as possible. Of course, this will not be as complete and perfect as this one here, but I believe it will be of great value, and I hope you will encourage this young lady and others to attend it.

I am glad to hear about the prosperity of your school. I have seen somewhere a picture of your boarding house. It looks like a very comfortable building. I am also glad to hear what you say about the circulation of the petitions. I believe you ought to make a strong effort in that western country, not only to get every body to sign the petitions, but by means of the petition to get them to investigate the Third Angel's Message.

[p.169]

I was very sorry to hear what you said about having two broken ribs. I am aware that a broken rib is not as serious as a broken arm or leg; but broken bones in any part of a man's anatomy are not agreeable. I trust you have made a speedy recovery as is often the case with health reformers.

What are your plans for camp-meetings for 1889? Will you hold more than one in your great territory? At what time do you wish your first meeting? Where will it probably be located, and what arrangements do you wish to make for help? Laborers are so scarce in the East that we have recommended each state to make arrangements with neighboring conferences for such help as they need. Will you not open up correspondence with Eld. Loughborough so as to see what help you can get from California. Or you may be able to make arrangements with Oregon. Please arrange with them at an early date about help and time, so that there need not be such confusion as I made you last year.

I should be glad to learn where your laborers are, and what your plans are for the coming season.

Yours in haste, and much love,

W.C. White

pr F.

[p.170]

P.S. It seems to me that our brethren would be interested and benefited by a comprehensive report showing how the week of prayer was observed in your conference, and what is the present tone and degree of prosperity throughout the state. Perhaps you

noticed such a report in the Signs showing how the work was going in California. This might have been condensed, so as to have occupied less room. I think that much is gained by such reports. The churches that have made a strong effort to improve the opportunities of this occasion, and have given liberally toward the missions would be much encouraged to see their efforts recognized by such a report.

I fear that our week of prayer and Christmas offerings will gradually run out unless we make more of it and express our thankfulness for what has been accomplished, so that all can appreciate the real benefit that it is to us as a people. Will you not prepare a report for your Conference? It seems to me that much will be lost unless we recognize the good that has been done, and the noble liberality toward the missions.

I know it is a little late; but you make excuse of being late on account of your desire to make a summary of the contributions.

I should be glad to hear from you about this matter.

W.C.W

[D-W.C.W.171]

Feb. 10, 1889

Minneapolis, Minn.

My Dear Brother, -- We have not been able to give as much time to the matter of the Camp-meetings as we would like, but I have looked the meetings over somewhat, and I cannot see how it will be possible to bring your ministerial institute and camp-meeting together as I proposed, without crowding Kansas out entirely. My present convictions are that it will be better to follow your original plan. Hold your ministerial institute the last two weeks in April, and your workers meeting to begin the 15<sup>th</sup> and your Camp-meetings the 22<sup>nd</sup>.

As to sending out your laborers into the field before the camp-meeting I would suggest that while some who are needed to go to distant fields might be sent out without expecting them to return, that the larger number of your laborers who might be needed to make your camp-meeting what it ought to be might beset at work near by. I presume that the opposition to the National reform would furnish abundance of work for quite a number in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and neighboring cities. Thus they could attend the Camp-meeting also without any great expense.

This is the best thing that I can suggest at present. We are studying the matter constantly, and if we get more light will inform you. I learn that Andrew is doing much better since his wife arrived.

Yours in haste.

W.C. White

pr F.

[D-W.C.W.172]

Feb. 13, 1889  
I.E. Kimball  
Moultaire, Fla.

Dear Brother, -- I have received your letter of Jan. 9, also a copy of the Advocate of Truth. Your letter was forwarded to me while I was in the East, but it has been impossible to give it my attention until today. I have, since returning home, seen the Advocate of Truth, and have given some study to the propositions and questions contained in your letter.

I am much surprised that you should leave the work of the ministry to enter upon an enterprise of this character, without counsel from your brethren, and I am greatly surprised that you should think that there is a living to be made out of the publication of such a paper in Florida. After giving the matter considerable thought I can say that I can see no necessity for this move. I see no demand for such a paper worthy of taking your time in its publication, nor do I think there is one chance out of ten that you can get a sufficient subscription list to make it pay. Many of the reasons given in your letter for the establishment of such a paper are directly opposed to the possibility of its being a success. You say the people there are very illiterate, they read but little, but would subscribe for this paper because it is published in Florida. I have had some experience with this kind of local enterprise, and have invariably found that it was not to be depended upon. You may find several hundred willing to subscribe for the paper on this account; but they are not of a class which will be much benefited by its reading, and when the

[p.173]

first subscription is expired, you will find that they are not prepared to subscribe again.

You may be successful in making a statement of cost and receipts which will be very flattering by putting in the time of yourself and wife for little or nothing; but such flattering statements are not so flattering in the end, and you will have great difficulty after the first volume to collect even from those who promise to pay. As far as I have been able to ascertain the opinion of the members of the General Conference Committee and of our brethren here who are acquainted with the publishing business, I can say that we are unanimous in advising you to abandon this enterprise at once. There is not one chance in ten that the General Conference would see a sufficient call for such a paper to warrant its issue, and of course, as soon as you give yourself to this work you leave the employ of the Gen. Conf.

You say that your way has been hedged up in laboring in Florida. You should have notified us of this at once, so that we could have sent you to some place where laborers are greatly needed.

I am sorry to hear about Bro. Crisler's ill health. I should be glad to hear more particulars.

I suppose Eld. Butler is now in Florida and not far from where you are. He is a man of much experience, and will be able to give you wise council. Although he is not now a member of the Conf. Com. I am sure that the committee would abide by any advice he might give as to your future field of labors. I will ask him to

[p.174]

confer with you if he is able.

As to the paper itself I need say but little. It seems to be made up largely of very good selections, but I do not see in it that which would make a paper popular in such a field as you say Florida is. It is comparatively easy to start a new paper, for you have a very wide field to select from; but as you go on with the work of editing it, it becomes more difficult every year. I think you can serve the cause to much better advantage as a preacher than you can as an editor.

Please tell me what you can about the progress our people are making in Florida in the circulation of the petitions against the Blair Sunday Bill. This seems to be a live issue, and our people in all parts of the union are making a grand rally not only to secure signatures to the petitions, but at the same time to scatter reading matter which will enlighten the people on questions of Church and State, and the relation of Sunday to the true Sabbath. Our great effort at this time is to get every S.D. Adventist at work doing earnest missionary work among his friends and neighbors. In this way we shall see a work done that is vastly superior to what can be accomplished by the ministers alone.

Praying that you may have wisdom to go forth and exert your energies where they will be of the greatest service to the master's cause,

I am your friend and brother,

pr F.

[D-W.C.W.175]

Feb. 13, 1889  
Eld. Smith Sharp  
Topeka, Kan.

My Dear Brother, -- I will now try to answer your letters of Jan. 17 and 31. About a week ago I returned from a four week's trip in the east. We had very encouraging meetings at So. Lancaster, New York, Washington, Williamsport, Penn., and Syracuse, N.Y. I find our brethren everywhere are working with new courage and new energy. The wickedness of this National Reform move has thoroughly aroused them, and they are doing what they can to help circulate the petitions, to distribute the Sentinel tracts, and by taking subscriptions for the Sentinel, to warn the people and prepare them against the deceptions that are being so widely accepted.

I hope the brethren in Kansas are doing what they can in this matter. It seems to me that this is a work that can be entered into by hundreds of our people who have heretofore felt themselves unqualified for any special labor.

I see by your letter of Jan. 17 that you feel quite dissatisfied because I have not been more prompt in my correspondence, and in responding to your requests. I have no new apologies to make. I think I have stated in my letters something about the pressure of work that has come upon me unexpectedly, and for which I was unprepared.

As far as I know the mind of the Gen. Conf. Com. there is no change from the facts stated in my first letter. We are anxious to have every mission field entered. We believe that New Mexico is

[p.176]

an important one. We have offered to give Kansas a tent, if they would send a man to open up the work in that field, and we hope that they will have a wisdom and prosperity in this important undertaking.

You have repeatedly asked my decision on questions which should be settled by you and the Kansas Conf. Com. I very much regret the loss of time occasioned by my forgetting to write to them when I first promised to. We have received their order for a tent. I have given it to the Sec. of the Conference, requesting him to have it made just to suite, and I hope it will be ready for use as soon as it is needed.

In your letter of Jan. 31, you speak of the book business, the loss of agents occasioned by delay, Dixon's discouragement about Kansas, and his wish to go to New Mexico. I shall certainly be pleased to see you secure a good corps of agents to work in New Mexico, but I cannot give advice about this matter, because it is a matter to be settled entirely by yourself, and the Kansa Conf. Com. If they are willing that Dixon should go to New Mexico for a time, I do not think that any one would object unless perhaps the R.&H. or the Gen. Canvassing Agt. might think it was detrimental to existing plans. My opinion, however, is that it is a matter to be settled by yourself, Bro. Dixon, and the Kan. Conf. Com.

You ask if I or P.P. will immediately appoint an agent for New Mexico. I suppose that P.P. would appoint promptly if you told them what you wanted and what you think is best. Please make up

[p.177]

your mind what you want, tell them plainly what it is, and if you think I can be of any service to you, send me a copy of your letter to them, and I will give them my advice. I shall certainly do all in my power to help you in any thing that belongs to me to do, and which will not interfere with the plans and rights of others; but beyond this I shall try not to go. I have tried to be your friend from the first of this negotiation to the present. I have apologized for every mistake I have made. I feel pained and grieved by the sharp critical tone of your letters. If the Lord has bidden you upbraid me for my lack of wisdom and promptness, I will try to learn a lesson from it; meanwhile my interest for the work in New Mexico, and for your own prosperity remains the same.

You ask my opinion about your plans for organization. They seem to be very complete. At present I see nothing in them to criticize. I will look up the review list and send them to you soon. I do not know how many there are in New Mexico but I am sure there are a few subscribers, and I hope a few Sabbath keepers.

Your card of Feb. 8 to the R.&H. is before me. We will publish nothing in the Review till we hear further from yourself or the Kansas Conf. Com. Both the articles of the committee and the correction were published in my absence. Since my return, I received your card to R.&H. and have examined them. I am somewhat surprised at the statement in the article, and I see nothing unreasonable in the correction. The correction places the matter just as was agreed upon by Brn. Hall McReynolds, and myself at the Gen. Conf. If the Brn. of the Kansas Conf. are taking an unwise or incorrect [p.178]

view of this matter, I shall do what I can to call their attention to the original plan.

If you wish to make any further inquiry about the tent, you may correspond with D.T. Jones, Sect'y of the Conf.

Hoping that you may be guided aright in all your decisions,

I am your brother,

W.C. White

per F.

P.S. have just heard from Bro. Hall (indirectly) showing that he will maintain the same attitude to the N.M. work as if the correction in Review had not appeared.

W.C.W.

[D-W.C.W.179]

Feb. 15, 1889

Elds. Corliss, and Saxby,

Washington, D.C.

My Dear Brethren, -- I have received during the last few days several very interesting letters from Eld. Saxby, in one of which he speaks of an interview with Mr. Mason, who expressed his desire to post up on this matter of Church and State so as to make a speech when the subject comes before the house. I have requested P.P. to send to Eld. Saxby the bound vols. of the Sentinel for Mr. Mason.

I see that Sr. Huntley has had the petitions bound and that those from each state are put up in a nice package ready for presentation. I am sorry to learn that there are only about 350,000 names in all, and I am inclined to think that there are nearly as many more in different parts of the country that have not yet been sent in.

Bro. A.T. Jones thinks it would be quite a serious mistake for us to prick the boil before it is ripe. He thinks that if the Sunday Bill is not introduced before the inauguration that it would be a false step on our part to introduce our petitions and to argue the case before that time. He thinks we should do all the work we can privately before that time, and it may be that he is right. I will put a notice in the next Review asking that all who have lists of petitioners shall send them in without delay. We have as yet received none from New England or Ohio, and but very few from some other places.  
[p. 180]

What do you think about our encouraging Senator Crocket of Arkansas to come down to work against the Sunday Bill? Please talk this over among yourselves and get the opinion of Mr. Mason and Senator Riddleberger.

About the middle of next week Alonzo's pamphlet on Church and State will be completed. Would it not then be a good plan for you to take them and mark certain passages, perhaps adding my slips, containing comments which you may add so as to be sure to call their attention to those passages at least, and then place them in the hands of each Senator and Representative. A circular letter should be written to accompany this, stating plainly and briefly how the Sunday legislation is regarded by us, and stating the number of petitions that we have against it.

Please work up all the information you can about the Associated Press work, and if possible, form the acquaintance of some reporter in Washington who will take items that you will furnish and put them through all the papers in the land. Let us hear from you at once about these things.

Yours in haste,

W. C. White

per F.

[page 181 is a repeat of page 180]

[D-W.C.W.182]

Feb. 14, 1889

E.P. Auger

My Dear Brother, -- I was much surprised to receive your letter of Feb. 10 showing that you were in America. I had read a letter to Eld. Haskell and also one from Bro. Holser to myself asking if it would not be well for you to spend some time in studying French before returning. I was too busy at the time when I first saw these letters to answer them, but had written to Bro. Holser about ten days ago, stating that I was heartily in favor of carrying out the plans which your letter and ours suggested.

I suppose you must have had some good reason for coming away before receiving a reply; but I cannot but feel sorry that you did not wait long enough to receive my letter.

There are a great many French in this country, and it will be a difficult and perplexing task to get the truth before them, but it must be done and I trust the Lord will make you an instrument in his hands to assist in this work.

I will hand your letter to Capt. Eldridge, who is Gen. Conf. Agt. He is much interested in the French work, and we will counsel together, and write to you soon with reference to your future movements. Do not be in a hurry about beginning work. If your health is still feeble, and if you wish to spend more than the two weeks in resting and visiting friends as you mentioned, I think you should feel free to do so.

[p.183]

I am sorry to say that both the Brethren Bourdeau are here at Battle Creek. Neither is enjoying good health sufficient to enter the field, and neither seems to have much of any success when they are in the field. What their future duty may be, it is hard to tell.

I will try to write to you again in the next week.

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.184]  
Feb. 18, 1889  
R.M. Kilgore  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Brother, -- Cap't. Eldridge and myself, and perhaps Eld. D.T. Jones expects to pass through Chicago Feb. 20 or 21 on our way to Milwaukee where we shall spend three or four days with the German school. On our return we hope to spend a day or so profitably with the Scandinavian school in Chicago.

If there are any matters about which you would like to see us on our way to Milwaukee, let us know and we will endeavor to leave here at such a time as will enable us to spend a few hours with you. Otherwise we shall pass through as quickly as possible.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.185]

Feb. 16, 1889

John J. Tay

Oakland, Cal.

My Dear Brother, -- I have received from Eld. Butler and others several important letters from you. We have all taken a deep interest in the matter of your going to Pitcairn, and it is hard for us to understand why the way should be so continually hedged up. There must be some providence in this which we do not understand. The reason why we have not written to you oftener is because we have not known what to write. You understood the situation and the work you were trying to do better than we, and not knowing how to give you any advice we have simply waited for the development of circumstances. We have been greatly perplexed and sorely troubled because of the absence of information relative to Eld. Cudney's movements. We have heard nothing from him since the day before he was to sail from Honolulu. Much of this time we have feared that the ship went down, and that we might never hear from it or its crew; but now we learn through the S.S. Worker that it has been seen on its way to San Francisco. What has lead him in this movement we cannot conjecture. It has been a great surprise to us that he did not sail at once to Tahiti, as was agreed upon, to take you to Pitcairn.

Well, the whole thing is a mystery, and perhaps the least said the easiest mended. When the Committee met after the Gen. Conf. while we still expected that the ship would touch at Tahiti and take you on board, it was voted by the committee that you should be the treasurer and financial manager of the enterprise. I was somewhat

[p.186]

amused a few days ago to see the matter so published in the year book. This seems a little strange as you have never yet had the privilege of setting eyes on this wonderful ship. Well, it seems that we are buying experience in a very high market; but there is no advantage in complaining or in reproaching ourselves or one another. It may be there is a providence in all this which we shall some day understand, but if we never understand it "we know that all things work together for good for those that love God", I am sure you cannot refrain from some regret at the time which seems to be partly if not wholly wasted while waiting for this ship; yet as I have said before, there may be some providence in it all. Let us then be patient, trust in God, and do the best we can.

You speak in your letter to Eld. Butler of one, Donald Cameron I should be glad to hear more about him.

If you have any letters in your hands addressed to Eld. Cudney, I think you had better open them. You are certainly at liberty to read any letters written to him by me.

We are holding a ten week's ministerial institute here in Battle Creek College. A.T. Jones has classes on Church and State, Church History, Duties of Church Officers, etc., and all seem to be deriving much good from these lessons. Bro. Jones has been lecturing considerable in the east and in the cities around Battle Creek.

The work against the Blair Sunday Bill seems to be moving along with a fair degree of prosperity. The brethren have been quite active in most of the States in circulating the petitions

[p.187]

to Congress not to pass any law that will abridge our religious liberty. This enterprise has called many missionaries into the field, and as usual, the courage of our brethren rises with their activity.

We are stopping here at the Sanitarium. Mother's health is quite good, though she is working very hard writing on her books and attending general meetings as the way opens. Her Testimony No. 33, which she has been working on while here, will soon be out. She will probably spend most of her summer here in the east.

I learn that Eld. Butler is working hard and is improving in health. I shall probably return to California for the spring meetings there, but will necessarily have to return to the east after a few weeks to meet Bro. Olsen and attend some ministerial institutes that we wish to hold in several places.

Praying that the Lord may guide you in all your movements, and hoping that I may see both you and our long lost ship in the near future.

I am your friend and brother,  
W.C. White

pr F.

[D-W.C.W.188]  
Feb. 16, 1889  
Eld. Geo. I. Butler  
Bowling Green, Fla.

My Dear Brother, -- I was very glad to receive your letter of Jan. 29. It seems like old times to have a page or two of your familiar writing. I wish you had said more about your health. We are very anxious to learn how you are getting along. I have heard through Hiland that you are hard at work, and that you are gaining in health and courage. How glad I shall be when you are able to labor again in the cause. There are so many things in every part of the field that need looking after, and so few who are prepared to go from Conf. to Conf. and give counsel and encouragement, caution and reproof, as they are needed.

I am more sorry that I can express for poor Bro. Brownsberger. I think I have mourned more over his situation than if he had been dead. It pains me so much to think of him that I hardly ever mention his name to anyone; but what in the world we can do for the poor man I do not know. I have not written him a word since I heard of his marriage. It seemed to me that I could not, for I knew not what to say. Reproaches will do him no good, and what can we say in the line of encouragement? I shall let some of the Brethren here read Dean's letter, and if any of them have light on the matter, I shall be glad.

I have written to Bro. Tay trying to encourage him not to feel too badly because our plans apparently have been defeated. I am astonished at Cudney's course. I learn through the S.S. Worker that

[p.189]

the ship has been seen on her way to San Francisco.

I thank you for sending me Eld. Daniel's letter. It contains some facts of value to us. I am much pleased with the spirit in which he writes. It seems to me that he is a man who fears God, and is trying to do what is right. It may be he has lacked wisdom in dealing with some matters but I imagine his position has been very perplexing. I am far from being offended at his expressions of interest and affection for you. I entertain much the same feeling myself, for although there may be several matters of opinion in which we view things differently, I cannot see that they should change my feelings toward you as an old friend and counselor.

I wrote to Kimball a few days ago telling him what I thought of his new enterprise. The only pleasing feature I see in the whole move was that he had not yet sent out any of his papers. I told him that all the brethren here were united in advising him most emphatically to stop right where he is, and not send out the first number. I tried to show him that such an enterprise could never pay, that the very reason he gives the establishment of a paper contains evidence that the paper would be a failure financially; and I reminded him that as soon as he took up his work his connection with the General Conference would come to a close. I did not mean that he was cut off for ever and ever, but that the Gen. Conf. would not employ him as a laborer and pay him for spending his time in such child's play as editing a religious newspaper for Florida alone.

I hope you will become thoroughly acquainted with the work in Florida and Georgia. Perhaps you are already, and if so, I wish

[p.190]

you would tell us what you think about it. I feel very little satisfaction in contemplating our work in the South. It is true there is a great field there, and we have none too many men in it; but I do not feel the confidence that they are working to advantage that I wish I did. Have you ever visited Atlanta? What do you think is the prospect of our organizing a So. Atlantic Conf. including Georgia, So. Carolina, and Florida? If we have the right men to put on the committees premises would it not be better to organize Conferences in these mission fields and then appropriate \$200 - \$400 a year to assist them, than it is for us to send men from the North to work almost independently, and thus allow the work to cost us much more than it ought? I feel a wonderful helplessness in contemplating this Southern work.

Our work in the North seems to be moving forward with the usual degree of prosperity. In most of the States the brethren have been quite active in circulating the petitions against religious legislation, and I am surprised to see what a field for missionary work this opens. This enterprise has called into the field many who thought there was nothing they could do. As is usual, the courage of our brethren rises as their activity increases.

And now we must soon plan for the spring camp meetings. I shall call for a meeting for the Conf. Com. about the middle of March. I suppose we will be together a week or ten days. I think we shall be sorely perplexed to find laborers enough to attend the camp meeting. Vanhorn will be busy in Michigan, Underwood and Kilgore will object to spending as much time as heretofore in that [p.191]

work. I suppose we can depend on Eld. Farnsworth. Mother will be able to attend a few meetings, and Eld. A.T. Jones will be able to attend some. Would you encourage the employment of Eld. S.H. Lane, to attend a number in the East and Southeast? I also hope we can depend on Bro. D.T. Jones. He seems very modest and is backward in taking responsibility; but whatever he takes hold of he does real well. I believe he is the right man for Cong. Secty.

Bro. Jones and I have been laboring with Brn. Henry, Lindsay, and Capt. Eldridge to get an understanding among ourselves about financial matters, and to make some plans about the finances of the missions. If you had been with us, I am sure we could have gotten along much faster. At first Brn. Lindsay and Henry seemed to see lots of lions in the way, but after awhile they agreed to take hold of the work, and I guess they are finding that the lions are chained. We tried to encourage them to visit the various conferences looking into their financial management, giving such counsel as they need, and helping what they could. You will probably be surprised to know that Bro. Henry has taken hold of it with considerable energy, and that his labors are considered of real value in the Conferences that he has visited. He spent barely a week in Ohio, a few days in New York, and has just returned from a gen. meeting in Minneapolis. For my part I think it would be right for these financiers to take right hold of the hard part of the work, that is, the raising of the money, and when they do this the brethren will listen to their wise counsels when they advise caution with reference to its expenditures. Bro. Lindsay is now attending a meeting of the Michigan Conference in Northern Michigan.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

[D-W.C.W.192]

Feb. 18, 1889

Elds. Conrad and Breed, --

My Dear Brethren, -- I have reserved several very important letters relative to the Milwaukee school. We rejoice in its prosperity and in the good news from Winnona. It is our present plan for Capt. Eldridge, myself, and perhaps Dan T. Jones to leave this place Wednesday or Thursday next for a three or four days visit at your school in Milwaukee. We hope to reach Milwaukee by the 21<sup>st</sup> of Feb.

Hoping to meet Eld. Breed there, and trusting that all connected with the school are prospering.

I am yours truly,

W.C. White

per F.

P.S. You will see by the Review that we have appointed a meeting of the Gen. Conf. Com. from March 11-21. By that time we hope to receive the requests of all the Conferences relative to the time of their camp meetings, and also that elder Conradi can spend a portion of his time with us in consultation with the book committee about European publications.

W.

[D-W.C.W.193]

N.B.

(see also P.S. to letter on pp 142-143)

It seems that our brethren would be interested and benefited by a comprehensive report showing how the week of prayer was observed in your conference, and what is the present tone and degree of prosperity through the state. Perhaps you noticed in the Signs a report showing how the work was going in California. This might have been condensed so as not to have occupied quite so much room. I think that much is gained by such reports. The churches that have made a strong effort to improve all the opportunities of this occasion, and that have given liberally toward the missions, will be much encouraged to see that their efforts are recognized.

I fear that our week of prayer and Christmas offering will gradually run out unless we can make more of it and express our thankfulness for what has been accomplished, so that all can appreciate the real benefit that it is to us as a people. Will you not prepare a report for your conference?

It seems to me that much will be lost if we pass over these occasions without any recognition of the good that has been done, and of the noble liberality which many have manifested in the support of the missions.

I know that it is a little late but you can make an excuse for being late on account of your desire to give a summary of the contributions,

Please write me soon about these things and oblige,

Yours truly,

W.C. White

[D-W.C.W.194]

Feb. 14, 1889

Kansas Conference Committee, --

My Dear Brethren: During the last few months I have received several letters from Eld. Smith Sharp; also have a short one from Bro. Hall telling us what sort of a tent to order for the New Mexican campaign. Bro. Jones tells me about a letter from Bro. Hall which I have not seen yet in which he speaks as though the Gen. Conf. Com. wishes to use Kansas as a cat's paw to poke the chestnuts out of the fire. I am glad that Bro. Hall is a man who speaks plainly, and I should be pleased to have him write to me stating fully and plainly how the Kansas Conf. Com. feels about the matter. I have been not a little embarrassed by the correspondence from Eld. Sharp, in which he asked many questions which could only be settled by the Kansas Conf. Com.

I have tried to take a course neither to offend Bro. sharp, nor to interfere in matters which did not belong to me. I am not wholly surprised that Bro. Sharp is dissatisfied, and criticizes me severely in this matter, but I am surprised that Bro. Hall should entertain any such thought as expressed in his letter; because he and Bro. McReynolds talked this matter over fully with me at the Gen. Conf. and I thought that we came to perfect understanding of the matter. The facts as they appear to me were these: Bro. Sharp is in an unfortunate position in Kansas both for himself and for the Conference. Both he and the Conf. Com. were satisfied that it would be better for him to labor elsewhere. He said he was willing to be sent on a mission by the Gen. Conf. and has often said he would go at his own charges. The Gen. Conf. refused to

[p.195]

take this responsibility, but they were willing to help Kansas in relieving itself from the present embarrassing situation, and at the same time, assisting them in the worthy enterprise of opening up the New Mexican field; by the furnishing of a new tent. I told Brn. McReynolds and Hall that the committees of the Conference refused to take any action with reference to Eld. Sharp, that the committee on the distribution of labor would offer no proposition relative to his change of field. I also told them that I was interested to see both Eld. Sharp and the Conference relieved from the present unpleasant relations, and that I would offer a resolution in the Gen. Conf. Com., to offer Kansas a tent if they would open up the work in New Mexico, thus offering a way for them to choose Sharp if they so wished. This was agreed to as a good thing to New Mexico, for Sharp, and for the Kansas Conference. I did introduce the resolution, and it passed, and I have communicated the facts to the committee and to Eld. Sharp. Now the question in my mind is where is the truthfulness, or the justice, in any effort on your part to make it appear the Gen. Conf. selected Sharp for the field. I, as an individual, have favored this selection, but neither Conference nor the Conf. Com. are in any way responsible for this action of mine, and what good will you do yourselves or any one else by making the statement that he was recommended to that field by the Gen. Conf.? If you are dissatisfied, and wish to retain Sharp in Kansas you are at perfect liberty to select some one else for the New Mexican enterprise. The tent is yours if you will send a man to that field; it makes no difference to the Gen. Conf. who it is, but it seems to me that it will

[p.196]

make a material difference with you about the time of your next annual conference and Camp-meeting, whether you have Eld. Sharp and his special friends to deal with or

whether they are working in New Mexico. I certainly think it would be advantageous for him to go as early in the season as possible.

And now I will speak of another and much more important matter. Would it be advisable and in harmony with the wishes of the Kansas Conference Committee to hold a ministerial institute in Ottawa of about two weeks duration to proceed your workers meeting and camp-meeting? I have thought that we should hold, during the coming season, three or four such institutes. One will be held in Minneapolis in the latter part of April; one in Penn. in June; and I have thought that we could arrange to have one held in Kansas in May. We would invite to the institute representatives surrounding conferences. We should expect several ministers from Nebraska, two or three from Missouri, and one or two from Iowa, Arkansas, Colorado, and Texas. Elds. A.T. and D.T. Jones and perhaps Eld. Farnsworth, and myself would be present. We might also be able to secure the attendance of Eld. Starr to Chicago, and F.E. Belden to conduct a class for canvassers. Our plan would be to let the ministerial institute and workers meeting blend, both occupying about three weeks.

During this time there should be each day one class on the relation of Church and State, one on Church history, one on the duties of Church Officers, and one hour should be given to a counsel about methods of labor. If this was adopted at the beginning, we could at the end of the second week add to this other classes  
[p.197]

intended more especially for the representative Kansas brethren who would come in to attend the worker's meeting. The Canvassers class and perhaps the duties of the Church Officers might be deferred until there was a large attendance.

Please tell us at your earliest convenience what you think of holding such an institute, what your facilities are for entertaining those who come from other Conferences, and what the probable attendance of ministers and Conference employees would be for the first two weeks, and of Church Officers and leading men during the worker's meeting?

Let us hear from you at your earliest convenience about these matters, and oblige.

Yours truly,  
W.C. White

pr F.

[D-W.C.W.198]

Feb. 19, 1889

A.T. Robinson

So. Lancaster, Mass.

My Dear Brother, -- A few days ago I sent you a tissue copy of a long letter which I had written to C.H. Jones. Perhaps some of the pages will be difficult to read, but I think your interest in that portion which relates to New England matters will compensate for a little study on that part of the letter. I think this letter quite fully shows my plans and wishes, but I have very little hope that the publishers of the Sentinel will consent to the issuing of more than one Eastern edition, and that from New York. I have just received quite a lengthy letter from C.J. Jones accompanied by a copy of a letter to Bro. Haskell. Perhaps you have had opportunity to see the original; but for fear you have not, I will send you this copy. You may return it when you are done with it. Now the question arises in my mind, if you do not print the Sentinel, will you try to open up your office? Do you want me to make any effort to find a pressman? Do you want the plates of the Sentinel Tracts?

We are to have a meeting of the Gen. Conf. Com. and the Book Com. from March 11-21. I think that you ought to attend. As a representative from New England, I shall invite you to attend many meetings of the Gen. Conf. Com., and it does seem to me that New England interests ought to be more fully represented than they can be unless you are present. I have not lost my zeal nor ambition for the work in the east since coming back to Michigan; but there are so many matters pressing on my time and attention that I shall [p.199]

fail to do much for that Conference unless you are present.

Please tell me how the work progresses in New York City and Brooklyn. Eld. Corliss has returned to Washington, and is promised an opportunity to speak against the Constitutional amendment next Friday before the Senate Committee. As he has time and opportunity he will visit the Brethren in Maryland and the Philadelphia Mission. He can also visit New York City if there is anything special going on that he can help about. Do you wish him to attend the special course at the close of the school term? I see it will be impossible for A.T. Jones to be with you at that time, and I doubt your being able to get Farnsworth. Please look around and see who there is that you think can help you. Tell me in your next [letter] the exact time when this meeting will be held, also whether you expect to hold a camp meeting in New England this year; and if so, where and when.

Where in the world are the New England petitions? I wanted to make a report in this Review of the number of petitions collected in each Conference, but I found that we had no petitions from New England. Maine and Vermont have sent in quite a lot. What has New England done with hers? We shipped about 200 weight of petitions to Washington Friday, and today we shall send to your boards such as we used to place the petitions on ready for presentation. We separate the petitions and put up a neat package, one for the Senate and one for the House, and each State by itself. We thought we would send you the boards so that you could put them up in So. Lancaster, carefully counting them, and forwarding them

[p.200]

by express to Eld. Saxby to Washington. Please report to us the number at as early a date as possible. I want if possible to publish the number in the next Review.

Write me soon and tell me if you will attend the March meeting of the Conference Committee.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

pr F.

[D-W.C.W.201]

Feb. 20, 1889  
J.G. Matteson,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Brother, -- I have your letter of Feb. 17. I have given an order for the payment of \$50.00 to R.&H. on your account.

I have a telegram from Elds. Olsen and Johnson which says "Send Peterson as soon as possible." I think you know the history of this case. When Eld. Olsen supposed he was to work in the Bindery, he decided that we had made an unwise decision, and this I believe agrees with your understanding of the matter; but when he came to consider the matter of his working in the business office as book-keeper; he says it was a good plan, and he has expressed in each letter his desire that he should come if he can fit that place. And the telegram shows that they feel that it is an urgent matter. I suppose I shall receive a letter from them soon stating their plans more fully. I have not Bro. Peterson's address. I wish you would lay this matter before the brethren with whom you are associated, and if you think best send for him to come to Chicago at once.

Bro. Eldridge and I intend to visit Milwaukee over Sabbath and Sunday, and we may be able to spend Monday or Tuesday with you visiting your school and in consultation about future plans for work and workers.

I am extremely glad to learn that your health is improving.

Praying that the Lord may continue to bless you, I am

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.202]

Feb. 20, 1889

Eld. J.O. Corliss, Washington, D.C.

My Dear Brother, -- I have your long letter, and after reading it, sent it over to Prof. McKee. I am deeply interested in what you are doing, and we trust you will keep us posted as to what is transpiring at Washington.

Please do your best to get information about the Associated Press work. Ascertain through what avenues they collect information; become acquainted with some of their reporters, and find out all you can about the various centers; also give us any facts that will help us here in knowing how to get matter into the papers.

Last Friday we shipped you by express two boxes containing over 229,000 petitions. We are decidedly of the opinion that it is better not to present these petitions until the Blair Bill comes up for a final consideration. We hope that it will not be necessary to present them at all at the present Congress. Meanwhile we shall put forth every effort in our power to swell the number up to a million.

We are doing all we can to get Alonzo's book out this week. We have a committee meeting tomorrow evening to arrange for the work of marking passages and for the issuing of a circular letter to be addressed to senators and representatives, and given with the pamphlet to each one. In the address we shall state how many signatures have been obtained to the petition, and in that way secure as much attention and give as much influence as possible to

[p.203]

our work. Still we will hold the petitions for presentation when the matter finally comes before Congress. Alonzo is quite sure that it would be a false step to present the petitions now. It would be like discharging our gun and wasting our ammunition before the enemy makes the final attack.

We understand that there is to be a teacher's convention at Washington soon after the inauguration. I have advised Prof. Prescott to attend it, and to do what he can to get the attention of the influential men to the true relations which exist between religion and the State.

I think he now intends to spend about 10 days in Washington. Of course, you will do what you can to make his visit there profitable and pleasant, and to encourage him to become acquainted with as many influential men as you can. The more persons of this character who become thoroughly acquainted with the situation of affairs in Washington, the more will be done here in preparing young men to meet the issue.

I have been waiting anxiously ever since I was in Washington to receive from you or Bro. Saxby a copy of the pamphlet containing the hearing before the Committee on Education and Labor. Others have secured single copies by writing to their representatives, but as you and Bro. Saxby have both promised to send me a copy, I have waited for it. Can you not secure several and send them to us? Or is it so ordered that they can only be obtained by writing for them one by one to the Sen. or Rep.?

Hoping to hear from you often, I am yours truly,  
W.C. white

per F.

[D-W.C.W.204]  
Feb. 20, 1889  
L.R. Conradi  
Milwaukee, Wisc.

My dear Brother, -- I have your postal card of Feb. 18. I do not exactly understand the time you referred to in your letter. I had in mind next Sabbath and Sunday. Bro. Eldridge and myself did intend to leave here today, but our work has taken such a turn that it is impossible. We shall leave Battle Creek on Thursday midnight and hope to reach Milwaukee about Friday noon. We will spend Sabbath and Sunday with you and then must hurry back. We are disappointed that we cannot arrange to come earlier, but we have to take things as we find them.

If you wish me to bring money, telegraph the probable amount wanted, but if you can make a statement there and make orders on R. & H. to be drawn afterward, it will please me just as well.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

pr F.

[D-W.C.W.205]

Feb. 20, 1889

Eld. Smith Sharp & Kansa conf. Com.

Dear Brethren, -- Contrary to my intentions or to any apparent necessity, I am, much against my will, involved in a lengthy correspondence with Eld. Sharp and the Kansas Conf. Com. relative to Eld. Sharp's proposed work in New Mexico. In my letter written from Minneapolis, and in my letters written to Eld. Sharp and the Committee from this place, I think I have made it perfectly plain to you both that the Gen. Conf. Com. desired to have the New Mexican field open; and to assist in this work they [are] willing to give the Kansas Conf. a new tent. You are also aware, that I, as an individual have felt deeply to regret the relation and feelings existing between Eld. Sharp and the Committee. Such strained relations seldom work well for the cause. For something more than three years Eld. Sharp has been corresponding with my Mother and me relative to his present and future duty. He has plainly expressed his conviction that it would be better for himself and for the Kansas Conference if he was laboring in some other field. He has expressed his entire willingness to go to some mission field on his own expenses and responsibility, trusting to the results of his labor in that field for such assistance as he might need in the way of support. I have not time to-day to look up the letters and quote from them, and while I may not be accurate in every detail, I am sure that his letters will show that I am correct as to the spirit and intent of his propositions.

[p.206]

With these facts in mind, and especially his statement that it would be better for himself and the Kan. Conf. if he were laboring in another field, I made a proposition at the time for the Gen. Conf. to Elds. Hall and McReynolds, which you are familiar with, and which has so far as I am concerned been carried out to the letter.

I have for some time been deeply interested in the New Mexican field, believing it to be a good one. And in suggesting to the Kansas Conf. Com. that they should send Eld. Sharp to this field, I proposed what I thought would be a good thing for him and for them, believing him to be sincere in the statements he had made in his letter, viz., that he believed it would be better for him and the Kansas Conference if he were in another field, and believing that he was willing and anxious to do that which was best for himself and the cause.

If it should transpire that Eld. Sharp does not go to this field; I hope that your Committee will promptly select another person so that the field may be opened up as early as possible this spring. I am sure it is a good book field, and if a man goes in there who is competent to act as State agent as well as minister; if he can take with him or secure from other sources a good company of canvassers, I believe that much could be gained in this way toward his support.

I am deeply pained at the tone of Eld. Sharp's last letters. He seems very much annoyed because the notice in the Review was corrected so as to agree with the actual facts in the case. Says the Gen. Conf. Com. is trifling with him. This cannot be. The

[p.207]

Gen. Conf. Com. is not dealing with Eld. Sharp, but with the Kansas Conference.

Whatever advice or council I have given Eld. Sharp, as well as my offers to help him in the book business by corresponding with the P.P. has been a personal matter without the

concurrence or knowledge of the Gen. Conf. Com. I have no reason to think that the Committee would either favor or oppose what I have done. The Gen. Conf. Com. in session voted to give a tent to the Kansas Conference if they would send a laborer into New Mexico. The Kansas Conf. accepted the offer, and the tent will be made and shipped unless we receive other instructions from the Committee.

I certainly hope that the brethren of the Kansas Conf. will deal fairly and generously with the matter that they send to New Mexico, whoever it may be. It is certainly no new thing for a strong Conference to take the responsibility of opening up new fields. In this way Iowa for several years took charge of the work in Nebraska, and afterwards of the work in Dakota, taking the entire responsibility and burden of the work until there were sufficient Sabbath keepers in the new fields to organize a Conf. In all the cases that I have in mind where the Conferences have undertaken this line of work, they have been greatly blessed.

From a careful examination of the article entitled, "The New Mexican Field" in the Review of Jan. 29, and the correction which occurred in the next number, I can see no reason why Eld. Sharp or the Kansas brethren should complain. The statement in the article was plainly wrong, and the correction simply sets it right. Both of these were printed while I was away from Battle Creek; but I think

[p.208]

I should have treated the matter, if I had been here, in the same way. I am now very much surprised to find Eld. Sharp considerably worked up over this matter, and to see that he now treats the matter as though he had been greatly injured, and that if things are not straightened out just about to suit him he will reject altogether the idea of going to New Mexico. He says "the laity urges me to stay and ask, 'Why should I leave good fields in Kansas to go to New Mexico?'" I can give no better reason why Eld. Sharp especially should be chosen for this work than the reason he gave, that he thought it would be better for himself and the Kansas Conference if he were laboring in another field. I supposed he was sincere in this, and have worked upon this supposition. He further says, "The majority, the brains, and the financial ability was on his side at the last camp meeting, and that the forces are gathering again." I cannot believe that Eld. Sharp means all that this implies. If I really believed that he regards himself a suitable man for the Presidency of the Kansas Conf. in view of his past experiences; if he means that he is taking such a course that his partisan friends are preparing for a repetition of last year's experiences at the next camp meeting; I should feel very sad, and should question the propriety of his being sent into such an important field as New Mexico will certainly prove to be. I can assure Eld. Sharp and the leading laity in Kansas who have the brains, and the financial ability, that both Mother and I would be as strongly opposed, from considerations of principle, to Eld. Sharp's election to the Presidency of the Kansas Conference, as

[p.209]

Eld. Butler ever has been or is likely to be. But I do not believe that Eld. Sharp means all that was implied in this statement. It looks to me as though he had set his heart on making it appear that the Gen. Conf. or the Committee has selected him for the New Mexican mission, and are responsible for his work there.

The facts in the case are that the Gen. Conf. Com. leaves the responsibility, and the honors of selecting, directing, and supporting the work and the workers in New Mexico entirely to the Kansas Conference. In his earnestness to maintain this point, it

seems to me that Eld. Sharp has forgotten himself, and written things and manifested motives that are unworthy of him, and which he will not think of maintaining.

I have talked with Capt. Eldridge about canvassing work in New Mexico and Kansas, and he seems to think it will be a good plan to have a good company of canvassers selected from Kansas to go into New Mexico. He makes no objections to Bro. Dixon's going there for a time if the Kansas Conf. Com. is willing; but neither he nor I wish to make any propositions that will interfere with the plans which you make among yourselves. You are on the ground and know the circumstances, and you must arrange these matters according to your best judgment. I think there ought to be a spirit of unselfishness, of brotherly kindness, and charity manifested by all connected with this great and solemn work.

I beg of the committee to be considerate; I beg of Bro. Sharp to be considerate also, and not continue to tack on, item after item to his demands, and then say that his brethren are not interested

[p.210]

in his work if they do not concede to all his propositions. If all the conditions Eld. Sharp has since made, had accompanied his first proposition to leave Kansas and work in some other field, the proposition would never have been considered.

I hope that the Kansas brethren will not be too close in the matter of financial assistance for those who are going into this important mission field.

In conclusion, I pray the Lord to give you wisdom that you may know what will be for the advantage of his work, and grace to perform it in the spirit of the master.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

per F.

P.S. Bro. Sharp, --

You can readily see from the above, and from what I have written to you before, that it would be quite inconsistent in me to allow the publication of your notice about work in New Mexico. I have had it in mind to write an article about the work in that field as soon as I learned from you definitely about your plans and wishes relative to the book business. I thought to get all the information I could about the Territory and the book business in it, and over my own signature and on my own responsibility say what I could to encourage the work in that field.

I shall prevent if possible, and if not, I shall protest against, any effort of yourself or anyone else to make it appear that my individual action is either the action of the conference or of the conference committee. This idea of magnifying and making so much of authority among our people is opposed to the principle

[p.211]

of the gospel. I opposed it at Minneapolis; I oppose it in Battle Creek. I shall do all I can against this idea gaining credence in Kansas or any other part of the field. We are but men, and our individual opinion contains no more wisdom than before we were elected to certain office. When the Conference meets and speaks as a Conference there is authority; when the committee meets and takes formal action on a question, there is some authority; when individual members of the committee speak their individual opinions, no man has a

right to say it is the action of the committee or of the Conf. I think you understand me. I have been hearty and unchanging in my interest for you and for the New Mexican field.

I am willing to stand by whatever I have done or promised to do; but I shall not if I can prevent it; allow my individual action to be counted as the action of the committee, either in this or similar matters. I believe you will see the consistency in this and will be willing to help me in carrying out this plan.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

[D-W.C.W.212]

Battle Creek, Mich.  
Feb. 24, 1889  
Eld. G.C. Tenny  
Melborne, Aust.

My Dear Brother, -- I will now try to write you a few words in answer to your letter of Dec. 20. I have just been reading it over for the third time, also yours of Nov.22 to Eld. Butler, which has fallen into my hands. In the letter you requested that \$300 to \$500 worth of Job Type be purchased in this country and sent to you. I hardly know what to say about this. I supposed that our American type was a little different from what you use in Australia. I think the English type is taller than ours, and would not work with American type without being cut down. But even in case that the Australian and American type is the same length it seems to me it would be very difficult for your office, buying an outfit of Job Type from America to get sorts that would match with your Australian type. I should suppose that English type would be much cheaper than American, but the greatest difficulty will arise from the fact that the Job fonts are usually small and very frequently a few extra letters have to be obtained. In very many instances we buy two, three, or four fonts, and then when we strike a job that calls for a lot of any one kind we send off to the agents and get as many more. I will submit this question to Bro. Kellogg and Capt. Eldridge, and if they think best will instruct C.H. Jones to make you a selection.

You speak of deferring your organization; the preliminary work of which I supposed was done in your meeting in August, because you have no letter from us. It is possible that you have made some inquiries and given some instructions about this matter which have never come to our hands. I have no memory of any correspondence from you on this point. In fact I have been somewhat surprised at the absence of any information regarding the progress you have made in organizing, as well as of any statement of your plans. I have made a few general suggestions in brief letters which I hope have been to the point. I suppose you are in your new building by this time, and I hope you are over your financial stress.

I am waiting with considerable anxiety for a report from you as to what you are doing with the \$12,000 worth of books we have sent you. It looks to us from this distant standpoint that if you are selling these books you must have considerable money in the banks, or to put into the new buildings. If you are not selling them, why do you continue to send for \$500 to \$1,000 worth on each steamer? We will try to exercise all due consideration for your failure to make any returns on account of the financial crisis you have mentioned. But we wish information as soon as possible as to how far you expect this matter to go, and how soon we may look for a thousand or two dollars a month in payment for these books.

[p.213]

You say the prospects for a school are small. I do not see how you can establish a regular school, but I do think that you might establish a short term at some season of the year, if it was only for three or four months, and have a Bible Worker's training school, a

missionary class, a canvassers class connected with it, making it partly school and partly institute.

I noticed with interest your comments on the foreign missionary's secretary report as it related to the Australian work. We hope soon to hear what you think of the plan we have suggested to let the Australian Conference pay its laborers with the exception the wages of Israel ad Curtis. We have taken no steps toward the selection of trustees or of editors in Australia. As you now have a conference of the management of Conference business, and as we supposed you were perfecting incorporation for the management of the printing house we had left these things for the Australians to arrange according to their best judgment.

I have sent to Eld. Holser the first sheet of your letter of Dec. 20. The second which contains your statement relative to your finances, I shall keep for the consideration of the committee which meets from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup> of March. Therefore I will not attempt to make any comments on this part of your letter till after the committee meets.

Your letter contains the first intimation I have received that the General Conference intended or was expected to invest \$15,000 in the Australian Publishing house. The idea that has been obtained from those who represent that field was that the Australians were an independent people and would organize and manage the printing business themselves. By your proposition I see that the Gen. Conf. is asked to become a partner by investing three-fourths of the capital stock. I will submit this question to the committee.

I wish you could take active steps to arrange for Eld. Israel to visit New Zealand, and labor several months there at such a time as will be of greatest service to them and the least injury to the work in Tasmania. Bro. Daniels certainly needs help and Eld. Haskell has always said that Eld. Israel ought to labor in New Zealand sometime. I believe the sooner the better.

Our work in connection with the circulating of the petitions is moving forward with the usual degree of prosperity. The brethren seem to be quite active, and I am surprised to see what a field for missionary work this opens up to our people. This enterprise has called into the field many who thought there was nothing they could do; and as usual the courage of our brethren rises with their activity. We have already sent in nearly 250,000 petitions. It is somewhat doubtful about the Blair Bill coming before this Congress, but we cannot tell. Bro. Corliss is at Washington where he will organize a church and watch for any development in the Sunday movement.

We are holding a ten weeks ministerial institute here in Battle Creek. A.T. Jones has classes on Church and State, Church History, Duties of Church Officers, etc. All seem to be deriving much good from the institute. We expect to hold several other institutes in different parts of the field this spring and summer.

Hoping to hear from you soon. I am yours truly,

pr. F.

[D-W.C.W.214]  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Feb. 24, 1889  
Mr. Byron Belden  
Melbourne, Aust.

My Dear Cousin, -- I have been reading over again today your interesting letter of Sept. 7. I think your descriptive powers are developing rapidly, and if you could only have a chance to go around the world and study countries and peoples, I think you would write a very readable book. I rejoice with you that Bro. and Sr. Baker are in the office; in fact, I am always glad to hear all the particulars you give us about the work, and am sorry that I cannot have time to give you an answer which is as good.

The Basel Press is like yours. They also have one in the Review and Herald office of the same make. In a short time they will buy a second one for Basel. We are pretty busy here. Mother is just completing Testimony 33, in a week or two we shall begin the publication of Great Controversy, Vol. One. Tonight she starts for a state meeting in Indiana. Edson will go with her. At the same time I go with Capt. Eldridge to visit the training schools in Milwaukee and Chicago so as to get acquainted with the workers and know how to plan for them in the future.

There is a ministerial institute in progress here in the college of which Eld. A.T. Jones is the principle teacher; but he has been away nearly a week attending state meetings and speaking on the question of the relation of church and state. Today we telegraphed him to go from Columbus, Ohio to Washington, D.C., for Eld. Corliss informs us that we must immediately present the 240,000 petitions which our people have secured against the passage of the Blair legislation. Eld. Corliss has been promised a hearing before the Senate Committee tomorrow. Last Tuesday Eld. Jones spoke before the Ohio Legislature. So you see that things are boiling here, and the third angel's message is being proclaimed before the great men of the nations. There is a hard fight before us, and I am glad that some of our brethren are bravely buckling on the armor and are preparing to do their best.

And now I will give you some good news. Yesterday we received a letter from Addie Welling. You know her father persuaded her to go to Colorado with him on a visit. Then he treated her very unkindly, and kept her from returning to us by making her believe that he could make Mother a great deal of trouble if he chose over some business transaction he had with Father some years ago. It is all bosh, but he is an accomplished liar, and he made the poor girl believe that he knew what he was talking about. After awhile things came to such a pass that our letters fell into his hands, and everything we wrote only made her more trouble; so we have had little communication with her for two months. Now we learn that he has left her in a town in New Mexico, not far from Albuquerque. It seems that he has cut up some scheme of skullduggery by which Fred is left without money or employment, and Addie gave the money she had been keeping to buy a ticket to Cal., to Fred

[p. 215]

to carry him to some place where he would get work. Today we shall send her \$50.00, so that she can get to Oakland or come here, which ever she chooses. Of course, we would

prefer to have her come here, but the poor girl seems afraid to do so, and will probably go to Oakland.

This piece of business makes me think of what Dr. Waggoner said after Mrs. Brownsberger has kept everything on a tear at the Healdsburg boarding house one night, by her hysterical tantrums. The next day the Dr. shook his head gravely and said, "Well, the Devil is an awful mean man." It is wonderful how mean he can make a man who gives himself up to his power.

Hoping to hear from you often, I am,  
Yours truly,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.216]

Battle Creek Mich., Feb 26, 1889

Chas. Watkins

Abergavenny, Wales

My Dear Brother: -- I have your letter of Feb. 5, accompanied by a selection from a newspaper. I am sorry to here that you find matter is such a bad state, it is truly wonderful to what a low state of morals many professed Christian communities have fallen. The world is not growing better as I can see, but quite the contrary. The Christadelphians are a hard class to deal with. They are conceited, persistent, an unmanageable.

I hope you will not think of returning without visiting again the brethren in London. Get acquainted with the work that they are trying to so as fully as you can. Also the work that is being done by Bro. Drew in Liverpool. Great Britain is a hard field, but the message must be carried to the people, and there are thousands that will receive it, there are many honest souls in England and we must by some means hunt them up. Your report to the Brethren of Oregon when your return will have much to do with the interest they take in the future prospects of the British Mission. If you have had a discouraging experience yourself, I trust you will not return till you become thoroughly acquainted with the progress and success of others.

There is a good work going on in London, and I beg of you to become well acquainted with it before you shall return,

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.217]  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Feb. 25, 1889  
Eld. O.A. Olsen  
Christiania, Norway.

My Dear Brother, -- I have your long letter in answer to the first one I wrote after the close of the Committee meeting. I also have yours of Jan. 12.

We were greatly surprised to hear of the death of your son. It is certainly a great loss, and our hearts go out in sympathy for you; but it is as you say, you sorrow not as those who have no hope. And it is a great consolation to know that he was a good boy, and that he died in the faith that he would live again when our Saviour comes to call from the grave all those who have trusted him. There have been quite a number of deaths in Battle Creek this winter; mostly of the old people. Sr. Clausen's Mother was buried but a few days ago. She had been a faithful and a hard working woman all her life, and it will be a glorious change to her when she stands among those to whom sickness, pain, and sorrow, will never more be known.

I took considerable pains to meet Bro. Johnson in New York, and we spent as much time as we could consulting about the work in Scandinavia, where your interests are so intertwined. The fact that we talked over so fully the plans for the Scandinavian work, is my excuse for not writing oftener. Another reason is the pressure of business which seemed to require immediate attention. As Bro. J. is with you I will not attempt to review the matters we discussed, but will wait for the letters which I suppose are on the way.

I have had but little conversation with Bro. Hart. One day during the Conference I asked him to tell me fully about the perplexity which you so often referred to but never explained. He told me quite fully the situation, and not suspecting that his interest in the welfare of any the persons concerned had caused, or could cause, any harm or ill feelings either there or in this country. I gave my best efforts to secure his appointments to return. I was sure you would be elected Pres. of the Conf. and I knew that a person who had been with you there would be best suited to conduct the business.

I cannot think but that you and Bro. Hart are both at fault for not telling me that there was some feeling about his position there, and that his return would be accompanied by some embarrassments. He ought certainly to have told some member of the committee that his return would cause trouble in his family; but he had left us in perfect ignorance, and you did the same, and not till we returned to Battle Creek did we learn that his family was bitterly opposed to his going to Norway, because it was supposed that he had manifested an unusual degree of sympathy for the book-keeper in the perplexity and trials in Scandinavia. There is no ground to charge you with double dealing. The only real criticism that can be made on your course as far as I can see is your failure to tell some of us plainly what the matter was.

Now as regards Brn. Schull and Peterson. I see you are very anxious that they should come as early as convenient to Christiania. This is right and consistent; but the way matters are moving here

[p.219 (218 torn out)]

I see no possible means of success if we send them over there soon. We all believe Bro. Schull is a good man; but so far he has not manifested any considerable degree of tact in learning about or managing his work, nor any shrewdness in planning, that would indicate that he was capable of managing the business in Christianna without a thorough apprenticeship.

I had a long talk with Bro. Eldridge about this a short time ago; I find he is quite discouraged on the point of Bro. Schull's making a manager. He thinks that with a thorough apprenticeship he would make a fair workman. There are none of us acquainted with the case who feels that it would be at all wise or safe to send him over with us short an apprenticeship as was at first contemplated. The sending of him in Feb. or Mar. would probably result in his being sent back at the end of the year. I am sorry to say this, but we have to deal with facts, and I dare not say anything else.

As regards Bro. Peterson, I have never seen him. I presume I did wrong in framing a resolution about a man that I did not know. I put in that clause about working in the Bindery, principally to keep two men from getting their minds fixed on being managers. And shortly after the resolution had been passed, I learned that some other plan would be necessary. If I could have found time to have written to you sooner, and if your first criticisms and suggestions about this matter had been sent to the Foreign Mission Sect'y, it is possible that Peterson would now have been in training in Chicago. The brethren in Minnesota were loath to lose him as a canvasser and as soon as they got your criticism on the action of the Conference he gave up the idea of going to Europe or of attending the Chicago school. I have written to Matteson telling him to look up Peterson and get him to Chicago as soon as possible so that when your letter comes we will have him within reach. Then we will see what arrangements we can make.

I have been trying for about a year, off and on, to encourage among our workers that plan of maintaining an official correspondence. I think it will be highly beneficial if we can make it work. So far as it has been a complete failure. You are the only one who responded to my request to furnish reports to be read at the conference, and then used in the year book. Some paid no attention; some sent their reports to Bro. Belden, who chucked them in a pigeon hole, and went to Conf. without them; others sent reports to Sr. Huntley who says she gave them to Eld. Smith, and which now no one can find.

You will see by the Year book which is soon to be issued that we have tried to collect and classify information and get it in a condensed form. I think we can do better next year.

You are no doubt wondering why I don't answer the points contained in your first letter. I received it just before I went east to attend the annual meeting of the So. Lancaster Academy. I handed it to Eld. Haskell to read, and have never seen it since. He has made great efforts to find it, but has failed. I tried to remember the points as well as I could, and talk them over with Eld. Johnson, but I fear that some important matters have been forgotten. If there was any thing that needs immediate consideration that I have overlooked, please write again.

There are many things about our work here which I would like

[p.220]

to have written you about; but knowing that your hands were more full with the work there, I have concluded that it was right for me to lay matters before our brethren here,

and then go and do the best we could until your return. You will find lots of things that could have been done better.

Our Conferences are quite generally taking hold of the missionary work in real earnestness. We have sent into Washington nearly 250,000 petitions. I suppose they will be presented now in a few days. The courage of our people has risen with the work and we have induced them to follow their work with the petitions by a thorough canvass for the American Sentinel, and our new pamphlet on Civil Government.

You will see by the Review that I have appointed a meeting of the Gen. Conf. Com. March 11 to 21. How I wish you could be with us! It was impossible to hold such a meeting in May, so I put it in March. I shall go to California the first of April, leaving correspondence in the hands of Eld. D.T. Jones. I will endeavor to meet you in Kansas about the 10<sup>th</sup> of May. As I have studied the work of the Camp-meetings for the year I find that we shall be very short of laborers.

Dear Bro. Olsen, -- W.C. dictated the above letter just before starting for Milwaukee and Chicago where he intends to spend a few days with the training schools, getting acquainted with, and laying future plans for the workers there. I will add a few words about the plans for Camp-meetings, institutes, etc., which may be of interest to you, but which is entirely unofficial, as it is simply what I can glean from other letters written.

The Camp-meetings which are at all definitely decided upon are as follows: Kansas, held at Ottawa, May 21-27, and preceded by a worker's meeting continuing from May 3-20. Minnesota, held at Minneapolis, June 5-12, and preceded by a worker's meeting from April 17-30. Pennsylvania, held at Williamsport, June 12-19, preceded by a Worker's meeting from May 27 to the time of the C.M. New York, held at Rome, June 19-25, Worker's Meeting, June 12-19. Michigan will hold three camp-meetings, the first at Wexford, June 26 to July 2, the second at either Homer or Otsego, August 14-20, and the third at Saginaw, August 27 – Sept 2. The last only is preceded by a Worker's meeting which will be held August 20-27.

In regard to Institutes, it is proposed to, hold at least three; One at Ottawa, Kansas, sometime in May; one in Minneapolis, Min. in the latter part of April, and one in Pennsylvania in June. These ministerial institutes will probably be of from two to three weeks duration, and it is desired to conduct a course of study something as follows: one class a day on the relation of Church and State, one in Church History, one on the duties of Church officers, and one hour would probably be devoted to a counsel about methods of labor. Other classes, if desired, will be added, but these are the principle branches, I think. They have been located in places as nearly central as possible, so that representatives from surrounding conferences could attend. For instance, at the Kansas institute, we would expect several ministers from Nebraska, two or three from Missouri, and one or two from Iowa, Arkansas, Colorado, and Texas. Eld. A.T. Jones will take an active part in giving instruction, as you can see by noticing the topics treated.

[p.221]

You doubtless remember having read the Resolution passed by the Conference Committee at their meeting here in Battle Creek, promising to give Kansas a tent if she would send a man with it to open up the work in New Mexico. Bro. White has asked me to tell you something about this matter. It seems that Eld. Smith Sharp, the person chosen

by Kansas to enter upon this work, had for several years been corresponding with W.C. and his Mother relative to his future duties, his connection with the Kansas Conf. being somewhat embarrassing owing to mistakes he has made, which I dare say you are better acquainted with than I. In this correspondence he expressed the opinion that it would be better for himself and for the Kansas Conf. if he could labor in another field, and further, he expressed his entire willingness to go to some mission field at his own expense and responsibility, trusting to the results of his labor for such assistance as he might want for support. With these facts in mind, W.C. made a proposition to the Leading Brethren in Kansas at the time of the Conference, which they agreed to, and the outcome of which was the resolution passed at the Com. Meeting here at Battle Creek. Of course, the Gen. Conf. or Gen. Conf. Com. had nothing to do with the choosing of a man to go to New Mexico, that being left with the Kansas Conf., but because W.C., for the sake of relieving the embarrassing situation in Kansas, considered Bro. Sharp as a candidate for the field of his talks with the Kansas Brethren, and because in letter to Bro. Sharp he offered to assist him in getting books from Pacific Press, or help him in any other way, Bro. Sharp insists that Bro. White's action is the action of the Committee, that because W.C. suggested that he go to that field, that he is sent by the Gen. Conf., and he insisted further that a notice be inserted in the Review to the effect that he was chosen by the Conf. Com. for the work. Bro. White did not choose to write said notice, but when he was east, the notice which you may see in Review of Jan. 29, entitled "The New Mexican Field" was printed. In the next number you can see a correction, which sets the matter right, showing that Kansas Conf. chose Bro. Sharp for the work. Bro. S. was much worked up over this matter, and treats it as though if the matter were not straightened out about to suit him he would not go to Mexico at all. His letters have been written to Bro. White in a sharp, critical tone.

The matter is not decided whether Bro. Sharp will go to New Mexico or not. In a letter which W.C. wrote a few days ago, he protested against the Kansas Conference, Smith sharp, or any one else taking his action as the action of the Conf., begged of the Kansas Conf. Com. to be considerate in their dealings with Bro. Sharp and cautioned Bro. S. against any action that would tend to bring his partisan friends to a repetition of last year's experience at Camp meeting. That is where the matter now rests.

Bro. White closes his letter to you by asking you to write your opinion of the matters of Camp-meetings and Institutes, with any suggestions you may offer about the work.

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

J. W. Fulton Secty

[D-W.C.W.222]

Battle Creek, Mich. Feb 26, 1889

Eld. S.N. Haskell

London, England

My Dear Brother, -- I have your letter of Feb.13. Of course we are exceedingly anxious to hear about your voyage. We hope you had a pleasant voyage and that your health and courage are good. I note with deep interest what you say about the lack of laborers in England. It will be difficult to supply a new lot at once, but we will take the matter under consideration at our committee meeting. Meanwhile if you have any requests to make, please tell us definitely who you would like to have and when. Would it not be well to try Englishmen once? It seems to me that Hutchinson and wife, if given a brief training in the London school would be good laborers for Ireland. Why not send for them? Then there is Frank Hope, who is now laboring in Nevada, and young Megan here at the college. They are smart intelligent young men. They have knocked about the world till they have quite a good experience, and they are anxious to work in the British field. It would probably be better for Hope and Magan to spend another year here. Magan especially will be benefited by the work we shall set him at this summer. But as far as Hope is concerned, I do not think it would be a bad move for him to go to London now, and after working a while with you in the mission I think we could trust him in almost any place.

I am certainly glad to hear that your school finances are looking better. I shall be glad to get a definite report as to how the matter stands. I have received a letter from Auger, and have had a call for Stureman. I tell you these foreigners are too hasty for the climate. I had written to Holser to carry out the plan of sending Auger to a French school; but it was too late and he is here.

We seem to be in a crises. We have too many irons in the fire, and if two-thirds of them do not get burned, it will be because the Lord has pity upon our weakness, and not because of any special smartness of our own.

Corliss is to have a hearing before the Senate Committee on the Constitutional Amendment tomorrow. Alonzo is in Ohio. We just telegraphed him to go to Washington. Mother and Edson start tonight for the State meeting in Indiana. Capt. Eldridge and I go tonight to Milwaukee to become acquainted with the German laborers, and on our returns we shall stop in Chicago so as to become acquainted with the Scandinavians.

Let us hear how you find things in London, and how your health is. Above all things, be of courage, for whatever discouragements may press upon us we know there is a way through. I see the Basel people are planning to keep Eld. Whitney until fall, and to let Waggoner spend the summer in London. Well, if they cannot spare both this is the best thing.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.223]

Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 26

H.P. Holser,

Basel, Suisse

My Dear Brother, -- For a long time I have been planning to write to you, but have been sorely pressed with other matters. I must now notice some of the points in your very welcome letters of Jan. 29 and Feb. 4 and 21.

Auger is here, that is, he is in New England waiting for orders. And Stureman is here, also Chas. Blanc. I am greatly disappointed in Stureman that he should bolt for America without waiting for a letter from us. If he had gone to Basel or waited in England long enough for orders, we might have sent him to Africa, but now he is here we shall let him find employment in this country wherever he can. We are doing what we can to help Bro. Blanc get a start in the tailoring business. There is a good chance for him here if he knew a little more English, to take the place of Bro. Adams who will go to California in the spring.

I am glad to hear such a good report about the Christmas offerings. We cannot tell yet how the matter will foot up here, but we hope that it will come to about 28,000 dollars. I note with much interest what you say about the plan for Bro. Whitney to remain until next fall, while Eld. Waggoner is permitted in the spring to go to London. It seems to me that you have made a wise choice. I think that in those particular points wherein our people are prejudiced against Eld. Whitney that the association of these two brethren has, perhaps, aggravated the trouble. I think the prejudice against Eld. Whitney will wear away, and that you will be pleased at the end of six months that you have made this decision. I am sorry for Eld. Haskell. He will be sorely disappointed if Eld. Whitney does not come to England in the spring. Bro. Durland is about to leave, also Bro. Whittier, and he feels as if he were left almost alone. Still I think that Eld. Whitney should spend the summer with you if the feeling of his brethren is not so as to prevent his usefulness.

I am glad to hear that you are getting along so nicely with the boarders.

In your letter of Jan. 21 you lay out quite fully your plan about finances. It seems to me it is all right. I like your idea of collecting what is due you from P.P. by making a turn on the Leininger note. I advise you to write him an order on P.P. and send it as payment. The P.P. is his regular place of deposit, and he will probably leave it with them. You can say if you wish that it is by my suggestion. I think you had better give Scheppler an order on the Gen. Conf. Asso. for what you owe him. Notify us as soon as soon as you do this, so that it will not take any one by surprise.

I am glad to hear that you are about to purchase another cylinder press. I have felt for some time that you needed it. I think it is a good scheme for you to buy your binders goods in London. I hope that the time will come when we can have a purchasing agent in London who will buy for you, for the Christianna Office, and

[p.224]

for So. Africa and the Colonies. Such an arrangement as this properly managed would give us an influence there that would help in many ways.

I think it would be a good idea for Leon to take a course at the Nurses training school here at the San. He ought to understand before he comes that the school has become very popular, so that there are five times as many applicants as can be admitted.

Many of those who enter the school are sifted out if they are found to be lacking in faithfulness, promptness, and the ability to take care. When I was at Basel Leon failed signally in several instances, and sometimes forgot to attend to matters at the right time, and sometimes neglected them from failure to appreciate their importance. I most sincerely hope that he will make a success here. I shall favor his coming, and will do anything I can to make his stay here profitable.

The health work is growing in importance every year. I believe the time will come when we will send health missionaries out with companies of book canvassers into foreign mission fields. It is hoped by next fall to be able to send out not less than a score of trained book canvassers into foreign fields, and they should be accompanied by trained nurses, who, on account of their skill as nurses, could work their way among the aristocracy and better classes, in canvassing for health books. They can make friends with those whose influence can eventually be used both in favor for their work, and that of other canvassers. They can give part of their time to the nursing, and part to the canvassing for health books. While doing the latter they can find patients, while treating patients they will find friends that will help them on in their missionary enterprise.

Dr. Kellogg sees the advantage of this line of work, and has selected from his classes of nurses about 15 or 18 who have signed a covenant to devote five years as health missionaries. These will be given special advantages and will be taught more thoroughly than the other nurses. Some will be educated as teachers; some fitted to connect with our city missions; and I believe the Sanitariums that are in our midst are the places where the workers, if properly educated at all, must receive their schooling.

I have had several conversations with Dr. Kellogg and Sr. Whitney about the son of Sr. Pratto. It seems as though it would be a good plan for him to come here and attend this school. It is barely possible if he would do real well, that the Dr. would encourage him to go forward with the study of medicine and become a physician. In talking this matter over with Sr. Whitney and Sr. Lottie Gardner, who at the time of Eld. Haskell's first visit to England, spent several months in Sr. Prattos family learning the French, we have thought it would be a judicious plan for her to come also. I think she speaks some English and her experience in Nursing has been such that we think she could take hold very handily here. Of course, we would not think it advisable for her mother to come. I have an idea that she has relatives somewhere there with whom she would probably decide to stay. She is certainly too old for such a long journey and the change that would be involved in coming here. I presume you are acquainted with the terms and rules of the training school. During the first year the scholar is furnished with

[p.225]  
books and a uniform, beside board, room, and washing. During the second year those that have shown any degree of success as learners are paid moderate wages. The experience of this two years training is, in a very few cases, almost wholly lost; but in most cases it fits the student either for a responsible position and fair wages at the San, or larger wages, with more knocking about, if they prefer to go outside. Some who have graduated from this class are earning unusually large wages as nurses.

Please introduce this matter to those who are prepared to give counsel, and if you think it is a good thing for the boy alone, or for the boy and his mother to come, advise them to do so.

With this I shall endeavor to send you a circular letter, a copy of which I have sent to each of the mission boards relative to an estimate of expenses, for the work of you mission during the year.

Hoping to hear from you often, I am,

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

per F.

P.S.

The circular letter is not ready. I have since dictating this letter, written Milwaukee & Chicago. Each school had about 55 scholars. They are a fine lot of workers. Our hopes for the foreign work here are rising.

Yours in haste,

WCW

[D-W.C.W.226]

Battle Creek, Mich.

Feb. 26, 1889

To the Cent. Europ. Mission Board

Dear Brethren, -- I have been thinking much of late about the maintenance of our various missions. You will see when you receive the year book for '89 that my estimate of the amount of money which we need to raise in this country for missions is about \$60,000 dollars. We may not succeed in getting over \$50,000 and perhaps we ought to base our plans of expenditures on the prospects of securing this amount. We cannot yet tell what the Christmas contributions will amount to. Most of our brethren will be pleasantly surprised if it reaches \$25,000. I have hoped that it would reach \$28,000. It seems to be slow in coming in. I suppose by the 11<sup>th</sup> of March when the Gen. Conf. Com. meets for ten days of consultation, we shall have sufficient information so that we can act in the matter of dividing the funds raised among the several missions.

Now, the question arises, on what basis shall these funds be divided? Shall we ascertain what the total indebtedness is, and divide the money according to the debts? If so, the mission which spends most freely will get the largest appropriation. The Australians who have been building a new mission house, and have in a few months created a debt of \$12,000 by ordering large stocks of books, would come in for quite a heavy appropriation. For my part I cannot see any justice in dividing the funds on this basis. I have studied the matter somewhat and have secured the council of several of our leading brethren and am now prepared to propose the following: --

Let the managing board of each mission make a careful estimate of what its expenses for the year amount to. I do not mean a mere guess, but an itemized estimate, based on the number of laborers you have in the field, at the wages given them in the last award. In your mission you should take up each field under your care, separately and plan what labor you wish to put forth in it during the coming year, and then make your decision as to how much of this labor can be paid from the tithe raised in that country. Then decide how large an appropriation you will require from the Gen. Conf. for additional work in that field. Suppose you should begin with Germany and set down the name of each laborer who in your judgment should be supported from funds raised in America setting opposite his name, first, the probable amount of wages, second, the traveling expenses and incidentals, and carry out the total in a third column. Then if you intend to open a mission in any place, give us a careful estimate of its expenses stating each item as near as you can calculate, such as rent, cost of books in the ship work, and all the other important items of expense. Look over the whole field and work, and wherever you think that you must ask for American means, set down an estimate of the amount, then treat each country in the same way.

Send us an itemized estimate of expenses, and we will treat it as an appropriation bill. If you think some branch of the work

p.227]

should be developed more fully than you have planned for, we may increase the appropriation; if we think you have asked too much for some branch, we may cut it down. And after we have carefully studied these appropriation bills, we will divide the mission funds on the basis of the amounts which are needed in each mission field.

It seems to me it would be a great relief to the missionaries in many instances to know how much they are authorized to spend in any one direction. If some line of duty develops unexpectedly the mission board should make a call for an additional appropriation. If some line of expense is over judged let the surplus be carefully preserved for use in some other enterprise or kept for the coming year. The study which will be required to make this estimate will certainly be very beneficial to the managers of the work, for it shows exactly where the money goes, and will enable them to pass wise judgment on the various methods of expenditures. Then when our committee here has taken action upon this matter and decides how much we will expend in each mission field during the year, we will give an order for our treasurer to send you once a month one-twelfth of the appropriation. Or if you prefer we can send one-sixth every two months. This will save you the continual annoyance of pleading for an indefinite fund and receiving less than you expected. Each mission board will see just how much cloth there is and will cut the garment accordingly. If the appropriation is too small for the carrying forward of the work, those interested can write appeals to our people to increase their liberality toward missions in general, or they can appeal for a surplus fund to be raised for their pet enterprise. It seems to me that a plan like this could be highly satisfactory to the missions, to the Missions Boards, to the Gen. Conf. Com., and to our people, who raise the money to support the work.

One other feature of local financial management needs to be regulated, and perhaps I can illustrate better than I can explain. Suppose we should decide to appropriate \$12,000 dollars to the Ge. Europ. Mission. Then we would order Bro. Edwards to send \$1000 at the commencement of each month. We publish to our fact that \$12,000 will be necessary to maintain that Mission. Then suppose that Mission Board has a favorable opportunity to hire money, and they borrow \$5000 or \$6000 for a year, and spend it in some enterprise. When the payment falls due a call is made upon the treasurer here in America to furnish \$5000 or \$6000 without delay. Where is the money coming from and how shall we persuade our people that when we have told them a certain mission would cost \$12,000 to let it go upon a cost of \$18,000? This will never do. If our mission boards borrow money in the various countries where they are operating, it should be managed on one of the following plans. First, if some brother who is especially interested in the publishing work wishes to loan money on long time, and will run his chances of getting his pay out of the publishing work, the committee would be warranted in hiring the money, and investing it in this branch of the work provided their enterprises were endorsed by the Gen.Con. Com. But in this case the person loaning the money does not look to the American brethren for the payment, but to the special enterprise for which the money was invested.

The second plan is this: If a brother in any portion of the field wishes to lend his money at such a rate of interest as will

[p.228]

be advantageous, you may take it and report at once to the treasurer at Battle Creek the amount you have hired, the time of payment, and the interest, then you will deduct this amount from you next monthly installment. The interest will thus be paid from America, and the Gen. Conf. Asso. will become the reservoir for this storing of surplus funds. This you can see is not only reasonable but necessary. Sometimes a mission is obliged to over draw, as is the case with the Australian mission at the present time on account of their

building, and how can the Gen.Conf. Asso. furnish the money in such special drafts unless it is the reservoir for all the missions, and can use the surplus from one to apply the deficiency of another. By and by the Australians will pay up, and some other field will need to borrow. By this plan the Gen. Conf. Asso. is really the party that borrows the money, the mission board acting as its agent, and the interest is paid from funds raised in this country.

Please examine this proposition carefully, looking the whole field over, taking into consideration other missions as well as your own, and giving it a careful criticism.

And now just a few more words about the estimate upon which we are to base our appropriation. If your publishing house does not pay its way, the annual loss on this should be entered as one of the items, the loss of those departments which cannot be made to pay. If you wish to carry forward a line of work in some adjacent country, put your request for an appropriation. If you wish to open up the work in any new field, put in a request for an appropriation, remembering that at the end of the year we shall request an itemized report showing what has been expensed in these various fields with its results.

If it is possible for you to make out this estimate so as to have it here before the close of the committee meeting, March 11-21, please do so. Do not begrudge the time necessary to make it out. It may suggest to you plans for economy, or plans for aggressive work, which have hitherto been overlooked.

Hoping that I have made this sufficiently plain, and trusting that your good judgment will supply any deficiencies in my descriptions of what is wanted, I remain,

Your friend and fellow laborer,  
W.C. White  
F.M. Sect'y MF

P.S. Let the estimate show the total expenses including what will be paid from the tithes raised in the field, and what will be expected from America. Indicate plainly how much you expect to maintain by native tithes, and how much you request from America in each case.

W.

[D-W.C.W.229]

Feb. 27, 1889

To the Penn. Conf. Com.

Dear Brethren, -- I have just returned from Milwaukee where I have spent a few days with the workers in the German Institute there. It closed the 24th, has been well attended, and is regarded by all as very timely and profitable.

At the close of the Gen. Conf. when we found that we could not get Eld. Oberholtzer of India to go to Penn., we were deeply perplexed. We knew that Penn. ought not to be left without a German laborer, and yet we could see no other way to furnish Eld. Conradi the help that he must have in Germany, unless we send Bro. Schrock. From the report of Capt. Eldridge, relative to the wishes of the Penn. Brn., and from what was said while I was in Williamsport, we thought if we could possibly arrange to leave Eld. Schrock in Penn. it would be our duty to do so, because it would evidently suit him as well, and satisfy you a great deal better than any other arrangements that we could make.

I hardly dared to intimate to you, or to Eld. Schrock, that there was any chance of our being able to release him from the European move, for I had little hope that we should find a man that could be substituted, but I have had it in mind all the time that if we could find any one that would do nearly as well, or that would give promise after a fair amount of training to fill the bill we would then give Bro. S. the privilege of remaining in Penn. if we had a decided preference to doing so. Now I will tell you what we can do, if it is best.

[p.230]

There is at the institute a brother Boetcher, from Cleveland, Ohio who has labored for several years as a Bible worker, and although an American, is young and would probably learn the German quite readily. At first we thought of recommending them to go to Penn., for while he has not had any experience as a teacher, he would probably work into it in time. But while I was in Milwaukee I asked the brethren if it would not be a wiser and more economical plan, to let Eld. Schrock stay in Penn where he is so well acquainted with the field that he can do more than another of equal talent, and probably twice as much as an inexperienced man, who is also a stranger, and send the younger man who has only a wife to care for to Germany with Eld. Conradi, who could give him a better training than he could get in Penn.

This plan has some disadvantages. 1<sup>st</sup>. It will look as if we were changeable to some; 2<sup>nd</sup>. Some might think that we had seen something in Eld. Schrock that lead us to feel that he was not as well as we first thought. But this is not so. We esteem him highly, and never more than now. We find that his health is not the best. This we did not know when the recommendation was made, and knowing that the work in Europe will be hard, and probably against his health, we have felt for his sake, as well as for the welfare of the cause in Penn. we should give him a chance to stay if he wishes. 3<sup>rd</sup>. Another reason is that Bro. B. will not probably be able to do as much at first, if ever, in the German field as Bro. S.

Some of the advantages of making the change would be, 1<sup>st</sup>. It

[p.231]

would leave Bro. S. in a field that he is familiar with, and where he can probably accomplish more than any stranger. 2<sup>nd</sup> It will save the risk that always accompanies the sending of an inexperienced man into an old and important field all alone. 3<sup>rd</sup>. It will give Bro. B. the counsel and instruction of Eld. Conradi. 4<sup>th</sup>. It will be sending the family that is the least expensive to move. 5<sup>th</sup>. It will be sending the family that is best prepared to meet the hardships of the enterprise, and that will suffer the least from the extreme economy that the low wages and high expenses of our missionaries makes necessary.

Please consider this matter fully, and if you are satisfied that it is best for your conference, and that it will please Eld. S. for him to remain in Penn., let your Conference Committee pass a vote, asking that he may be allowed to remain, if a substitute can be found, and I will present this request to the Gen. Conf. Com. at its meeting March 11. I do not think we should feel free to change the plan, without such a request from you Conference Com. and the most positive assurance that Eld. Schrock would prefer to remain in Penn.

I shall send a copy of this to Eld. Schrock at the very earliest opportunity.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Yours truly,

P.S. If Eld. S. returns to your Conf. will you assist in the matter of his expenses to this institute? Some of the Conferences have paid the fares of their men and half the wages while there.

W.C.W.

[D-W.C.W.232]

Feb. 27, 1889

Eld. A.T. Robinson,  
South Lancaster, Mass.

My Dear Brother, -- I have just returned from a short visit to Milwaukee and Chicago. There have been in attendance about 55 in the institute in each of these places. At the German institute in Milwaukee, which is just closing, they were successful in selecting some good workers to go with Eld. Conradi to Europe. It has been decided to translate the pamphlet, Civil Government and Religion, into Danish, Swedish, and German, immediately.

In my last letter I asked you some questions relative to plans for closing your school term, and as I have not received an answer I will ask again, when does your school term close, and what date have you fixed for your special course? If Eld. A.T. Jones is so occupied that he cannot attend, whose attendance do you request?

Brn. Murphy and McCoy are now in Washington. Prof. Prescott and Eld. Smith go at noon today. Would it not be a good plan for you to go also? I fear you will have some difficulty in securing the attendance of Prof. Prescott at your special course, and I have no doubt you want his council about the organization of your school faculty for the coming year. Would it not be a good plan for you and Bro. Wright, who is working in New York, together to visit Washington? There are several things that you could accomplish. Bro. Wright's visit there would enable him to speak more plainly of what is going on when he shall return to his work in New York. Your visit would enable you first, to counsel with

[p.233]

Prescott and Corliss about the spring meetings; second, to make arrangements with Saxby by which the Washington mission and the New England mission shall cooperate. I think I have written you before that I think it would be greatly to the advantage of the work on the Atlantic coast if there could be a close union and cooperation. In the summer time most of the workers in New England ought to leave there, and why should they not come up into New England? Then in the winter time you could send them down some of your Bible workers. The expenses of traveling back and forth would be less than half what it is to send laborers from Michigan. I am satisfied that there should be more cooperation among our eastern conferences, and we must depend upon you principally to bring it about. I have been talking with Bro. A.R. Henry about the matter of our rail-road transportation. I think if he should get letters from the railroad men in the west with whom he has dealt so largely, that he could visit New York and make arrangements with some of the leading lines there, and then introduce Bro. Kilgore, so that he could manage rail-road business from New York. What do you think of this? Will you write him a hearty invitation to do so? And state what time would be most favorable. How would it work if you should invite him to visit Washington during the inauguration? Then go to Philadelphia and New York, working up matters with the railroad men in those places, and afterward visit Boston. Would there be time to do this between the inauguration and the time of the committee meeting here the 11<sup>th</sup> of March? Or do you think it would do better for him to return with you after that meeting and then visit New York and Philadelphia later?

[p.234]

Have you heard anything from Uncle Stephen? Did he take young Snow with him? If not, why not? He wrote me that your school finances were looking better than when I was there. How is this?

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Your friend and brother,

W.C. White

pr F.

[D-W.C.W.235]  
Battle Creek, Mich  
Feb. 28, 1889  
Eld. S.N. Haskell  
London, England

My Dear Brother, -- Since writing you two or three days ago I have received a letter from Eld. Olsen. Perhaps you have a copy, but it will be no harm for me to send this to you, I think you are acquainted with my plans. I must go to Cal. so as to attend the April meetings. I can if necessary return, and according to my present plans expect to do so, so as to meet Bro. Olsen in Kansas about the 10<sup>th</sup> of May. If he should not reach there till the 15<sup>th</sup> we would still have a week before the camp meeting for counseling. We shall hold the institute from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup>.

I request you in behalf of the committee to comply with Eld. Olson's request to attend this meeting. This will be important, and if you attend you will be able to give counsel to Bro. Johnson afterwards in perplexing matters which will be able to arise. I am more and more confirmed in the plan which I laid out before you relative to your visiting the continent and Africa. Please shape your plans that way as much as possible, and let us know from time to time how you are getting along, and what the prospect is of your being able to sail for Africa before the summer is over.

Well our petitions have been presented at last. There were about 230,000 when presented. Since then others have been sent in running the number up above 250,000.

Capt. Eldridge and I made a short visit to the schools in Milwaukee and Chicago. We find that the work has been going on first rate in both places. There were about 55 in each place, nice intelligent people. One of the best features of the German school is that Conradi has selected good help to go with him to Germany. S.S. Schrock will remain in Wisconsin. This is really the greatest German state we have, and I think it will sometime be the center of our German work in America. I hope the time will come that we will have a German school in Milwaukee.

On reaching home I found that Brn. Murphy and McCoy were just starting for Washington, and yesterday Prof. Prescott and Eld. Smith left for that place. Yesterday I had a talk with Bro. Henry about going east and assisting Bro. Kilgore and Bro. A.T. Robinson in their railroad business. He has now gone to Chicago to get letters of introduction from the railroad men with whom he has dealt so much in the west, and next Sunday he will probably go east with the intention of visiting Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston working up the eastern railroads. He went to the Indiana State meeting last week with Mother and Edson. They had a real good meeting. Bro. Henry took right hold and assisted in the financial matters and gave them valuable help, and Edson got them so worked up on the canvassing work that they insisted on his staying one day longer than the rest, to give additional instruction.

[p.236]

We are now planning to have a gen. meeting for Illinois in Chicago from the 28<sup>th</sup> of March to the 8<sup>th</sup> of April. Quite an effort will be made to encourage the church officers and leading men to attend. The new Mission House will be dedicated, and immediately on the close of the meeting we shall commence a three months practical canvassers' school calling in leading canvassers from the southern states to become familiar with city

work. I think I have told you in previous letters of our plans to have three ministerial retreats, one during the latter part of April in Minneapolis, one during the first three weeks in May at Ottawa Kansas, and one occupying the last of May and the first of June in Williamsport, Penn. As soon as there is an opportunity I think we shall crowd in another in Indianapolis for the benefit of the Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and that Central Southern country. I tell you, my brother, things are moving along here in this country, and I'm glad of it.

Wishing you the best of success,  
I am yours truly,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.237]

Battle Creek, Mich.

Feb. 28, 1889

O.A. Olsen

Christianna, Norway

My Dear Brother, -- I have your short letter of Feb.7 accompanied by a longer one to Eld. Haskell. I suppose he has read the copy which you sent to London before this. I have written him today, urging him to be sure to attend your meeting. I think it is a very important matter, and I talked it up when I was with him and Bro. Johnson in New York.

I see you are quite in earnest about my remaining here until you arrive, and you propose to shorten up your meeting if necessary in order to meet me. This is not at all necessary, and I would advise you to hold your meeting full length. I have but little confidence in short meetings, because just as you get the people fairly warmed up to the work, then everything else ends.

I have planned my work as follows: I shall stay here till the 27<sup>th</sup> of March then spend about a week in Chicago, and leave there so as to reach Oakland about one week before the annual meeting begins. I think the Healdsburg meeting commences the 10<sup>th</sup> of April. I have been Pres. of that College Board from the beginning but have been absent from three annual meetings in succession. I must attend this one. Last year it took nearly all summer to catch up what I lost by being away from the annual meeting. The meeting of the Publishing Asso. immediately this, and about that time we expect to send Bro. E.M. Morrison to Australia. Of course, I wish to see him before he goes. Immediately after this comes the meeting at the Health Retreat, and here we are obliged to rearrange our plans and management very materially. Altogether these meetings will carry us to about the third of May, and I will try to leave Oakland Monday, May 6, so as to reach Ottawa, Kansas, where the ministerial institute will be in session by the 10<sup>th</sup>. I shall expect to meet you there at that time or early the following week. According to the plan which you preferred you would reach Battle Creek, May 7 or 8. You could spend a day or two here and then come on to the Kansas meeting. Elds. A.T. and D.T. Jones, E.W. Farnsworth and Mother will probably be there. From that meeting Eld. A.T. and D.T. Jones and myself will probably hasten to the ministers meeting in Penn. while Mother with Edson to accompany her Eld. Farnsworth and yourself will choose to attend the camp-meetings in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. As soon as they were over we would meet again at some one of the Eastern Camp meetings after which I suppose you will allow me to return to Cal.

With this I shall send you carbon copies of several of the letters which we have written to the foreign mission boards. I ask you special attention to what I have written to the South African board. I am very anxious about the work in that field. Bro. Boyd's economy and self esteem unite to make him feel that he and

[p.238]

his wife ought to be the managers of the city mission and the work in Cape Town, as well as to take Gen. charge of the work in the field. He did not feel very much harmony with the plans and ideas of Eld. Robinson, and was sometimes lead to drop remarks before the brethren which resulted in drawing sympathy to himself and away from Bro. Robinson. I have just received a letter from P.W. Wessels, the third member of the committee, with

whom Bro. and Sr. Boyd have just been very closely associated, showing that they are just the ones to go into Cape Town and take entire charge of the work there. It also casts a shade of doubt as to the efficiency of Bro. Hankins work. I think I can see that there is trouble ahead for the brethren in that field, unless we send them help of the right kind in that country soon. Before Bro. Farnsworth left for the west he suggested a plan for the South African mission, which we have been studying carefully, and the more we think of it the more we like it. It is to send Bro. and Sr. Dulliard who are now laboring in Nebraska, to So. Africa, Sr. D. to assist in the financial management, and he to assist in the city mission work.

I will send with this copies of my two letters to the So. African Mission Board, my last to Eld. Holser, a copy of one received from Sr. Drulliard, telling us how the work of circulating the petitions is going in Nebraska, and a copy written by a Swedish brother somewhere in Arkansas about an old Gothis translation of the Scriptures. Please bring all these back with you as we may wish to refer to them in the future.

I am quite anxious that Eld. Haskell should visit Africa as early as possible this summer, taking Hettie Hurd to assist in starting the Bible Reading work.

Please tell me what you think of this, in your next letter.

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.239]  
Feb. 27, 1889  
Eld. Smith Sharp  
Topeka, Kansas

My Dear Brother, -- I have your letter of Feb. 19 in which you express so fully your regrets at having taken the position you did relative to the attitudes of the committee and the New Mexico work. I suppose you have received a longer letter from me written since the one of which your last is an answer, a copy of which was also sent to the Kansas Conf. I am most heartily glad that you do not maintain the ground which some things in your last letters would seem to indicate. I harbor no ill will toward you, and shall feel very thankful when I learn that you have come to an understanding with the Kansas brethren, and have made your plans relative to the summer's work. I am very sorry that anything that I have ever done or omitted to do has led my brethren to regard me in the light that you say they do. I will not say which is at fault in the matter. I have had hints from time to time that some of my brethren thought I was a shrewd planner and something of a politician. I cannot in my course detect any great degree of shrewdness than I see manifested by others, and pronounced by their brethren, the wisdom of the serpent. Perhaps the fact that I have not been able to preach, and have devoted myself to business matters, the fact that I have been obliged to lay my plans before others and to depend upon them for their presentation to the people, not being able to do this in an acceptable manner myself, has led to the idea that I am working in an underhanded [p.240]

manner. If I am a shrewd policy worker, I pray the Lord to open my eyes that I may see it, and by his grace, I will be what I ought to be.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

per F.

P.S. I am glad to hear through Bro. McReynolds that Bro. Hall and you are both working for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. I believe that you will find your new field a better one than your [previous].

W.C.

[D-W.C.W.241]  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Mar. 1, 1889  
Eld. G.C. Tenny  
Melbourne, Aust.

My Dear Brother, -- Since writing the foregoing I have received your letter of Jan. 15, and although I have not time to write all I would like to at this time, I must send you a short letter by the next mail. You say the time has come to organize the publishing work, and you give some suggestions about the Gen. Conf. voting by proxies. I cannot say much about this matter till after our committee meeting appointed for Mar. 11 to 21. In several of your letters you speak of waiting for instructions from here about the matter of organization, and in this there seems to be an intimation that you have written us something about your plans and have asked our counsel. Nothing of this sort has fallen into my hands. Perhaps you think we can anticipate your circumstances and your wants and give counsel like thunder out of a clear sky. If you could manufacture wise counsel in any such extemporaneous style we should have loaded you up with it before you left America, but we have been waiting for statements from you relative to what seems to you and the brethren there what seem to be the best plans with the reasons why they are the best plans. As soon as they are submitted in this manner, we will criticize as faithfully as we can and return as soon as possible.

I suppose the matter has been presented to the brethren in such a way that they think the organization a stock company. Whether this is a wise plan or not depends largely upon the laws of

[p.242]

the country, and whether there are any similar institutions. In this country a stock company without dividends is an anomaly, and especially so here in Michigan where thirty years is the greatest period of time allowed for any corporation, we are met with the embarrassing question as to how we shall settle with our stockholders. If we knew something of the laws of the country, the customs of the people, the manner in which benevolent asso. are managed, their organization, etc., and the opinions of leading lawyers as to the best manner of organizing, we might be able to give you some advice. Please look this matter up in a most thorough way and report to us what you find. I think I have written in each of my letters, giving all the suggestions I could about a manager for your office and a job printer. I am constantly on the look out, and if any new mar. should come within range of our vision who was suited to the work we shall, persuade him to look that way if possible.

I thank you for the sketch of your buildings. We are much interested to hear how you come out with them, and how you have succeeded in pulling through the financial crises. We trust that you have been able before this to negotiate the loan on your building and we hope by the next boat to see the results of this in a draft for several thousand dollars toward the payment of your very large book account.

I felt obliged a few days to instruct Bro. C.H. Jones to look carefully into the matter of your book business, and unless he knew that money had been sent in payment for books, to examine your orders carefully, and unless he has the most positive evidence that you actually needed all that had been ordered, to cut down the orders one-half. I do

not know how he will treat you present order for about \$2,000 worth of health books. I see by Bro. Scott's letter that he thinks they are all needed. I know it is disastrous to the book business to have agents take a large number of orders which you have not stock to fill, and we have discussed the advisability of sending you further orders on the C.O.D. plan, but this our brethren say would be disastrous to your credit, and would injure your standing with the banks. I know not what to do. I should greatly regret taking any step that would injure your business or credit, and yet how can I see the funds of the Gen. Conf. Asso. being absorbed at the rate of \$2,000 a month by the Australian Mission, without any intimation of any plans to pay; when I know that within a few months this money, three-fourths of which properly belongs to the European missions, will be demanded of us, and if we cannot furnish it the missionaries will have to suffer or be called out of the field. Please give this matter due consideration.

I am a little surprised that you should enter upon your building without some definite settled arrangement about hiring the money to complete it. I trust you will call to your assistance the leading brethren in your conference and secure the adjustment of this matter without delay. Make a careful examination of you book business and find out how much capital is required to sustain it. Ascertain if a portion of that capital cannot be obtained in Australia. I hardly see how it will be possible for the Gen. Conf. Asso. to furnish all the capital for this book business if it is to assume the work which your late orders indicate. Please report

[p.243]

definitely you plans and expectations with reference to this matter and send us as quickly as possible sufficient cash to reduce your indebtedness to less than \$10,000.00 I will request the committee to make arrangements if possible so as to allow your orders to be filled up to that point until we can hear further from you; but I think we shall be obliged to fill orders soon unless your indebtedness can be brought below that figure.

I shall go to Cal. in April and shall do what I can to induce our people to help the young man whom you propose to send over. I think we can manage some way to get him through school, especially if he is industrious and helpful through the vacations.

As far as my judgment goes I can see no harm in your admitting a few choice adds in the Echo. If they are small ads, small type, without objectionable cuts, and only advertising such business as you can recommend, I see no ground for reasonable criticism. I am sure you need the money, and I believe it is right to go ahead. I will submit this question also to the committee.

We are glad to hear of the additions to your church, and also of the success which is attending the labors of Bro. Daniels. I hope you will encourage Bro. Israel to visit New Zealand soon. If the brethren there will consent to let Eld. Daniels spend one season with you in Australia I shall raise no objections.

Now a few words about your statement. I see in a letter to Bro. Edwards that you raise some questions, which I could answer better if I had brought the letter up with me. If I understand the intention of the resolution, and the proper way to settle this matter it is this. Take the money which was in your treasury at the time when your reports closed and disburse it according to the report of the auditing committee. If there was not enough to pay the Australian laborers and Eld. Israel also you can refer back to us a portion of Eld. Israel's account. We did not intend that this settlement should take in either the time and expenses of the laborers, or the tithes raised since the date which your reports reached.

From that date forward you will figure on the basis indicated by my letter, that of paying your Australian laborers and all the laborers from this country also, excepting the time exclusive of expenses – of Elds. Israel and Curtis. If your committee feel it their duty to request more than this, let them make it out in a definite formal manner stating just what they want and why, and it will receive due consideration by the committee. We are making an effort at this time to get a definite understanding of just what will be required for the present year in each mission. We have requested the European missions to make out an itemized statement of their wishes. This will be submitted to the committee and acted upon as an appropriation bill. If your committee requests anything further than we have suggested we will act upon it in a similar manner. We are deeply interested in your work; we rejoice in your prosperity; we sympathize with you in your perplexity, and you will understand that when we say we must have money or stop sending books it is because we are forced to this by the necessities of other missions, and not from any choice of our own.

Hoping that this will assist you in getting a more definite idea of the present situation, and that it will help you in getting the counsel which you need from the brethren here.

W.C. White

[D-W.C.W.244]

Mar. 1, 1889

J.W. Raymond

Wheeler, N.Y.

My Dear Brother, -- I have your letter of Feb. 21 to D.T. Jones and J.O. Corliss. You suggest that the Institute for the Penn. Conference be held from May 18 to 29, and that the camp-meeting follow continuing till June 4. I think it would be much better if we could hold the institute from May 22 – June 4 and let the camp-meeting continue to June 11. When I talked with Bro. Chadwick about the time of the Camp-meeting he thought that the time occupied last year was just about right which was June 6-12. With this in mind we have laid plans for other institutes and meetings which will fully occupy the time of those who would conduct the institute till May 22 and of those who would attend the Camp-meeting till June 4. To make these ministerial institutes of any account they should not be less than 14 days duration. Three weeks would be much better. I am sure at the close we shall regret that the time is so short. Our intention has been to send the very best help we could collect and plenty of it, and if we do this, they ought to continue long enough to make it pay for the expense of coming together. As to the plans and preparations of the institute I cannot write fully at this time. Perhaps I shall be able to write something for the Review on this point.

And now a few words about Bro. Corliss and his work. He was with us here during the week of prayer and conducted a very profitable class with the members of the Battle Creek Church, on the relation of Civil Government and Religion. In Washington he has had the best opportunity to observe how matters are moving, and I have felt confident that it would be a benefit to our people if he could visit such places as Philadelphia, New York, and other great cities where the work of presenting this question to the people has just begun, for the purpose of counseling with the managers of the mission. It would give suggestions to the mission workers and such members of the church as will attend a daily meeting on how to proceed to reach the people with the truths of this subject. Which is just before the nations, as a means of introduction.

About 230,000 of our petitions have been presented. The present prospects are that this Bill will not come up at this session for final consideration, and we hope there will not be a special session called. If not, this will give us more time to work so that when the matter does come up at the next regular session, as it surely will and probably in a stronger form, we ought to have a million more petitions to present. I hope we shall be successful in getting our brethren and sisters every where to push this work forward where the petitions have not been presented, and to recanvass every neighborhood where the petitions have not been presented, getting subscribers to the Sentinel and selling the new pamphlet on Civil government and Religion.

[p.245]

In counsel with the brethren we have just decided to appoint a counsel of the leading brethren relative to the advancement of the third angel's message in the Atlantic Coast States, said counsel to be held in Washington City at the Mission, 217, 5<sup>th</sup>. St. S.E. next Tuesday and Wednesday, Mar. 5 and 6. Elds. Smith, McCoy, Corliss, and Saxby are there. Also Prof. Prescott and Bro. Murphy. Bro. A.R. Henry will leave here eve after the Sabbath, and we have just telegraphed our brethren in Washington to invite Bro. D.E.

Lindsay and yourself and Bro. Chadwick to attend. I trust you will make every reasonable effort to present at this counsel. I shall make out a memoranda to send by Bro. Henry which will contain points for your consideration.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.246]

Mar. 1, 1889

D.E. Lindsay

Baltimore, MD.

My Dear Brother, -- I have your letter asking for a tent. I have handed it to Bro. D.T. Jones, requesting him to counsel with other members of the committee and unless some objections are offered which I do not anticipate, to order a tent.

Before Bro. Corliss returned to Washington I advised him to visit you, and also the Brethren in Philadelphia and New York, to assist you what he could by counsel and encouragement, and to give lectures as the way might open before our own people and before public audiences on the Subject of Civil Government and religion, and to become as much acquainted as possible with the field and work along the Atlantic coast, so that he could counsel with us on his return relative to what could be done to assist you.

I have just received from him a letter in which you invite him to visit you and speak in a court house. I think this is a good plan.

This morning another matter has come up and we have decided to call a counsel of the leading brethren in Washington City Mar. 5 and 6. Prof. Prescott, and Bro. Murphy of the San are there. Also Elds. Smith, Corliss, McCoy, and Saxby. I have just telegraphed to our brethren in Washington appointing this counsel, and advising them to invite yourself, Eld. Raymond, and Bro. Chadwick to attend. I have asked A.T. Robinson to attend also.

Hoping that you may be able to attend, and that it will prove of profit to you,  
I am yours truly,

W.C. White

[D-W.C.W.247]

Mar. 1, 1889

A.La Rue,  
Hong Kong, China

My Dear Brother, -- I have received two very interesting letters from you. One I read to the Gen. Conference and you may have seen it incorporated in the report of the Foreign Mission Sect'y as published in the Review and Bulletins. The second, dated Nov. 26 is before me.

We are deeply interested in the progress of your work and there are many prayers offered for your prosperity and success. I presume Bro. W. H. Edwards has written to you about how your account was treated by the Gen. Conf. Auditing Com. and has ordered some money sent to you. I will look into this matter and if none has been sent will order it immediately.

I do not know how faithful our brethren at the Pacific Press have been about corresponding with you, but I hope that they have answered your letters long before this. I was very unexpectedly detained here in the east after the General Conference, and have been more than overwhelmed with work of all sorts. You have no doubt learned through the Review, the Signs, and the Sentinel what sort of an enterprise we have had on hand trying to fight this National Reform movement which came in on us like a flood. It looked at times as though it would sweep everything before it; but when the enemy comes in like a flood, the Lord will lift up a standard against him. A few days ago, Bro. Corliss presented our petitions to Congress. There were more than 230,000. We hear good news from nearly all parts of the field here in America. Our brethren are much aroused and yet there ought to be three times as much done as there is.

It is difficult for us to give you any counsel and advice, you are so far away we know so little of your circumstances; but Christ said, when they persecute you in one city, flee into another. And I would suggest that if they carry on their iniquitous work so far that your way is hedged up in Hong Kong, that you go to some of the other points that you mention as favorable for this kind of work and get the work started there. Afterwards you can return to Hong Kong and try again. This is not an order; it is only a suggestion.

We were glad that your courage was good notwithstanding the bitter opposition you have met. We have tried to make some arrangements by which some of our brethren of the General Conference Committee should visit New Zealand, Australia, China, India, and then So. Africa; but so far we have failed to make any arrangements. I am intensely anxious that some of our Brethren should make this trip; but men are scarce, and the work right here is so over whelming that the prospect is not as encouraging as I wish. We tried to persuade Eld. Butler to take this trip, but he says his health would not permit. Eld. Haskell would like to take it, but

[p.248]

his work in England forbids. I think we shall arrange for Bro. E.M. Morrison to visit Australia and New Zealand, and it is barely possible that he might go farther west after he has spent a time in Australia.

We beg of you to be of good courage. Do not feel that you must stay always in one place. Do what you can, and when the way closes up in one place, try another. Gather

up all the information you can so that if one or both of you should return sometime, you could tell us lots about the field you have visited.

I suppose you are aware that we have heard nothing from the ship in which Eld. Cudney sailed from Honolulu. It is supposed that the vessel must have sunk, but we hope that the persons on board her may have escaped to some ship or Island.

I have received several copies of the China mail which you have sent me. It is about the only news paper that I take time to read. I subscribed for the Chicago Daily InterOcean, but hardly ever looked at it. But I have examined each copy of the China Mail because it has cost you so much, and has come from so far.

How I wish I could see you and have an hour or two to talk about the work; but this is impossible.

Praying that the Lord may guide you, and give you wisdom and strength, I am,  
Your friend and brother,  
W.C. White  
F.M. Sect'y

per F.

[D-W.C.W.249]

POINTS WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION BY THE COUNCIL AT WASHINGTON

1. Reports of city missions. Compare the methods, expenses, and results.
  2. Shall the Washington workers go North during the hot season? If so, when and where?
  3. How many workers are needed in winter? Can they be drawn from New England at light expense?
  4. What Conference shall Washington Church join?
  5. What can be done for New York City?
  6. Is it best to maintain a Brooklyn mission? If so, on what scale?
  7. Can N.E. Conf. furnish workers? Should N.Y. Conf. help?
  8. Ought not the Gen. Conf. to assist by appropriating something on rent, if these Confs. pay the laborers.
  9. Would it not be wise to organize a Conf. of Southern N.Y. Long Island, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland or Metropolitan Conf. called Atlantic Conf.? Delaware and Maryland, when strong enough, could afterward separate.
  10. If the time for this is not yet, it would not be well for Washington Church to join NE. Conf.
  11. Should there not be an effort towards co-operation between all Atlantic Coast Conferences?
  12. How can we strengthen the work in the Eastern states?
  13. Shall we advise representative men from N.Y., N.E., Ohio, Va. & W.Va. to attend the ministerial Institute at Williamsport, Penn. May 22-June 4.
  14. Shall we establish a canvassers practical training school in N.Y. City after the one in Chicago, and on the same plan?
  15. Who will attend the Special course at So. Lancaster?
  16. Shall we try to hold a long workers meeting in connection with any of the south eastern camp-meetings? If so, at which one?
- [p.250]
17. What can be done through the Associated Press?
  18. Shall we push abroad with the petitions?

If on several of these questions it is difficult to express a decided opinion, please collect all the information you can for the benefit of the General Conference Committee.

Please organize your council, and begin your seasons of consultation as early as possible, and let the Gen. Conf. Com. have a record of your proceedings. The more full, the better.

W.C. White

[D-W.C.W.251]

Mar. 4, 1889

A.R. Henry

Washington, D.C.

My Dear Brother, -- Yesterday was a busy day with us here. Our Ministerial Institute occupied nearly all my time, so I could not write. I have succeeded at last in moving, and am now occupying the front room up stairs in the Miller house. Last evening was the regular time for the meeting of the press committee, but as Capt. Eldridge was about to take the train for the East, the meeting was postponed all Wednesday, meanwhile we requested D.T. Jones to correspond with Eld. Corliss and obtain from him a full and complete statement relative to the presentation of the petitions. The presentation of the petitions was an important event, and we should seize upon it as an opportunity to get our work before the people everywhere. I suppose something has been done through the reports of the Associated Press but evidently not much, because as yet, we here in Battle Creek have no definite idea as to what was done or when. We know that they were presented, whether they were taken any notice of nor not, or anything definite about them; in fact, we are left entirely without those interesting details which would enable the members of the Press Committee to make up an interesting report, and send it to our brethren everywhere to be inserted in the papers.

It is something of a wonder to us that someone in Washington has not been thoughtful enough to give us all the particulars about this so that our press committee could make out some small

[p.252]

reports and send them all over the country. Please speak to Eld. Corliss about this, talk the matter up among our brethren there together so that Eld. Smith can write for the Review about it and ask Eld. Corliss to write for the Signs.

It will certainly be a great letting down in the feelings and ambition of our people if after the presentation of the petitions which have cost us so much, we must go on week after week without any statement as to how and when they were presented, how it was received, how many names from each state and what will probably become of them, with instruction to our people as to what they should do in the future.

I fear that Eld. Corliss has been sick and that this is the reason we have heard so little from him. Perhaps he is depending on Eld. Jones, but his stay in Washington was so short, and his mind so fully occupied with work here, that there seems to be little prospect of getting anything we desire from him. Eld. Corliss's letters to me have been very interesting and I have passed them around among the brethren but none of them contain a statement as to what was done, with suggestions as to what should be done.

I hope the council will take into consideration what steps should be taken to push the work forward as it ought to go. We are in need of plans. We have a large press committee, but its work does not move as it might. Do what you can to help us while the brethren are together in Washington.

We just received word that Eld. Durland will arrive in New York the 10<sup>th</sup> or 11<sup>th</sup> inst. He sends for \$60.00 (?) for fares to B.C.. Hope you will be able to get him here for half that amount.

W.C. White

[D-W.C.W.253]

Mar. 11, 1880

E. P. Auger

Burlington, Vt.

My Dear Brother, -- I have been wishing to write to you for several days, and your letter of March 1 comes just in time to tell me where to send. As soon as I had opportunity I showed your letters to Capt. Eldridge, who has general charge of the Canvassing work. His advice, in connection with your statement that Eld. Haskell suggested that you come to the ministerial Institute, leads me to advise you to come as soon as you can. Here you can council with Bro. Eldridge about the canvassing work and attend the few remaining weeks of the Institute.

The first of April we shall open up in Chicago a practical canvasser's institute for city canvassers, which I think would be well for you to join, working for the French who are quite numerous in Chicago. It is hoped that at the close of this Chicago school we may be able to organize a company of French canvassers. What field it will be best to enter, I cannot say. This is a matter we will consider when we are together.

Hoping to see you soon,

I am yours truly,

W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.254]

Mar. 4, 1889

T.A. Kilgore

New York City, N.Y.

My Dear Brother; -- I fear I forgot to say anything in my former letter about Historical Sketches. I wrote C.H. Jones that I thought it would be well for you to offer Harper brothers \$400 for the plates. If he has done this, it is simply on my recommendation, and you will please withhold this offer until the book committee which meets in a few days has examined the book. Please mail the copy which you have to me here, registered. I have been making quite an effort to get a number of our brethren together in Washington to hold a counsel there about the work in the Atlantic states. Elds. Corliss, Smith, Saxby, and McCoy, also Brn. Henry and Murphy are there. I hope that Brn. Robinson, Lindsay, Raymond, Wright, and Chadwick are with them also.

In a few days they will be done there and then Brn. Henry, Robinson, and perhaps some others will come up to New York. While they are there I wish you would all get together and have a counsel about the work in New York City and Brooklyn. Bro. Henry's principle business east is to establish business relations with the Railroads. He went to Chicago last week and got some splendid letters from the men he has been doing business with, which I think will open up things with the West Shore and perhaps the other companies. His plan is to get thoroughly in with fellows, and then introduce you as our eastern agent.

Of course, he understands that business, and you know that it

[p.255]

has to be handled very delicately, and it would be well for you to question Bro. Henry quite fully as to what his methods are, and how he manages to keep on good terms with the company, and do nothing that will give him away, or offend them.

Lately I have received two letters from Wilbur, he seems to be getting along nicely. To-day I send him a long letter and quite a lot of proofs.

I am still waiting to hear from you about the Neander's History.

Yours in haste,

per F.

[D-W.C.W.256]  
Mar.5, 1889  
Eld. J.G. Matteson  
Chicago, ILL.

My Dear Brother; --

Two or three days ago I received a letter from Cecelie arguing very pointedly the question of wages, and proposing to work for you three months at 15 cts. per hour, provided she should be paid 20 from that time on. I have sent the letter to Capt. Eldridge whose duty it is to decide such matters. I should have spoken to you when in Chicago about the case of Bro. Peterson. I think I have written to you stating that Elds. Olson and Johnson have telegraphed for him to come as soon as possible. Will you be so kind as to lay this before your committee, and have the proper ones communicate with him about it. I have never seen the man and feel at a loss to write to him.

I have a letter written several months ago by Bro. Clausen in which he says they are in need of several Swedish tracts the publication of which you advised them to delay. At the time he wrote to me they were waiting for your decision. The names of those were, Who Changed The Sabbath? Present Truth, Is The End Near? Perfection of the Ten Commandments, and the Second and Third Messages. I see no necessity for printing the last two in tract form. I think the subject of the Three Messages should be treated in a pamphlet.

If you have a General Meeting in Chicago from Mar. 28 to Apr. 8 and Eld. A.T. Jones is giving lessons each day on the duties of

[p.257]

Church officers and the Relation of Civil Government and religion at College Place, would it not be well for him to give one lesson a day to your class on the latter subject?

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Yours truly,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.258]

Mar. 6, 1889

F.L. Mead

Minneapolis, Minn.

My Dear Brother; -- I wish to enquire where I can address Bro. Peterson who is recommended to go to Christianna, but who afterward gave up the idea because of Eld. Olson's criticism. Eld. O. thought it was not the idea because of Eld. Olson's criticism. Elder O. thought it was not wise to put him at work in the bindery, but when he received my letter in which we proposed that he be fitted to enter the counting room he at once thought that it was a good plan, and as soon as Eld. Johnson reached Christianna they sent a cablegram. Now I have no idea as to where Peterson is or what he is doing. I do not know as I have ever seen the man, and I feel at a loss to know how to open up correspondence with him. If he is near you I wish you would see him. Tell him how it is, and counsel him to prepare to leave his present work, and to fit himself for the work in Norway.

If you know what his qualifications are, I wish you would tell me what you can about him. Bro. Olson is in a great straight for help and wants it at once; but I am quite anxious that those who go shall be prepared to do thorough work when they get there.

I should be glad to hear from you relative to your plans for the closing course in the school, and also about the camp-meeting.

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.259]

Mar. 6, 1889

M.H. Brown

Rome, N.Y.

My Dear Brother, -- I have your welcome letter of Feb. 29 stating that Bro. Elijah Gaskell is preparing to engage in the work which we mentioned while at Syracuse. I am very glad to hear this. I shall at once send your letter to our brethren in New York, who will be holding a council on this subject there in a few days.

I have no doubt about the school's being carried forward on the plan that I suggested. I wish you had several others who were ready to join the class.

Thank you, for the statement about the time of the camp-meeting. I suppose we shall have a meeting of the committee next week, and then we shall discuss many points of interest.

Yours in haste,

W. C. White

[D-W.C.W.260]  
Mar. 6, 1889  
Mrs. N.H. Drulliard  
Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Sister; --

I have your very interesting letter of Jan. 25. It does us good to hear how the work is moving forward, and to know that in some parts of the country there are those who realize the importance of action. These are stirring times, and to learn about the success which our workers are meeting give us courage. I had the greater portion of your letter copied, and with the reports from Wisconsin and other states, have sent it around to our brethren that they may see what can be done where our people take hold with courage and faith.

There are some matters which I have been thinking of ever since the last Gen. Conf. which I wish to present to Bro. Drullard and yourself. You may be aware of the fact that our foreign missions are, as a rule, very destitute of laborers. More preachers are needed in every field, but we are sending as many as we can support. A still greater lack in most of our missions is the want of persons of financial ability who are skillful about planning for the work and who are economical in managing, and who know how to present to the people the wants of the mission in such a way as to encourage their liberalities. You have had enough experience with the city mission, and state tract society work to know that their prosperity is largely affected by the management of those who control the finances.

[p.261]

It is so to even a greater degree in our foreign missions and one of the principle reasons why our people give so little to those missions is because some have gained the impression that the money is not always wisely expended. Our brethren in Australia are writing us most earnest appeals, by every mail, that we should send them a business manager who can take charge of the printing office, and be treasurer of the mission funds. As yet we have found no one that we could recommend to this position.

Our Brethren in South Africa have made a most earnest plea that we send them some one who can take charge of the city mission which they are preparing to establish in Cape-Town. We have been studying the field from East to West to see who we could find to recommend for this work. I will copy their resolution, which gives us some idea of what they wish to do.

“Whereas, The wants of the cause demand the education of workers in canvassing, Bible work, and every branch of the work; and –

“Whereas, We have in view the purchasing or renting of suitable buildings for a mission and general training home; therefore, --

“ Resolved, That we invite the Gen'l. Conf. take this matter into consideration and send us a man competent as a school teacher, as an instructor in all branches of the work, also of the church and spiritual interests of the work in Cape Town; , -- that his wife also be qualified as a teacher, and to give instruction in Bible readings and general missionary work, as well as in general housekeeping, hygienic cooking, healthful dressing, &c., &c.”

This shows what they desire to accomplish. Of course, I was  
[p.262]

obliged to write them that it was impossible to fill this order from material that we had at hand, that if we could go to heaven and select from the angels, it would be possible to find in two persons all the qualifications and graces which they asked for, but that as we were limited in our selection to erring mortals we could not at present find anyone who would fill the bill. But the Gen. Conf. committee in consultation about the matter, decided to lay it before yourself and Bro. D. suggesting that if you would go and take charge of the finances of the mission and of the city mission work, your husband taking charge of the ship work in Cape Town and such business as might need his attention in connection with the mission, -- that we would recommend you to go; and would select from the London workers one of the best girls to go with you and to take lead in the city mission work, and teach the city mission workers relative to holding Bible Readings, &c.

There are men in South Africa who have abundance of means, and they seem willing to invest it in the work; but, of course, they will want to see it well expended. I have thought that if Bro. and Sr. Druillard would consent to go, that I should urge Eld. Haskell to go also, taking with him Sr. Hettie Hurd from the London Mission, to be a teacher in the Bible work.

I suppose June or July would be the most favorable time to go, as, you would then reach Cape Town in the cool season, and could gradually become accustomed to the heat. Bro. Haskell, I think, would be able to spend 8 weeks or ten weeks becoming acquainted with the work and the workers, advising with reference  
[p.263]

to the buildings that it was best for them to construct, and becoming so thoroughly acquainted with the field that he could advise with reference to the further advancement of the work.

Your husband, yourself, and Hettie Hurd could take charge of the book depository, the training school for canvassers and Bible workers. The printing of this field can probably be done to best advantage in London, and this would release Eld. Hankins to go into the field and labor principally among the English people, while Eld. Boyd could continue as before taking general charge of the field work, laboring in all parts as circumstance may require.

All members of the Gen. Conf. Com. whom I have consulted are agreed that this would be the best arrangement we can make with the African mission, provided you will act the part that we have suggested. I know not what you may have to hinder you from engaging in such a work. I do not ask you to make an early decision. I will simply ask that you do not refuse this proposition until I can see you and lay the matter before you more fully than it is possible to do in a short letter.

I shall be in Chicago from the 28<sup>th</sup> of March till the 2<sup>nd</sup> of April. I think I shall stop at your place on my way to Denver, where we have a Gen. Meeting about April 5. When we learn just what day we can be there, we shall write to you. I shall then hope to see yourself and husband. If you feel favorable to this move, and are disposed to prepare for it as quickly as possible, so that you can spend some time in the London Mission before sailing for Africa, I should also like to meet Eld. Gardener, because I have no doubt he will offer a loud protest.

Praying that the Lord may guide you in this matter, as well as in all others pertaining to the work, I am,

Your friend and brother,

W.C. White

[D-W.C.W.264]  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Mar. 11, 1889  
Eld. D.A. Robinson,

My Dear Brother; --

I have your letter of Feb.22, in which you say you have sent in information about the London business to C.H. Jones. You also plead for a London edition of the Dutch paper, and have told us about the irregularity of receiving it from the mismanagement of the one who ships the goods from New York City. I will lay this matter before the committee which meets today. I certainly think that the shipment of our goods from New York ought to be looked after by some one whose mental operations are a little more certain than our good Bro. Dan. Thompson's.

I am much interested to hear of the success that is attending the canvass for Present Truth in Kimberly. I cannot see why we should have more trouble in getting the Dutch paper to Africa regularly than you do Present Truth. There are plenty of ways in which we can send it from New York without delays.

And now I will ask you to ascertain what the opportunities are for the distribution of Good Health among the missionaries, especially the medical missionaries in all parts of Africa, and Asia through the missionary agency at London. The Sanitarium Tract Soc. is prepared to furnish quite a number of missionaries with Good Health, but the expense of postage exceeds the expense of the paper; and I have told them that I thought you would be able to get acquainted with the secretaries or forwarding agents of various boards in London, ascertaining which of them sent parcels to their missionaries regularly. You could also ascertain whether these forwarding agents would be willing to enclose the Good Health to such of their missionaries as we would furnish to free. I thought that this piece of business would give you a good opportunity to become acquainted with their organization and workings, and that this information might be valuable to us in our future work.

I will present your queries about the ministration of angels to the Book Committee. At the last session of this committee we did request Eld. Waggoner to make still further corrections in the first part of the book. Not so much because we criticized the matter as it is because in this country it seemed better to remove all traces of Canright's work. From my present sock of information it would be difficult for me to decide whether to advise you to go forward or wait. Perhaps you had better wait till after you get the advice of the committee. As regards Eld. Waggoner's book, From Eden to Eden, I think it would be well for you to read the manuscript, making such criticisms and suggestions, as you see fit, and then let the book be sent to P.P. They can make two sets of plates, one for their use, and one for use in London.

[p.265]

I am sorry to hear that the flat earth plague is spreading. There are some very good men here in Battle Creek who have got it bad. It doesn't seem very contagious, but the few cases who have got it seem to be chronic. I have tried several times to get Mother to express herself on this, but she seemed to scorn the idea of expressing herself on such a question. However, when we were in the army and navy buildings a few weeks ago examining a big globe, Eld. Corliss made some remarks about the evidence and

perseverance of those who believe in the flat earth theory, and gave a few statements relative to their idea as to the position and shape of the earth, and the fact that it was difficult for the uneducated to answer them. "Well," mother says, "I know better." She accompanied this by remarks which lead me to be confident that she had in mind what she had seen about the planets.

Please tell me what you know about the plans of the African people in the matter of printing establishment, city missions, &c. We have bought them a little press which would have gone forward a few weeks ago if we had not been obliged to wait for the roller stocks which were left out. It will go forward this week. It is a grand little press. Bro. Coggsell wants to keep it in the Review Office where it has been set up to see if everything was perfect. Bro. Haskell told me you had written him that the African people had written you to buy them a press costing \$15.00. Each time I received a letter from you, I have expected to get some information relative to this. It is extremely unsatisfactory to get information in such a round about way. It is almost as bad as being left in ignorance.

We have not received a word yet about Eld. Haskell's arrival and we are getting anxious to know how he is and how your work is moving.

Hoping to hear from you often, I am,  
Very truly yours,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.266]

Mar. 11, 1889

N.F. Burges

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands,

My Dear Brother; --

I have your letter of Feb. 14, and although much of it pertains to matters that I know but little about, I will write you a few words so that you will know that I have received your letter. I will lay your letter before the Gen. Conf. Com. which meets here this coming week.

It is greatly to be regretted that some of our brethren sent out by the California Conference to do colporter work in Hawaiian Islands should have allowed any one to think they were authorized to purchase buildings and lands, or to request anyone else to do so in behalf of the Cal. Conference or the Gen'l Conf. If our faithful colporters sent out to various home and foreign mission fields, or even the ministers, should be accepted as the authorized business agents of the denomination for the purpose of transacting important business, I fear we should soon become hopelessly involved; for very many of the earnest men are far from being financiers. And this is so generally recognized that we seldom find anyone making investments by their advice or council except according to their own good judgment and their own financial risk. Whatever action was taken in this matter by brethren Scott and LaRue was entirely unauthorized, as you have undoubtedly learned long before this.

[p.267]

Eld. Cudney's arrangement relative to the ship which you purchased was entirely unauthorized also. It is true he was chosen by the General Conference Committee to go to Pitcairn if he could obtain passage, but the purchase or chartering of a ship of any kind was never mentioned to him, or by him before he left America, and was as foreign to any plans made by us, or any authority given him, as the East is from the West. The first we knew about the matter was after he had taken action. He wrote us that the fitting up of the ship would cost about \$300.00, but I think we paid bills amounting to \$1,250.00.

Your letter contains the first information received by any of us, relative to any arrangements for the payment of money to parties in Honolulu. We know nothing about the proposition to pay \$20.00 to the captain's wife, nor \$10.00 a month to a certain brother in Honolulu. You omitted to state who this brother was, and why Eld. Cudney proposed to pay him \$10.00 per month. Is he in any way connected with this ship enterprise, or is it a matter of Charity? Or is he a colporter? Or what is it? Please give us a definite statement of all this business so that it can be considered by the committee.

Please tell us whose money has been used and how much in payment of these claims. I suppose it is your own money, and I am sure you cannot afford to furnish such sums from your own purse. I am most heartily sorry, Bro. Burges, for the part you have been led to take in this whole business, for I see it has put you in a very embarrassing position. I can readily see how our committee is apt to feel about this matter. The Honolulu enterprise was entered upon by the California Conference without the council of the Gen. Conf. Com. Afterward it was turned over to the Gen. Conf. with a large expense which seemed unnecessary and unprofitable. Our people are not numerous, and our mission funds are made up by small contributions from those who make a large

sacrifice to give what they do. And the payment of money thus given for unwise and unnecessary investments which were entirely unauthorized by the Committee, will cost severe criticism and considerable dissatisfaction. I speak of this before the committee meets, not because I am not determined to do all I can to encouraging their looking upon these matters in the most favorable light, but because I want you to see before hand the facts which we have to meet.

I am surprised and very sorry to hear what you say about being obliged to return to Honolulu, for lack of work in Cal. I know that Oakland is a hard place; in fact, all California is a hard place for a man to get started in any business. I have never seen any place in America which was so discouraging in this respect and yet for many reasons I like Cal. and its people.

As regards the work in Oakland I know they are laboring under special embarrassing circumstances being heavily in debt, and are constantly forced to study how to do the most work with the fewest number of men. I did not get your letter in time to write Bro. Jones before you left Oakland. I hope you had a talk with him about the matters contained in your letter. Our work here is moving forward amid many perils and discouragements. These are stirring times for our people in many localities. Have just learned that the legislature of Arkansas have repealed the exemption clause with the evident intention of making a raid on S.D. Adventism. The time may come when some of our people will be glad to flee to the islands of the sea to escape persecution. I will write again after the committee meeting. With kind regards to your family.

I am yours,  
W.C. White

[D-W.C.W.268]  
Mar. 22, 1889  
C.A. Hall  
Woodston, Kan.

My Dear Brother; --

With this I send you a letter lately received from Eld. Smith Sharp in which he criticizes several of the statements in my letter which I sent to you and him. He also corrects some inaccuracies and requests that I allow this letter to have as wide a circulation has been given to the statements in his former letters. I have shown it to Eld. McReynolds and now sent it to you. I think comment is unnecessary as you are sufficiently acquainted with the facts to know wherein I have been wrong, and therefore you will be able to give Eld. Sharp proper credit on any point where we may have done him injustice.

There are many things I would gladly write you about but have not time. I hope the committee will decide about the institute today, so we can make the definite appointment in the next Review.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

pr F.

[D-W.C.W.269]

Mar. 22, 1889

I.E. Kimball

Moultaire, Fla.

My Dear Brother; --

I have your letter of Mar. 1 and am very glad to learn that you have decided not to push forward with the printing enterprise. The Conf. Com. is now in session, and we are anxious to know what can be done to advance the work in the southern field. For several years the Gen. Conf. has been spending a large amount of money for labor in that field; and the results which follow the effort put forth in that field; and the results which follow the effort put forth there in many cases do not seem to warrant the time and labor and it is a question in our minds whether it is right for us to take the tithes paid in other fields where the people are just as poor, and where they need assistance very much, and where the efforts bestowed upon them are promptly responded to, -- whether we are warranted in taking this money and spend it in the southern field where there seems to be so very little accomplished?

Please tell us what your plans are for the coming season. Where do you desire to Labor and what are the prospects that this labor will produce any tangible results?

I shall soon leave for Cal., and will ask you to send your answer to this letter to Eld. R.M. Kilgore, 26 College Place, Chicago.

Yours truly,

W.C. White

pr. F.

[D-W.C.W.270]  
Mar. 22, 1889  
W.J. Stone,  
Clarksburg, W.V.

Dear Brother; --

I have yours of Feb. 18 inviting Mother to attend your camp-meeting. I suppose in a few days an announcement will be made in the Review as to the date of the early camp-meetings. But I am not certain that the date of your camp-meeting has yet been fixed. It is impossible at this date to state what meetings Mother will attend, or where she will spend the first part of the summer. She has a desire to attend several of the camp-meetings this year, but her health is not what we might desire, and it is impossible for us to promise so far ahead.

We shall bear your request in mind, and make decision later in the season; but it would not be best to build any plans on the supposition that she would attend, because the greater part of the season there are two or three meetings in season at the same time, and the time you may adopt might be the time occupied by some larger meeting which she feels that she must attend.

I suppose Bro. Wilson will join you in a few weeks. I believe he will be a good helper in the work.

With kindest regards, I am,  
Yours truly,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.271]  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Mar. 22, 1889  
Eld. S.N. Haskell,  
London, Eng.

My Dear Brother; --

I have your very welcome letter of Mar. 8 and hasten to reply. The conference committee has been here for ten days and we have work to keep us several days yet. We have not yet taken hold of the foreign missions, but I hope they will receive consideration to-day or Sunday.

I notice what you have to say about C.H. Jones' coming to London in time to meet in council before Eld. Olsen's return. This would be very advantageous if it was possible, but you can readily see that he would not leave Oakland just before the annual meetings which close the first of May. If he goes east he will want to spend some time in New York and will not reach you before the first of June. I suppose Eld. Olsen will sail the last of April. Eld. Conradi is here. He is preparing to sail early in May, I think. He will bring a number of workers with him.

I am sorry that you have urged E.W. Whitney to leave Basel this Spring. I had been doing what I could to arrange matters so that Eld. Waggoner could spend the summer with you, and it seems too bad to take him and Wilbur away from Basel at the same time. I hear there are some plans on foot for a tour to Palestine. I should be glad to know more about it. I think I shall introduce a proposition to our committee to send William Hutchinson and wife to Great Britain to labor especially in the North of Ireland. I shall also propose that Frank Hope be sent to labor in England, if you think best.

I rejoice to tell you that Bro. and Sr. Drulliard seem to be willing to consider favorably our proposition that they shall go to So. Africa.

Bro. Durland is here, but I have not yet had an opportunity to talk with him.

Hoping to hear from you often, I am,

Yours truly,

W.C. White

per F

[D-W.C.W.272]

Mar. 22, 1889

J.H. Morrison

Knoxville, Ia.

My Dear Brother; --

I have your [letter] of Mar. 5 and 9. We are now in the midst of our committee meeting, and I have but a few minutes to write. I think we shall be able to set the time of your camp-meeting as you request. The appointment will appear in the Review in a few days.

Bro. D.T. Jones will probably write you soon what the Gen. Conf. Com. request Iowa to do with reference to the case of Bro. O.A. Johnson, provided you wish him to come to your field.

No, my brother, I have not thought that you and I are personal enemies, and I am glad to know that we are laboring to build up the same work. I am not one of those who believe in smooth talk and hard feelings. I much prefer to cultivate plain talk with feelings of tenderness and love.

I cannot approve of the indifference with which you treat the plans and recommendations of the Gen. Conf. and the actual necessity of Eld. Johnson. But I do not attribute this indifference to any evil motive on your part, but rather to the following, without due consideration of the circumstances, to certain rules and precedents which you may have adopted in your conference. But this is not a personal matter between you and me. It is a matter of right and correct policy to be agreed upon by our

[p. 273]

committees. We shall ask nothing more of Iowa that we do of other Conferences under similar circumstances, and we have no expectation that they will refuse; but of course, it is somewhat discouraging to us and to Eld. Johnson to have the matter treated so coolly.

Wishing you the best of success in all branches of your work,

I am yours truly,

W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.273]  
Battle Creek, Mich.,  
Mar. 22, 1889  
Miss. Mary Heilson  
Christianna, Norway,

Dear Sister; --

I have yours of Feb. 24 accompanied by statement of royalty on Life of Christ, which is based on 5 ore per copy. I think you will find nothing in your records to sustain this figure. Our first proposition was 5% of retail price. The book committee has since that time considered 10% of wholesale price as the basis of royalty on foreign books, but as this in your case would be more than the other we will not ask you to change. I have forgotten what you sell the book for, but I have some recollection of going over the figures with some of your workers and coming to the conclusion that 3 kroner was the average case, and I think I agreed, for the sake of simplifying the case, to call it 15 ore per book.

Please submit this matter to Eld. Olson and see if it is not in harmony with his memory. I have made several propositions to Eld. Olson relative to appropriations from this fund. I should judge from the statement which you send that no appropriation has been made, and perhaps it would be difficult to cut as many garments as we have planned for out of this small piece of cloth. But when you multiply this by 3 I think you will be able to make the suggested appropriations, and there will be something left with which to help your school.

Your letter reminds me that I have never answered one received from you several months ago.

Your explanation relative to the account was received and accepted by me.

Wishing you much prosperity in your work, I am,

Yours truly,  
W.C. White

per F.

[D-W.C.W.274]

Mar. 22, 1889

A. & N.H. Drulliard

Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Bro. and Sr., --

I have your very welcome letter of Mar. 12, relative to the work in Nebraska, and to my proposition that you should prepare to go to So. Africa. We are very much pleased to learn that you are willing to listen to such a proposition, and I expect that the Gen. Conf. Com. will take action on this matter in a day or two.

The principle object of this letter is to answer your postal card relative to my attending a Gen. Meeting in Nebraska the first of April. I cannot see how it will be possible for me to do this as I have already promised to attend the Chicago meeting from Mar. 28 to Apr. 2 and the meeting in Denver from Apr. 5-7. This leaves me but one day more than the time necessarily spent in the time passing from Chicago to Denver, and I hope to spend that time with you, planning about African work.

I hope that Bro. A.R. Henry will be with me. I will suggest, however, that there are matters transpiring in Arkansas which call one or more members of the Gen. Conf. Com. there about the middle of April, and they, if it was a suitable time for your meeting, you could not doubt secure the attendance of, either in the later part of April just before the Kansas ministerial institute, or at the close of their camp-meeting in the latter part of May.

We are having a very important and profitable meeting here,

[p.275]

and are made to realize how rapidly our work is increasing year by year.

Hoping that you may be prospered in all your plans for the closing up of your business, so that you shall be free to engage in the foreign mission work, I am,

Yours truly,

W.C. white

per F.

[D-W.C.W.276]

Battle Creek, Mich. March 28, 1889  
Australian Conf. Com.  
G.C. Tenny, Chairman

Dear Brother: -- Your letter of Feb. 15, came to hand just in time to be read at our committee meeting which began March 11, and closed yesterday afternoon. We were all pleased to hear from you, and I shall have much to write to you but cannot get it off by this boat. In a few hours I start for Chicago, and I have many accounts and much business to settle.

By the same mail we received interesting letters from Bro. Daniels, and Bro. Hare. These with your letters throw much light on the book business and we thank you for giving such complete information about it.

The point which I am most anxious about first now is the same on which the Committee requested Bro. Lindsay to write to you. You will remember that I asked you some questions about this in my first letter after the Gen. Conf. And if you have a copy of your letter which we here just received you will notice that you did not give us much information. Whatever you have written to Eld. Butler giving specific information on this subject is not within our reach and we emphasize the point which Bro. Lindsey has made that you should thoroughly acquaint yourself with the laws of that country and ascertain what is customary there relative to the organizations of institutions of this character. When you have informed us on these points we will try to give you advice relative to the completion of your corporation.

One of the recommendations made by the committee just before your letter came was that E.M. Morrison of California should go to Australia and take oversight of the book business in Australia. The Con.Com. paying his traveling expenses to Melbourne providing it is ascertained that the Pacific Press is handling the Australian book business without profit. Some things in your letter tend to unsettle us on this matter of sending Bro. Morrison there, and I cannot tell till I get to Oakland what we shall decide to do. The Gen. Conf. has no idea of taking the book business off your hands. We thought to send Bro. Morrison to work with and after he has got the work well organized there he can come over and help you. We also wish him to visit other points in Australia to see what the openings are for the book business, to select and instruct agents as far as possible, and to collect information as to what lines of books it is most profitable to publish for that field. I trust that his coming will prove to be a real blessing to your work. I am sorry that we have not yet been able to get our eye on the manager that you ask for; and we shall continue to look for him, and as soon as we find him we shall lose no time in sending him along. Meanwhile my advice to you is to put as much of the editorial work as possible onto Sr. Burnham and give some of your time and attention to the finances of the office. You may say it is not very profitable for you to leave the ministry to serve

[p.277]

tables. This principle is correct and yet we sometimes get our work in such a shape that we have to violate these principles or see our work go to ruin. It seems to me that your

work is in about that situation, and of course you will have to do the best you can under the circumstances.

I need not tell you that the office there has been established and managed very largely without council from the brethren here, and when we press them too hard about the necessity of supplying your wants the question arises what right had they to go on and get themselves in such a fix? We never gave instruction for the establishment of any such general publishing business, and when we gave encouragement for the organization of a publishing association, it was on the representation of Eld. Haskell that the Brethren in Australia would rally to the maintenance of such an establishment. We shall however do the very best we can to find a man, and until we do so we see no other way but that you must take an active interest in the business, and carry a considerable portion of the burden of management.

When the vote was passed by the committee that the Gen. Conf. Association should receive stock for what was invested in the Bible Echo office there was something less than five thousand and none of the committee ever contemplated going into the business deeper. The committee had its meeting just closed voted that of the money advanced to the Australian mission five thousand dollars should be invested in the publishing enterprise. I suppose the officers of the G.O.A. will give you instruction how this will be managed.

As regards your indebtedness, it was voted to instruct you to reduce it to five thousand dollars by the first of October next. You know it is from October to Feb. that we have to train every nerve to carry through our work here without going to the wall. This year we have laid out a vast amount of work for our European missions, and we see before hand that we shall be greatly straightened for means. We expect that as soon as you get your building completed you will make a loan on it, and with skillful management we hope you will be able to swing the book business with his five thousand which is set apart for that purpose and with what you may hire from friends of the enterprise on Australia. Please tell us when you expect to hold your annual meeting and your conference? And if there are points coming up at that meeting on which you wish our opinion write to us early, and give us all the information possible about those matters on which you wish us to express an opinion.

The ministerial institute here has just closed. It has been very satisfactory, and has accomplished, we think a great amount of good. You will see by the next Review that the camp-meetings are about to begin. It will probably be a very busy season.

I shall attend the April meetings in California and then meet Eld. Olsen at the Kansas Camp-meeting in May.

Wishing you prosperity amid all your perplexities.

I am yours truly,  
W.C. White  
F.M. Sec.

[D-W.C.W.278]

Chicago, Ill., April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1889

Eld. J.H. Waggoner

Basel, Switzerland

Dear Brother: --

It is several weeks since I received your letter of Jan. 10, and since then I have one or two short letters, which I have not answered. I delayed answering the letter of Jan. 10 and Dec. 30, till the book committee had met; and now I can speak of some of the questions of your letter.

The meetings of the Book Com. and the Gen. Conf. Com. continued March 11-27. We transacted an unusual amount of business, much of which was very important. If I find time I shall write you about some of the plans; but now I shall speak of the books.

We received a copy of the "Eden to Eden" during the meeting, and it is in the hands of a committee for examination. There are a few points which they will probably criticize quite sharply, such as the explanation of the seven heads, and the Leopard Beast of Rev. 13, and also the antagonistic tone in which you speak of the Catholics. If it were not for these features the Com. would be unanimous in its decision to have an edition of the French published immediately in Toronto, and an edition of the German at Battle Creek. A resolution was passed to this effect, subject, of course, that the Book was accepted by the Com., that has it under examination. We like the appearance of the book very much, and hope it may have a very wide circulation. But considering that more than nine tenths of the French are Catholics, it is, in the minds of some, a very questionable policy to speak of the Catholics in a manner that will be sure to antagonize them, before they have heard the truth. I suppose you will hear from Bro. Belden about this more fully.

As regards publishing an English edition of this book, we are unanimous in the opinion, that it is not best to attempt it at Basel. We would, however, favor its being published in English by the Pacific Press, either in Oakland or London, as you and they may agree. We have not seen any work in the English language from the Basel office, which was satisfactory, and we believe that it will cost you more than it comes to, to attempt to do English type setting there.

I have been in favor of your spending this coming summer in London, and if you can endure the climate by seeking a home in the Isle of Wight, or some other place where it is most favorable, I should like to see you spend about a year or 15 months in England. It seems to me that the advantages for study which you would find in the British museum, and other libraries in London, would be of great value to you and to the cause.

The cutting down of the French and German papers have so lessened the burden of Editorial work in Basel, that I thought it might

[p.279]

be trusted with the young men, and I have hoped that the way would open before you to connect with the publishing work in London, by acting as one of the editors of present truth, and by writing books which we shall need for the Great Britain and the Colonies.

While the Conf. Com. has made recommendation relative to this, I am sure they would favor this plan, because I laid it before them, and they assented to it as alright.

I hear there is a plan on foot for several of our brethren to visit Palestine during the summer or fall. Are you to be one of the party? If so, when do you expect to go?

You know I am Foreign Missionary Secretary; but I have no chance to perform in a proper way the duties of this office, and I have for a long time been looking for some one to be educated for this position. I have thought that Bro. D.A. Robinson was eminently qualified for this line of work, and when I heard that his wife's health was failing, and that they could not remain in London, I decided to suggest his name to the Com., as a man to be trained for this position. The out come of the matter is that the Com. passed a resolution, that he could visit Italy, Turkey, Palestine, India, China, Australia, and New Zealand, and thus become acquainted with various peoples, missionaries and missionary methods, and then take up the work of the Foreign Missionary Secretary.

I have supposed that he could undertake this journey next fall, and spend about a year going around. It would be very pleasant for him if he could have the company of the Palestine Party as far as it goes. You know Bro. Robinson has a peculiar tact for making friends among strangers, and those who know him best all think that he is well qualified to make the best use of his time in making friends and getting information in such a trip around the world.

Now I shall return to the book business.

You speak of a proposition which has been made to eradicate from Mother's books all evidences of special enlightenment. We have never heard of such a proposition on this side of the Atlantic, and I am one of the last ones who would listen to such a suggestion. It has been proposed by Elders Conradi, Matteson, and others, that a few of the most striking and unnecessary passages, such as the introduction to "Life of Christ", be replaced with something less suggestionable to the reader, who is not acquainted with the author and the nature of her work. This I believe you will fully agree to.

We have never proposed to make any alteration in Vol. IV on this account. Our proposition to publish about 90 pages, beginning with the origin of evil, in a separate book; was simply for the purpose of reducing the size of Vol. IV, and bring it to a satisfactory price.

This proposition has, however, lately been condemned by the Book Com., and we shall now ask that the German, French, Danish, and Swedish editions be completed as soon as possible, and that they be, in all particulars, like the latest English Edition.

There is but little prospect that we shall have the Life of Christ very soon in the Dutch language. Our Holland Brethren find

[p.280]

so many points to criticize, and their criticism finds so little favor with us, that they have no heart to go forward with the work, and it must wait. I hope the time will come when they will feel like taking hold of the work, and bring it out, for I am sure it would meet with favor, in South Africa, if not in Holland.

As regards the ministration of the angels, I have advised Eld. Robinson, who says they have begun to set the book, and have set up about 30 pages, that it will be better for him to wait, until you have rewritten the first part. The Book Com., after hearing your letter, voted to request you to go forward with the rewriting of the first part, as soon as convenient, following whatever plans you think best and as soon as it is accomplished they will be pleased to have the Pacific Press publish it in English for Great Britain and the Colonies. Several names were proposed by the Com.; but none of them were very satisfactory, and I have forgotten what they were. Perhaps the most favorable one was, "The Angels, Their Nature and work" or something of that sort.

I greatly delay the publication of the Vol. IV in the foreign languages. I have been waiting ever since the Gen. Conf. for Elds. Matteson and Conradi to express their opinion, relative to my proposition to lessen the expense of the book by publishing seven or eight chapters in a separate pamphlet. And now that matter is settled, there is no reason why the books should not go forward immediately. I shall write to the publishing committee about this today.

I was sorry to hear of the battle about "La Vie De Christe." I think your policy relative to this line of controversy was right. As regards your book on "The Church", I ought to tell you something of its history since you left America. At the first meeting of the Book Com. in Oakland it was voted, that proofs should be put in the hands of each member of the Com. for examination. At the spring meeting of the Com. at Battle Creek one year ago, the book received a very thorough and candid criticism, and the vote was passed, that if, in face of these criticisms, the Pacific Press wished to go forward and publish an edition, the Book Com. should offer no objections. I submitted this report to C.H. Jones and Ellet, and I think they decided that it was not best to go forward with the work at that time.

At the meeting of the Book Com. last fall I again introduced the necessity for such a work, and many members of the Com. expressed themselves as preferring a quarterly journal to a book. This proposition was referred to the Gen. Conf. Com., the majority of whom were of the opinion, that the time had not come for such a journal. So you see that after two years of solid pushing on my part, I have accomplished nothing. But I am not discouraged. We shall have either a book or a journal before this time next year, I believe. I think I shall write you again about this after I have seen Ellet.

I am now on my way to California where I shall spend the month of April. Then I am to meet Eld. Olsen at the Kansas campmeeting.  
[p.281]

I suppose you have seen copies of the Sentinel Library. We think it is a good plan, and we hope it will prove a financial success.

I wrote to C.H. Jones, saying that I thought he ought to be in London, when the Pacific Press begins operations there. But he thinks he cannot go, and they will probably send W.M. Saunders.

I suppose you know that Dr. Kellogg is now in Birmingham. I hope he will be able to spend some time with our folks in London in June, when I suppose the plans will be laid for the future work of Pacific Press.

We are now in the midst of an interesting meeting here in Chicago, Alonzo is giving three lessons a day, two to the Americans and one to the Scandinavians, besides speaking every evening on the subject of Religious Liberty. Mother attends the early morning meetings and speaks four times a week.

To-night I leave here for Lincoln, Neb., where I hope to arrange for Bro. and Sr. Druillard to go to South Africa. Then I spend a few days in Denver, where I hope to meet Addie Walling, and I shall reach Healdsburg just in time to attend their annual meeting.

Eld. Corliss has just returned from Arkansas, where we think he has succeeded the defeat of a Bill, lately introduced to appeal the exemption clause of the Sunday Law.

Eld. Conradi expects to sail April 11, accompanied by Bro. Beotcher and wife, Klein and wife and two sisters who will assist in the establishing of the Hamburg Mission.

Eld. Smith is writing some new books, and Eld. Farnsworth is giving the Biblical lectures at the B.C. College.

Hoping to hear from you often, I am yours truly,

W.C. White

F.M. Sec.

Pr. C.D.

[D-W.C.W.282]

Chicago, Ill., April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1889

To the Central European Publishing Board and Board of Managers

Dear Brethren: --

I have received records of several of your meetings, which have been studied carefully, and which would have been answered long ago, if they had been promptly sent me at the time of the meeting. Some of these reports were sent me 2, 3, or 4 months after the meetings were held; and finding that so much had already elapsed, I have delayed answering, till after the Spring Meeting of our Book Committee and General Conference Committee.

When your Board of Managers voted, requesting that Eld. Whitney should remain with you till fall, I supposed that would settle the matter, because the vote of the Gen. Conf. was conditional on your willingness to spare Eld. Whitney. We are satisfied, however, with your present arrangement, to let him go to England, and to work in Henri Revilly as an assistant manager under Eld. Holser's direction

We are glad to know that you have purchased another press. We believe it is a profitable investment. We think you have done well in dismissing your Holland compositor, as there seems to be a hitch on the Life of Christ, and probably all the other books needed can be issued at Battle Creek, without increasing their work for us.

I regret that I could not find time to write you fully about the various propositions and plans, relative to Vol. IV and the Life of Christ. The only changing proposed for Vol. IV was, the several chapters, commencing with the origin of evil, comprising about 90 pages, could be published in a pamphlet, thus making the bound book 90 pages smaller, and some cheaper. What led to this proposition was the continual complaint that the book would be too large for the market. I cannot yet understand why my good brethren there should continue to repeat this criticism as a very serious matter, and then when I proposed a plan for lessening the expense without mutilating the book, there should come back a reply of great surprise at our proposition.

Perhaps, however, you did not get a correct idea of my plan. It seems that my proposition relative to Life of Christ and Vol. 14 in some way has been confused. But it matters little now. I only regret the time we have lost.

Eld. Conradi came before the Book Com. immediately after the General Conference, and suggested that there were a few points in the Life of Christ which were unnecessary to the General usefulness of the Book, and which aroused a great deal of bitter criticism. Eld. Matteson, and others whose attention has been called to these points were in favor of suggesting a revision, which would make the Book more acceptable as a pioneer. The Book Com. gave the matter due consideration, and recommended that such revisions be made as would make the Book more suitable as a Pioneer publication.

Eld. Waggoner speaks of this as a proposition to eradicate all

[p.283]

evidences of special enlightenment. None of our brethren on this side of the Atlantic have proposed any such change in the book, and if they had proposed it the Book Com. would not have listened to the discussion of such a proposition. What the Com. did favor Eld. Conradi can tell on his return. He met with a large special committee for the examination and criticism of Life of Christ in German, French, Danish, Swedish, and English; and as

near as I can learn the few changes that they recommended will be very beneficial. Many of the most serious matters, calling for correction, was partly or wholly errors of the translators or publishers.

You will see that the ground of criticism of the Life of Christ and of Vol. IV was entirely different, and the changes proposed were wholly different and for a different purpose. I ought to have written you about this at the time, but was overwhelmed with work, and requested others to do so, who probably did not fully understand what had been proposed.

As soon as the corrections of Life of Christ are completed, we ask your committee to give them careful consideration and, if approved, to make the changes in your plates immediately, and to send to Battle Creek matrices of those pages or parts of pages which should be changed in our American plates.

And now we will ask you to go forward with the publication of Great Controversy, Vol. IV, both in French and German. I suppose that by this time the French is farther advanced than the German, and as soon as it is completed please send a set of matrices to the Gen. Conf. Association, and we will make arrangement here for its publication, as regards the German edition we ask you to make it conform to the French, incorporating all the corrections shown by your committee as 3, 4, and 5. I suppose this will be quite an expense. Please keep careful account of this expense, and add it to the cost of the book. Those who buy the matrices for an American edition can well afford to pay their half on this edition's expense.

If the sale of your Basel edition is so small, that this edition's expense is a hardship to you, I shall try to provide some means to relieve you of the greater portion of this burden.

I cannot tell you what the cause has lost in this country by the unwillingness which has been manifested relative to the correction or resetting of the German Life of Christ. As soon as we get a set of plates of this, it will not only give profitable employment to scores of canvassers in that language, but it will give a great additional impulse to the sale of the book among the Americans.

I am truly sorry that I have not had time to give this matter sufficient attention, to secure an earlier edition.

Shortly after the General Conference I laid my plans for making the book smaller and less expensive before Elds. Matteson, Conradi, and several others, but have been unable to secure their desired opinion until a week or two ago.

And now what I most fear is that the work on Vol. IV will be asked to stand one side until History of the Sabbath is completed. Why cannot you go forward with the work on Vol. IV immediately, and let it have a good start before Eld. Conradi gets around with his work on the History of the Sabbath. I do not want to stand in the way of the

[p.284]

History of the Sabbath, but it seems to me that the two books might go along together.

Do not forget that it is better to reset a page than to do too much patching, especially when you are to send matrices to this country. It is cheaper to reset a page than to make three corrections.

In your letter of Jan. 8 you propose to use the new book, "Eden to Eden", as a premium for 5 subscribers for Les Signes. This would be a serious mistake. It is a decided injury to a new book like this to offer it as a premium for 4 or 5 subscribers. Scores of

people will postpone purchasing the book with the expectation of earning it by getting 4 or 5 subscribers. They fail to get the requested number of subscribers, and lose interest in the matter, and never get the book at all. It is a good scheme for getting rid of old books which are dead stock to offer them as a premium for 4 or 5 subscribers; but it only hurts the sale of the new book.

We are glad to know that you trying in an economical, practical way to do something for Geneva.

We are also glad to learn that Bro. Frey is in good standing again, and engaged in the work. I have wondered if it would not be a good plan for him to work in Hamburg, where he could assist Eld. Conradi some in literary work.

Hoping that you may be greatly prospered in all branches of your work, I am

Yours Truly,

W.C. White

F.M. Sec.

PR C.D.

[D-W.C.W.285]

Chicago, ILL., April 30, 1889

Eld. H.P. Holser

My Dear Brother: --

Your very interesting letter came to hand, while the Gen. Conf. Com. was in session. We were much interested in its contents, and as soon as we get our secretaries report of the committee meetings I will try to write you again, copying such resolutions and decisions as having a bearing on your mission.

You have no doubt heard from Eld. Conradi what our plans are relative to the most important matters. He is to sail from New York April 11<sup>th</sup> with six faithful souls who will take hold with him in the work at Hamburg.

We regard our German Institute at Milwaukee with great satisfaction. It has resulted in giving courage and unity of purpose to the more experienced laborers; to have called many new workers into the field; and it has given discipline and study to the German work in this country.

We look for progress here, and hope that those who come to assist you in your great mission field will prove true and reliable helpers there.

Elder Conradi took \$1000 on the account of C.E.M., and I suppose hereafter we shall send only at your order. But it may be that something can be saved by furnishing what is needed in Germany in German exchange. Please consider this when you are sending for money.

I was very glad to hear that your office was now ready to go forward with the German Vol. IV. In my letter to the Publishing Com. you will see that we are anxious to have this pushed through without delay. Please do not allow any second class work to be done on account of economy. We must have two sets of matrices, one for your use, and one for America, to make the corrections called for no doubt means the destruction of many of your plates. In some chapters there must be pages that can be used by changing the Folio number. Please see that a good work is done, and that it is done quickly, and let matrices of both the French and German editions be sent to the Gen. Conf. Asso. as soon as possible.

We are glad to hear of the success of your canvassers in Stuttgart and elsewhere. We always rejoice at the report of progress in Russia. What are your plans for the publication of Russian tracts? Is anything being done at present? Please send us copy of the one which you have printed; I have never seen it.

I am sorry to hear that the Roth's must fail.

Some of our brethren in Battle Creek cannot understand how you can personally assume the responsibility you have in connection with Steiner, without in some way involving the credit of the mission. I would be glad to have you write to Bro. A.R. Henry, making this matter as plain as possible.

You ask if mother will appoint a part of the 500 francs, set apart for the education of a French laborer, on the expense of Leon Tieche. These 500 Fros. were set part to assist some young man,

[p.286]

fitting for the ministry, to get a better education in his own language at some French school where he could also act as a missionary. We should have been glad if Bro. Auger

had used part or all of it in this line of work. But Leon's work hardly meets the specifications of the appropriations.

In this connection I wish to inquire if Hugo Schneppe ever paid what he borrowed to buy his ticket to America. If there are others who have come to America, leaving smaller or larger debts there, I think you ought to send the statement to us, as we may be able to assist you in collecting the bills. Leon came two weeks ago. I introduced him at the Sanitarium. They seem to like him, and I think he will do well. Bro. Auger is working under Capt. Eldridge's direction, and after attending the practical canvassing class here in Chicago he will probably go into Quebec as the leader of the Canvassing Company.

We met Carl Schneppe at the Milwaukee Institute, and advised him to go to Battle Creek, and learn to be a stereotyper and electotyper. He takes hold real well, and Bro. Eldridge seems to like him. We also found a German boy who is learning to be a bonder. We trust that these boys may be of service in the Impremeire Polyglotte some day.

I am pleased to hear what you say about the organization of the work in the office. I think you have done well to devote considerable time and attention to the matter of office management, and if, with the assistance of Henry, you can carry this along and release Eld. Whitney, it will be a good plan for him and economy to the work.

We are a little disappointed by what you say about Mrs. Pratto. But we are glad that we said nothing to them, and now of course, we shall not.

We are glad to hear that the good work goes forward in St. Gallin.

I think Eld. Waggoner ought to spend this summer in London, and I have no doubt but that he will be invited there soon.

As regards the loss on "Eden to Eden", I think it will be considerable reduced. It is the mind of the Book Com. that the cuts of these books ought not to be used in other books. For such books that will have a wide circulation we think it is better to reserve the cuts made for it for that special work. When you furnish R.&H. matrices to print this work in French and German, they ought to pay one third the cost of the cuts. Then when P.P. sets it up in English, they should pay one third the original cost of the cuts, leaving about one third to rest on Impremerie Polyglotte.

I have received some strange letter from Bro. Kunz. I should think by the tone of his letters, that someone had been dipping him first in hot water and then in cold. He first begs piteously not to be appointed to any important position there, then expressed his great desire to continue in the work, then in great humility describe his unfitness, and so on. I cannot imagine what the matter is, and hardly know how to answer him. I hope you will be successful in keeping all those who are helping in the work so busily engaged, that they will not have too much time to contemplate themselves and their feelings.

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

[D-W.C.W.287]

Chicago, Ill., April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1889

Eld. S.N. Haskell

My Dear Brother: --

Your lengthy and very interesting letter of March 13 came to hand while this committee was in session. We read it with deep interest. We sympathize with you in your perplexities, and have done what we could to encourage you by sending over some faithful helpers. We have voted that WM. Hutchinson and wife should go to Ireland. Bro. H. is the man you talked with on the Oakland Campground, the one who has been an Orange man. Of course this recommendation of ours is subject to your approval, and also the approval of the Brethren in California. We also voted that Frank Hope should go to work at first in the London Mission. He is a London boy and ought to be a real help to you there. I hope that before long you will receive a copy of the record of all our committee meetings. I think it was the intension of Bro. Jones to send a copy to you and to Bro. Olsen.

It seems to me it would be well for Bro. John to return to this country. But as the President of the Gen. Conf. will soon be with you, we will leave the matter of advising him to him and you.

We received your estimate of expenses in time to give it a careful consideration. We thought your estimate a very good one, and after subtracting from it the salaries of Mason and wife who are employed by the Present Truth office, and the expenses of furnishing publications on shipboards, which are furnished by the International Tract Society, we accepted the figures you made. It is to be expected that you will not expend all that has been portioned on some of these enterprises, while on others you may expend a little more. It is expected, however, that you will make it average up.

As regards the call for \$3500 or 4000 it comes a little unexpected, but I think it will be sent in a few days. You can imagine that it grinds a little on some of the members of the Com. to know that you have been spending \$3000 or 4000 of the Ribton money without our knowledge or concurrence, after we had taken pains to write and even to telegraph you to pay up the account and not borrow again. But I think we will not enter any bitter complaint about the past, if you will take pains to keep us informed in the future as to what you are doing in matters of this sort. Please tell me when you write again what security Mrs. Ribton has for this money. I have heard that she holds a note on the South Lancaster Academy for \$5 or 10,000. If this is so please tell me the conditions of the note, and when it is due. Also what your plans are for replacing it with other securities. I suppose that P.P. has 5000 of this money. Why would it not be well for the Press to take the other 5000, and give their note for the whole? They are good for whatever they borrow, whereas the solvency of the Academy might be questioned?  
[p.288]

We would like to see you square up with all the leaders in England. Please pay them all that was due at the last settlement, and then, if they have means to spare, let them loan them to the Mission. We shall try to send you whatever is necessary to square up your accounts, and after that we will endeavor to send you about \$1000 a month. If we do this it would be well to pay the workers monthly, and keep everything paid up close.

There are many other points in your letter that I will write about soon, but to-day my head is too dull. I am just out of one meeting, and in a moment, I must go into another.

We agree with you in what you say about the necessity of having trained workers.

We are very sorry to hear of Sr. Robinson's failing health. It is quite evident that it will not be best for her to spend another winter in London, and while we feel very sorry to have Bro. R. leave London, we have marked out a program for him which we believe will prove very beneficial to the cause in the end. I have had my eye on him for a very long time as the man who had the right qualities to fill the office of Foreign Missionary secretary. I think our proposition to have him go around the world, so as to become acquainted with the work that is before us, and to form acquaintances that will lead to the introduction of the truth, will meet with your hearty approval. You are one of the few who appreciate the advantages of travel and the necessity of visiting mission fields.

We would all be glad to have you make this trip or a similar one. We see that important responsibilities hold you, and at the same time we believe that a young man, like Bro. R., by making such a trip would become qualified to fill an important position as Secretary, which of course you could not take time to do. If you can arrange your affairs so as to take a portion of this trip with him, I for one would be in favor of your doing so.

We are now in the midst of an important meeting here in Chicago. Tonight I will go on to Lincoln, Neb., where I shall see Bro. and Sr. Drullard. Then I spend a few days in Denver. From there I shall go to Cal. and reach Healdsburg just in time to attend the annual meeting.

Wishing you the best of success in all branches of your work,

I am yours in haste,

W.C. White

F.M. Sec.

PR C.D.

[D-W.C.W.289]

Chicago, Ill., April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1889

Eld. D.A. Robinson

My Dear Brother: --

The long letter sent by yourself and Eld. Haskell came to hand while the Com. was in session. We read it with much interest. Also your little letter which accompanied it.

It was quite a surprise to the Com. to learn that your mission had been using \$3 or 4000 of the Ribton money, which we had instructed Eld. Haskell by letter and by telegram to pay, and not to borrow again. I have written Eld. H. that some of the comm., do not feel very good about this, but that we will endeavor not to complain if we are sure that we shall be kept informed in the future, relative to what is being done in matters of this sort. We shall endeavor to send you the \$4000 in a few days. It will be sent to you as Treasurer of the Mission, and we ask you to pay up all accounts on which you are paying interest, as soon as possible, and also to pay up the workers. Pay them first all that was due on last year's work. You know how we do in this country. We pay about three quarters of what we suppose their reward will be, and in some cases we have to go a little closer than this. If there are those who have money to spare, let them loan it to the mission, and report these loans to Bro. Edwards. If the \$4000 which we send is not sufficient to swing all this business, let us know, and we will send more.

I shall endeavor when I reach Cal. to give you an order to P.P. which will cover Reaser's account, and leave it deposit for this work.

We are anxious about the disposition of the Ribton money. We hope it may be loaned to the P.P. or some other institution which is good for its payment. I am told that South Lancaster Academy has given a note for this money. If this is so, some other security should be given, and this note cancelled. It is a question with some of its friends whether the academy is solvent. Please use your influence as the Treasurer of the Mission to have all the business done in a prompt, clear, and open manner, and to avoid in the future such surprises, as this call for 4000 dollars has been to the Com.

There are several decisions made by our Com., which will deeply interest you. We recommend two young men from Cal. to come to that field and labor, and we recommend that you prepare to take a trip through Italy, Turkey, Palestine, India, China, Australia, and New Zealand, to gather information to form acquaintances, and to fit yourself to take the position of Foreign Missionary Secretary on your return to this country.

We have not thought that you would need to start on this tour till after the next Gen. Conf; but we have thought that if you were to do them, that you would be preparing for it. The more you know about the country before you start, the more you will see on the

[p.290]

journey. All the time you will have from now on will be very profitable in the matter of preparation.

Please talk to Dr. Kellogg about this. He says he can give you letters to very many medical missionaries.

I will write you more fully about these matters when I have time. I must close now to attend a committee meeting.

W.C. White

F.M. Sec.

PR C.D.

[D-W.C.W.291]

Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1889

Miss Ida Rankin

Battle Creek College

Dear Sister: -- I much regret that I left Battle Creek without seeing you. In so doing I not only broke my promise, but I also missed the opportunity to hear what you had to say, which I was very much interested in. Our com. meetings continued much longer than I anticipated, and the pressure of business was so great that I entirely forgot my promise to see you before I went west.

You know I am deeply interested in the prosperity of our missions, and I am very anxious to secure your sister and her husband to go to South Africa, and take charge of the work in Cape Town.

I leave here tonight, and shall stop over a few hours at Lincoln, NEB. I shall ask your sister to write to you, if we arrive at any decision about the African work.

I am sorry that I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Wessels. I really hope that he will be in B.C. when I return from Cal.

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

F.M. Sec.

PR C.D.

[D-W.C.W.292]

Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1889

P. W. B. Wessels

Baconsfield, Diamond Fields, South Africa

My Dear Brother: -

I was very glad to receive your letter of Jan 17. I read it with much interest. And not being able to give a satisfactory answer on some of the points in your letter, I have waited until the Spring Meeting of the Gen. Conf. Com.

The Com. was much interested in your letter, and we gave considerable thought to the request you make, that we should send you a Dutch minister.

We also devoted considerable time to the consideration of other plans for the advancement of the work in South Africa.

As regards the matter of sending you a Dutch minister we greatly regret that there is no one whom we can send at present. We are very sorry that this is, because we fully believe with you that the Dutch work in South Africa is very important. We have been led to believe that it is the most promising of any of the Dutch Fields, and I can assure you that we will improve the very first opportunity to supply you with a suitable laborer.

I suppose you are aware that our work among the Dutch is of very short duration. The interest among the people has sprung up mostly within the last three years, and we have but two ministers who speak their language, VIZ., Bro. Koolvord who edits the papers and translates and writes the Dutch Books, and Bro. Vanderschuur whom he brought over from Holland last summer, that he might learn the doctrine more thoroughly, and that he might master the English language, so as to be able to read our English books, and to translate from them into the Dutch, and also that he might become acquainted with our methods of labor.

Both of these Brethren are well educated and refined Christian gentlemen, and both are very modest and somewhat sensitive. Neither one of them has yet been out in the Field, knocking about, as most of our American Ministers labor, and it is yet a matter of uncertainty as to how they could succeed in this line of work.

Bro. K. cannot be spared from the office, even to work among the Dutch people in Michigan. Bro. V. has made good progress in learning the English, and has gained a valuable experience and increased his knowledge of the doctrines, by attending the German Ministerial Institute in Milwaukee, and he is now about to commence labor among the Hollanders in Michigan.

There are large numbers of Hollanders here, many of whom have read our books, among whom the truth should be preached. The brethren of the Mich. Conf. will do what they can to assist Bro. V. and encourage him, and we shall watch with deepest interest the result of his labor, earnestly hoping that he will develop into a valiant warrior for the truth – one that may be selected to go wherever laborers

[p.293]

are most needed. Just now it would not be justice to him nor to the field he was sent to, to send him away from where he is. In Michigan he will have the best opportunity to get a thorough experience in our work, and to develop that unrelenting courage and unquenchable enthusiasm which is necessary to make the proclaiming of the third angel's message a success.

Besides these two we have very few Dutch laborers. Jacob Sturemann who was at one time selected to go to Africa has just saved his life by going to Colorado. Benjamin Sturemann whom we sent to Holland found himself subject to arrest as a deserter, with the prospect of staying there 5 years, and he immediately returned to America. Bro. Bernhard Robb, who is now in British Columbia might, I think, by process of training and a thorough study of the Dutch language, fit himself to be a good colporter in such a field as South Africa. The last time I saw him I urged him to fit himself for this work; but as yet he has not begun. I shall try once more to persuade him to leave his business and give himself to the work.

These are the only Hollanders I am acquainted with who would make either preachers or colporters. I hope that the Lord will raise up others soon.

Our committee has never forgotten the request you made at the committee meeting last August that we should send you some one to take charge of the work in Cape Town, so that Bro. Hankins might be free to go forth as a preacher. We think we have found in Bro. and Sr. Drullard of Lincoln, Nebraska, and Sr. Hettie Hurd of London, persons who are qualified by education and by experience to take charge of the work which you wish to carry forward in Cape Town.

Sr. Drullard is one of the most successful Tract Society Secretaries that we have. She is not only a competent secretary, but she has much experience as a school teacher, and for several years she took a leading part in the Denver City Mission. The societies that she has been connected with has always prospered financially, because she is very successful not only in the matter of encouraging the members of the society to engage in the work; but she is also a good planner with reference to the expenditure of means. The Nebraska Society which had become heavily involved in debts has during her administration as secretary and treasurer, paid up more than \$5,000 of its indebtedness.

Bro. Drullard is neither a minister or a teacher. He is not what you would call a brilliant man. But he is earnest, honest, faithful man, competent in business matters, and one who would do well to take charge of the Mission household, to buy all necessary supplies, and also to visit the ships and supply them with publications. Sr. Drullard could take charge of the Book Depository, do the correspondence required of a Tract Society Secretary, keep the Books of the Tract Society and the Mission, and assist somewhat in the teaching.

Sr. Hettie Hurd who has spent two years in London as an experienced and successful school teacher. She left her school where she was to receive \$60.00 a month to engage in the city mission work, where she was promised less than \$20.00 a month. She is a very competent person to take the lead in the work of city Bible readiness, and to [p.294]

teach those persons whom you may select to be trained as Bible workers.

In our committee meetings which have just been closed, it was recommended that Bro. and Sr. Drullard and Sr. Hurd should be sent to South Africa to take part in this work. We also requested Eld. Haskell to visit Sou. Africa during the coming summer, if he can do so without serious loss to his work in London. I hope that he may be able to arrange it, for I am sure you will greatly enjoy a visit from him, and his counsels would be of great value to you, for he has had a long and extensive experience in connection with our work, in all parts of the United States as well as Australia and England. If,

however, his work is such that he cannot leave London the coming of the others should not be delayed.

We note with interest what you say about Bro. and Sr. Boyd. They are devoted earnest, competent laborers, and we are glad that you value them and are anxious that they should preserve themselves their health and strength. We are very glad that they have found friends who will have a care for them, and we trust that the Lord will use them to do an important work among the people of South Africa. But we have many reasons for believing that they will serve the cause much better if they are free to go from place to place where there are persons embracing the truth, than if they should settle down in Cape Town.

Bro. Boyd's success has always been in a new country. He is not qualified by nature, education, nor experience to be a city laborer. He has no sympathies for the rules and customs of society, which are regarded of such importance among what are called the upper classes of the English and the Scotch. Those of our brethren in America who have known Eld. Boyd the longest value him the most highly, and we who think the most of him believe it would greatly cripple his usefulness to settle him in a city like Cape Town.

We believe that the plan we have proposed in the sending of Bro. and Sr. Drullard and Sr. Hurd, will prove highly satisfactory to you and greatly to the advancement of the work in South Africa. This will leave both Eld. Boyd and Eld. Hankins to labor in the field, and such a large field you certainly ought to have 2 or 3 preachers going from place to place, in addition to the work which is done in Cape Town or some other city which you may select not far away in the way of training up colporters, Bible Workers, canvassers, and preachers.

Some weeks ago I wrote a letter addressed to the Mission Board and directed to Eld. Hankins, laying out briefly our plans relative to this matter. I hope soon to receive a reply.

Tonight I leave this place for Lincoln, Neb., where I will see Bro. and Sr. Drullard. After seeing them I shall send another letter to the Board.

There are many things I would like to ask you about the work in South Africa, but I am too weary tonight. – I shall esteem it a great favor, if you will write to me again, speaking freely about the work in all its branches, and telling me what you think of the proposition made in this letter.

With kindest regards to yourself and family, I am,  
Yours very truly,  
W.C. White

PR C.D.

[D-W.C.W.295]

Aug. 11, 1889

W.W. Giles

Occoquan, Prince William Co., Virginia

I see I have not answered your letter of July 18. I have been waiting to find time to give a more careful examination to the pamphlet you sent me. After looking it over, my decided opinion is that it is not worthy of a Pub.. We already have tracts, pamphlets, and books containing clear arguments covering these points, and if you will consult with Brother Reuben Wright or Sister Webber, they will be able to name the best ones to be used in answering this.

Wishing you prosperity in every work effort to advance the cause of the Master. I am,

Yours respectfully,

W. C. White

[D-W.C.W.296]

Aug. 11, 1889

G.A. Anderson

College, Healdsburg, CA

Dear Brother, -- I am sorry that I have so long delayed to answer your letter of June 8. I have been trying to find the memoranda which I made in California relative to this matter; and utterly failing to find it, I have ordered by mother's consent, fifty dollars credited to your account. If I promised you more than this, I will arrange the matter at the time of our next camp-meeting.

Again asking your forgiveness for the long delay,

I am, yours truly,

W.C. White