

The past achievements of a Society, being an indication of its energy and efficiency are a pretty safe prophecy of its future success. We are all willing to help a Cause that has justified its existence, and gives promise of increasing usefulness in time to come. What is the foundation upon which our Society rests? What is its past history? What the needs of the work? What are you willing to do for it?

What is the foundation on which the W. K. M. S. is built? The plan and specifications are stated in Matt. 10 to ch. 5-6-7-8 verses. "These twelve Jesus sent forth and commanded them, saying, Go

not in the way of the Gentiles, and<sup>2</sup>  
into any city of the Samaritans etc.  
we ye not. But go rather to the  
lost sheep of the house of Israel,  
And as ye go, preach, saying,  
The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.  
Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers,  
raise the dead, cast out devils.  
"Truly ye have received, truly  
give." The spirit of its builders  
is the spirit of Christ as set forth  
in these words, "But when he saw  
the multitudes, he was moved  
with compassion on them, because  
they fainted, and were scattered  
abroad as sheep having no  
shepherds." Its corner-stone is  
is the summing up of the Law and  
the prophets as found in our  
Lord's answer to the lawyer.  
"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God

with all thy heart, and with<sup>3</sup>  
all thy soul, and with all thy  
mind, — Thou shalt love thy  
Neighbor as thyself.

I will review now, as  
briefly as possible, the sal-  
ient points in our history. Do  
you will know why the General  
Society came into existence, what  
we first planned to do, and  
how the horizon has broadened  
under our efforts, and how it  
still stretches out beyond our  
expectations, and beyond our  
present power to reach. Were  
it not, that where earth and  
sky meet before our longing  
eyes, behold! the Sun of Right-  
eousness is rising with heal-  
ing in his wings, to illuminate

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our way and guide us on-  
ward. We should sometimes  
become fainthearted and dis-  
couraged at the almost illim-  
itable outlook. The first-impulse  
that moved the hearts of a small  
company of earnest Christian  
women, and decided them to  
form a society for the help of  
degraded and suffering human-  
ity in our own country, came  
from a knowledge of the pitea-  
ble condition of the women  
and children among the ne-  
groes of the South. The wonder-  
ful success of the Woman's  
Foreign Miss. Soc. had de-  
monstrated woman's power  
in the same kind of work

among foreign peoples. It  
had also quickened and broad-  
ened the sympathies, increas-  
ed the spirituality, and con-  
secreated the talents of the women  
of the home Churches in a  
marked degree. Not the least  
of the many good and glorious  
results flowing from the work  
of that noble organization, was  
the spiritual uplift out of which  
was evolved the Woman's Home  
Miss. Soc. No woman into whose  
heart the true missionary spirit  
has once found entrance can  
ever after be indifferent to the  
cry of suffering, neglected women  
and children anywhere - The  
greatest idea that can enter the  
mind of a human being is,  
that he is an absolutely essential

factor in God's plan for saving  
the world. Let it take com-  
plete possession of a soul,  
and it enlarges and ennobles  
it as nothing else can. So  
when every Christian woman  
realizes the fact that there is  
work for her to do in saving  
souls that no one else can  
possibly do, work that man  
is shut out from by the very  
nature of things, then she will  
not dare to refuse it.

I cannot enter into  
the details of our work in the  
South, but I will simply out-  
line its plan. Before Booker  
Washington was known to the world  
as the industrial leader of the race,  
our Society had adopted methods

Essentially the same as those which he  
has so successfully followed at Tuscegee.  
Since our organization - about 20 years -  
we have built and equipped thirty Model  
homes and industrial schools in the South  
and South West, which employ over 150  
missionaries and teachers. From the be-  
ginning we have insisted on the dignity  
of labor, and the importance of doing, as  
Booker Washington so tersely puts it; "Common  
things uncommonly well". The result has  
been that our schools have sent out into the  
homes of the Southern Negro a small army  
of young women thoroughly trained in  
all domestic arts, and furnished also  
with a good common school education.  
A late Quadrennial report of our Society  
to the general conference says "The spir-  
itual side of our work is very encour-  
aging. Nearly every girl who has  
spent any considerable time in our  
schools has been converted, and has  
identified herself with the interests  
of our church". But we do not con-  
fine our work in the South en-  
tirely to the Negroes. We have  
several

or Schools of the same character  
for the benefit of the Mountain  
Whites - Most of you know that  
there is quite a population of  
Whites among the Mountains of  
Tennessee and North Carolina as  
absolutely ignorant of Christ  
and His salvation as the heathen  
of any foreign field - We are aw-  
fully responsible for their instruction.

Work among the Mor-  
mons was next taken up. Here in-  
deed was a mission field calcu-  
lated to call into active exercise  
the deepest piety, and to rouse  
the tenderest-sympathy of Christ.  
An Ironmanhood. Here were  
Zeunans at our very door sealed  
as hermetically to the true  
gospel as those of India. Here  
Roman was dishonored, Children

were Christless, and Civilization  
 essentially heathen. So Schools  
 were established, Missionaries  
 sent out, house-to-house visita-  
 tion organized, and the story  
 of Christ told to all who could be  
 reached - The results have been  
 so remarkable that Mrs. Rust,  
 our late Genl. Cor. Sec. said in  
 one of her public addresses, "We  
 shall be pardoned if we claim  
 that our Society has been influen-  
 tial in this territory, in under-  
 mining Mormonism, in introduc-  
 ing a system of public schools,  
 and in establishing Christian Churches.

And still the work  
 enlarged. Our Missionaries have  
 gone into the wigwam of the Indian  
 as well as into the cabin of the  
 Negro and the Zenana of the Mor-

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man, carrying in one hand the  
comforts of a Christian home, in-  
struction in all household matters  
and in the rudiments of an educa-  
tion, and in the other the ever-  
blessed word of God, as prac-  
tical and as powerful to-day  
in the salvation of souls, as ever  
before in the history of the Church.

Neither did the work  
stop here. New Mexico, with its  
population of Spanish Indians  
and half-breeds, as legitimate a  
mission field as Old Mexico, oc-  
cupied by the same races, and  
dominated by the same eccle-  
sistical tyranny, called for  
the light of the world to illu-  
minate its darkness, and our  
Society responded, "Yea,  
Lord, thy servant heareth." Bish

of Wiley said years ago. "If it is important to have an influence on the Catholicism of Old Mexico, it is equally important that we counteract its influence in New Mexico."

The awful wretchedness, wickedness and poverty in the slums of our great cities have been crying unto a pitiful God for many years for relief, and the Holy Spirit said yet again to the hand maids of the Lord "Behold, these too, who starve, and suffer, and die, and die in these dark places, are my little ones" - And again they answered "Yea, Lord, these are them. We will minister unto them also."

So so important and successful

Missions and Diaconess Homes,<sup>12</sup>  
and several hospitals have  
been established in the larger  
towns and cities of our Republic.  
and we have now in the field.  
besides our other City Missions  
over 300 Diaconesses and pro-  
vations. This part of our work  
richly deserves your most en-  
thusiastic support. It is helping  
to meet one of the most impera-  
tive demands of our time.  
How many who hear me realize  
that our cities are fast becoming  
a deadly menace to our perpe-  
tuity as a free and Christian  
Nation. We live under the shadow  
of a tremendous and increas-  
ing danger. Our cities are said  
to be "both the nerve center and

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and the storm center of our civ-  
lization" - It is also said that Sa-  
tan and the Church are running  
a race for their possession -  
With Satan apparently in the lead.  
St. Paul recognized the needs of  
the great cities in the very dawn  
of Christianity - He struck his  
heaviest and most effectual  
blows for Christ - in dissolute Athens,  
corrupt Corinth, pagan Ephesus,  
and imperial Rome - Where the  
deepest need is, there is the loudest  
call for Christian workers - It is  
just as possible, and just as  
probable that the Judge of all  
the Earth shall destroy New York  
or Chicago, or Los Angeles or  
San Francisco, if their wicked-  
ness becomes unbearable, as

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that He should visit - his walls on  
Ephesus or Corinth, the magnif-  
icence of whose ruins prove them  
to have been equally proud and  
prosperous cities.

Why are our cities storm  
Centres, from which may yet sweep  
over these United States such a fu-  
rious and devastating whirlwind  
as shall utterly destroy our Christ-  
ian Civilization and wreck our  
free institutions. Listen to a few  
Statistics given by Dr. Strong in the  
New Era - a book written several  
years ago by a man who knows  
more probably of the growth of  
cities and the dangers threatened  
by the phenomenal trend of pop-  
ulation towards them than any  
other writer - His later books give  
still more startling figures

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but they are not within reach as  
I write. From 1790 to 1890, a  
period about covering our life  
as a Republic, the population  
of our cities has increased from  
3.25% of our total population,  
to 29.12%. This rate of increase  
has been even more rapid during  
the last ten years. Dr. Strong  
says concerning this "The un-  
precedented growth in cities  
in recent years is a world phe-  
nomenon. There is a natural lim-  
it to the growth of agricul-  
tural population, but none to  
that of a city. The great bulk  
of the vast population which

The United States is capable of <sup>16</sup>  
sustaining well some day live  
in cities, and if the rate and growth  
of movement from 1880 to 1890 con-  
tinues until 1920 the city will then  
contain upwards of ten millions  
more than the country. "If this  
be true, and Dr. Strong's statements  
are all substantiated in the most  
careful way, it is only a matter  
of less than twenty years when  
the city will determine at the  
ballot box what shape our civ-  
ilization shall take. Place by  
the side of these figures those  
which represent the present  
character of a large and con-  
stantly increasing proportion  
of our city population and

We have good cause to be  
 greatly alarmed at the result.  
 Every Country on the round  
 Earth is represented in our cities.  
 In one factory alone in New York  
 City, there are, besides the usual  
 number of Irish, Germans, Italians,  
 &c. 30 operatives from Haran, the  
 home of Abraham! Dr. Strong says  
 again, "though only about one-third  
 of the population of the United States is  
 foreign by birth or parentage,  
 this element rarely constitutes less  
 than two thirds of our large cities, and  
 often more than three-fourths. When  
 any question is submitted to a  
 popular vote this element easily  
 controls. It is stated that at an elec-  
 tion in Cincinnati the guardians  
 of the ballot-box were a German,  
 a Scandinavian, and an Irishman  
 and they refused to let a native

American vote because he could<sup>18</sup>  
produce no naturalization  
papers."

While very much that is  
valuable has come and is still  
coming to us from the Old World,  
it yet remains true that an in-  
creasingly larger proportion of  
our immigrants are from the  
ignorant, unchristian elements  
of foreign nations - It is also true  
that this foreign population fur-  
nishes a great number of our  
criminals and paupers. Many  
the Salvo, and organizes  
and harangues the Societies  
whose banner is a Yid flag,  
and who have for their avowed  
object the destruction of the  
home, the Sabbath, and the

Civil government. It is worse  
than folly to shut our eyes to  
these dangers so startlingly  
illustrated in the Murder of  
Pres. McKinley, so clearly ex-  
hibited in the outrages perpe-  
trated during the late Coal strike,  
and so rampant in every  
large manufacturing centre  
where the operatives are largely  
foreigners ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> our foreign pop-  
ulation were distributed through-  
out our domain, our language  
would, of necessity, be acquired,  
and in time it would become a  
component part of our Nation-  
ality, but as Mrs. Rust says, in  
the 13th Annual Report of the  
"W. H. M. S." At present, any one

From a report on the Immigration  
Question, adopted unanimously by the  
Rep. Club of the City of New York on  
Mch. 17. 1902, I extract the following -

"In a review of this question, the effects of  
immigration on our Country's welfare is what  
concerns us." "In considering its effects we see  
as the resulting dangers, the formation of abso-  
lutely foreign colonies in our cities, the lowering  
of wages and the standard of living, the dimin-  
ishing of the opportunities of the native work-  
man, and the institution of the padrone system.  
These are the evils which generate the most  
insidious poisons of our political and social  
life, and threaten to undermine our national  
institutions."

of several of our large cities has <sup>20</sup>  
a population of foreigners of  
different nationalities sufficient  
in number to make a city equal  
in size to any in their respective  
countries. <sup>(648000) missing words came to us last year</sup> They have populations  
living in conditions of indescrib-  
able squalor and wretchedness,  
equaling in number the inhab-  
itants of a Western territory.

These are infected by principles  
and prejudices that are a fear-  
ful menace to the Government  
and the Church." And Dr. Strong  
adds "Our cities which have for-  
eigners in sufficient numbers  
to segregate themselves, contain  
a little Germany here, a little  
Italy there, a little Ireland

founder, and the like, which<sup>21</sup>  
constitute socially a sort of  
crazy-quilt patch work, only  
the different pieces are not  
stitched together, and it be-  
comes very difficult, if not im-  
possible, for influences which  
would otherwise be generally  
persuasive to reach and mold  
these strange and foreign ele-  
ments."

They must be reached  
and civilized and Christian-  
ized if we are to continue  
a Christian people - What are  
we going to do about it?

Friends, if you have the spirit  
of the Master you cannot refuse  
the plea of the W. K. M. S. for

sympathy, help, and active coop-  
 eration that we may multiply  
 our Missions and Schools, and  
 increase the number of Mission-  
 aries among the women and  
 children of these alien peoples,  
 that we may at last reach the  
 hearts of husbands, fathers, and  
 brothers - Remember we go to  
 the homes, and these, as a thought-  
 ful writer says, "are the real  
 centres of the influences deter-  
 minative of the character of the  
 people, and they can only be  
 successfully elevated by the in-  
 fluence of Christian women". We  
 can already see the first fruits  
 of the mighty harvest that is wait-  
 ing for the reapers - Study was

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work among the Italians in  
New York and New Orleans, the  
Bohemians in Chicago, and the  
Germans, Russians, &c. in these  
and other cities - Go with our  
consecrated missionary agents  
to the immigrant ships in New  
York, Boston and Philadelphia  
and see them as they rescue  
helpless girls from the clutches of  
the agents of Satan who are also  
there to lure them to destruction.  
Behold the courage and devotion  
of our city missionaries and  
deaconesses as they cut a fever-  
stricken tetter with every  
vice that pollutes the human  
soul, bearing comfort and  
consolation to the dying, food

And clothing, and more than <sup>24</sup>  
all the rest, encouragement, sym-  
pathy and the tender love of Christ  
to poor, hungry, hopeless little  
children, and homesick, bewildered  
poverty-stricken and sin-stricken  
mothers, and you will surely  
thank God for our work and  
help us to do still more in the fu-  
ture - "Talk about the question of the  
Day" said Gladstone. "There is but  
one question and that is the gospel;  
it can and will correct everything  
that needs correction." The W. H. M. S.,  
asks your help in applying this  
remedy to the evils that threaten  
our very life as a Nation -

More than this even  
is involved in the evangelization

of America. The more intelligently  
enthusiastic one is in the cause  
of Foreign Missions, the more  
sympathy he inevitably must  
feel for Home Missions. It has  
come to be an acknowledged  
fact that the two are in truth but  
one, that they stand or fall together.

This is not my view alone, but the  
opinion of our leading thinkers  
and workers - Prof. Phelps says  
"Here I a missionary in Canton,  
my first prayer every morning  
would be for America in behalf  
of Canton" - Bishop Doane  
declares that to make the United  
States thoroughly Christian is  
to give Jesus Christ the headship

of the world". Dr. Oldham,  
 born and reared in India,  
 and devoted heart + soul to  
 foreign Missions, now Ass't  
 Miss. Sec. in our Church, said  
 two years ago before the General  
 Miss. Conv't "If we fail to come  
 to large Christian achievement and  
 heritage at home, how shall we  
 be empowered to do perma-  
 nently our work abroad? The  
 whole foreign Missionary work  
 of the United States rests back  
 upon an effective and adequate  
 program of home Missions."  
 On this Conv't we  
 have the Oriental problem to

Solve - Our Society has added to  
 its other departments of service  
 an Oriental Bureau to supervise  
 Missions work among the wom-  
 en and Children of the Chinese,  
 Japanese, and other Eastern  
 peoples among us - There is no  
 question of the importance of  
 this work - Most of you have  
 visited the larger towns and cities  
 of this Pacific Coast, and to such  
 I need not dwell on the absolute  
 duty imposed on the disciples  
 of Christ by the presence in  
 our midst of a large popula-  
 tion of heathen of the most pro-  
 nounced type - No one who  
 loves righteousness and hates

I can walk through any  
 Chinatown without having an  
 intense desire aroused to rescue  
 the perishing that throng its streets  
 and crowd its tenements. It is  
 impossible also, not to feel amaz-  
 ed at the fact, that while China  
 has sent so large a number  
 of her native population to  
 our shores, we remain so in-  
 different to the marvellous op-  
 portunity thus providentially  
 offered to us to evangelize  
 them. For how can we reach  
 China more speedily, more  
 effectually, and more eco-  
 nomically, than by making  
 our religion powerfully

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felt by the Chinese in our  
own Country. The advantages  
in our favor here are tremendous  
as compared with those in the  
Mother Country - The Chinese  
here are eager to learn our  
Language - It is an absolute  
necessity to them, that is the  
net by which we draw them  
into our schools - They are,  
from our standpoint at least,  
a peculiar people - It takes  
Years of intercourse and study  
and close personal contact to  
make an efficient Missionary  
in China - One thoroughly con-  
verted Chinese Man or Woman  
sent home to their Countrymen  
is, in the nature of things, more

far more as a practical worker than any foreigner not to the manor born. For such an one can enter at once into the life of the neighborhood in which he lives, can speak from a common experience and a common point of view, can show what Christ has done for him, and thus furnish convincing proof of His power to do for those among whom he labors.

What are just a few of the salient facts open to the observation of any traveler in regard to the influences that actually are brought to bear upon our Oriental friends when they come

to live among us. Every China<sup>31</sup>-  
town that I have ever seen is  
located in the vilest part of  
the city to which it belongs. In  
San Francisco and Los Angeles  
the houses of ill-fame all con-  
verge upon Chinatown, and  
where these are every form of  
crime and vice abounds, so  
that the first impressions a Chi-  
naman receives of Christian civ-  
ilization would justify him  
in spurning it as worse than  
that peculiar to his native land.  
What reports do hundreds of  
Chinamen carry back to their  
own people of Christian Ameri-  
ca? Their story is doubtless

one of lust and crime and  
 cruelty and grasping Avarice.  
 Gambling hills, Opium dens,  
 And all the iniquities that  
 abound in China, flourish  
 in Chinatown, with this sad  
 difference, that the vices of a  
 so called Christian civilization  
 grafted upon them, sink them  
 into deeper depths of foulness  
 and corruption than they ever  
 reached in their native environ-  
 ment. x x x over.

It will interest you. I am  
 sure to hear what Missionary work  
 this great Missionary Society is doing  
 in our own Conference. God has sanc-  
 tioned and blessed its undertakings  
 here in a marvellous way. Ten Years

As our Country enlarges, the work  
of the W. M. S. grows. Since the  
Sp. Am. War we have established  
missions in Porto Rico and Hawaii.  
The need in both places is great and  
the Parent Board of our Church gladly  
welcomes our Soc. to every new  
field, under our flag, that calls  
for help.

As the N. H. M. S. of this Conference  
 was simply a Pastors Aid organiza-  
 tion and its sympathy and its  
 money centered altogether in this Con-  
 ference. Even its membership dues  
 were retained, by special permis-  
 sion, for expenditure here. But every  
 unselfish effort in behalf of others  
 always enlarges the soul and wid-  
 ens its horizon. Being a recogniz-  
 ed part of the Genl Soc. and be-  
 coming gradually more familiar  
 with its beneficent work, we began  
 to feel that we must have some part  
 in helping to sustain its various schools  
 and missions outside of our own  
 borders, so we decided to send half  
 our dues East. There were a few  
 doubters and a few croakers when  
 this plan was adopted, but its wis-  
 dom was fully demonstrated as

time as time passed, for we<sup>34</sup>  
grew in membership and influence  
as never before, and raised also,  
more easily than usual, our Conf-  
Frontier Fund. We had learned  
our lesson, proving the truth  
of the proverb "More is that seat-  
leaves and yet increases", and  
as a result, the following year, we  
sent all our dues to the general  
Treasurer - Still the oil in our  
Cruise failed not, but the rather  
grew in quantity, and we decided  
to establish a Deaconess Home.  
This was a large undertaking,  
and again there were some who  
talked of impossibilities and proph-  
ecied failure. Do you know, my  
friends that there should be no  
such words as impossibility

and failure in the vocabulary<sup>35</sup>  
of the people of God. Listen to  
Paul "I can do all things through  
Christ which strengtheneth me".

When this enterprise  
was an assured fact - Mission  
work among the Chinese Women  
and Children was next  
taken up. We are most for-  
tunate in being able to command  
the services of our efficient Mis-  
sionary, Mrs. Davis - Speaking  
fluently the Cantonese dialect,  
thoroughly trained in Christian  
service and full of faith and  
hope, she goes, a messenger  
with good news, a witness for  
Christ, from house to house in  
Quinaltown, doing exactly the

the valuable work of a Bible<sup>36</sup>  
Woman in the foreign field.  
She gets little earthly praise or  
notice, her remuneration is so  
small that it forms no part of  
her inducement to work, but  
the dear Lord, who was busy  
while on earth with the same  
sort of loving, patient, hum-  
ble, willing service, walks with  
her, and pours into her open  
soul that power and that re-  
ward known only to his cho-  
sen ones - As we multiplied  
our labors, we grew in power.  
This is the absolute law of ser-  
vice - Our latest effort has been

the establishment of Missions <sup>37</sup>  
work among the Spaniards.  
The story of its development was  
like a fairytale - From so small  
a beginning such great growth  
has proceeded as seems almost  
a miracle - A little mission of  
two rooms in Souda town, with  
a sewing school, a Sunday school  
and weekly preaching service  
has resulted in a church member-  
ship sufficiently large to be  
adopted by this conference and  
owned by the Genl. Miss. Bd.  
of our Church - We then open-  
ed an Industrial School for  
girls on Hewitt St, which in  
two years outgrew its quarters

to such an extent as to demand  
 a larger building and a new  
 location - The magnificent  
 liberality of Mrs. Frances M.  
 De Pauw, reinforced by an  
 appropriation of \$1500 from  
 the Gen. Soc, a splendid gift  
 of \$2000, from Mr. Little, and  
 the self denying generosity  
 of the auxiliaries of this confer-  
 ence, have enabled us to meet  
 this need, and a beautiful  
 and commodious home, sur-  
 rounded by ample grounds,  
 entirely paid for, and bearing  
 on its front the words, "Frances  
 M. De Pauw Ind. Sch. for Sp-  
 ells now stands in Prospect

Park -

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Park.

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In addition to these Missions, the W. K. M. S. undertakes to raise \$1000 yearly to supplement the appropriations of the Parent Board to our frontier Churches. We have, during the last fifteen years actually raised and disbursed in this way about \$22000 - You can calculate for yourselves what this has meant to our Conference. Is it <sup>still</sup> necessary, you ask, to continue this work - Have we really a frontier in need of Missionary Money? The Presiding Elders, who know the field from actual visitation and personal inspection, report 40 charges <sup>out of a total of 125</sup> in the three districts paying salaries ~~of \$500~~ <sup>of \$500 or less</sup> a year - ranging all the way from \$50, the minimum - to \$500, the maximum -

Is it necessary to maintain these Churches you will doubtless ask. I do not know how this question can be answered more convincingly than by reading a letter lately rec'd by our Corresponding Sec'y. It was written in response to our Circular sent to every Charge in the Conf. asking for a collection for the Frontier fund. - Forten -

**A Just Plea Squarely Stated.**

Former Waukena Charge,  
Tulare Co., Cal.

W. H. M. Society:

Dear Sisters—Please to note that Waukena has no pastor; that she is not a charge at present; that she has no missionary society; that she is a nonentity, (no postoffice either.)

As heroic a charge as existed in this conference or any other, has been left deserted. The children of a self-sacrificing Christian people are left entirely without spiritual food, none being

nearer than ten to fifteen miles (according to location of the family, the most self-sacrificing being fifteen miles from any church,) because the charge had become too weak to raise \$250 in money to pay a minister.

Are we not as worthy as the Porto Ricans, Cubans, the Filipinos, or the negroes, or the immigrants? Are not our children as worthy a place in the kingdom as theirs?

The frontier work is a needed work. Why can it not be increased? Read Elder Green's plea in the minutes (from his report) and see the territory left entirely without religious instructions, then plead to your rich Southern congregations who are spending thousands and tens of thousands on fine properties, plead for the cause of the scattered population of this great valley.

Sincerely,

CARRIE F. HARVEY.

Box 656, Tulare.

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Last year this very people at Man-  
Kana, by the most heroic efforts  
— having only 28 members, raised  
#300. for Pastor's salary, paid #37<sup>00</sup>  
to the Church benevolences. had 33 in  
the S. S. with an average attendance  
of 33, 26 of whom were members of  
the Church. Duplicate that record per  
capita, if you can, in any our large  
Churches. — Because of removals from  
the charge it is unable this year to  
raise sufficient money to sustain a  
pastor. — The conditions are similar  
over a large extent of territory in Pres.  
No Dist. — Elder Green says in his <sup>last</sup> report  
to the Annual Conf. —

Yet from Kern City to Tulare, sixty miles of scattered, but some of them important communities along the Southern Pacific Railroad or adjacent to it, are unsupplied by regular services of any kind. In this territory our State employs upwards of a score of teachers in the public schools.

Any young man of good ability in whose heart burns the evangelizing spirit which we have boasted of as Methodists, could open a circuit, and have a field that would satisfy the ambition of an apostle. But the start would be by faith and the labor hard. From Fernando to Tehachapi is another strip of 101 miles in similar condition. In vain they call for a preacher to come to some of the foot-hills communities of Fresno county, east of Fresno and Sanger. There is nothing there of church organization or support—nothing but scattered settlements, a few Christians, and hundreds of unevangelized men, women and children.

We are working earnestly for largely increased collections for our Frontier Fund this year, that we may help to meet this tremendous need. Was ever the call "Come over and help us" more urgently given. It is the just- pride of our great Church that it has led the way as a pioneer Church - that it has gone before the railway, hand in hand with the miners and farmers and lumber men, and helped to open to Christian civilization the border settlements of our Country. It has scattered the good seed of gospel truth in many a lonely and needy hamlet, and this, in time, has blossomed and borne fruit to the strengthening of our Church and the doing of yet more deed. It has offered the cup of salvation to thousands

Souls in dark and wicked  
 Mining towns, and Cumber Camps  
 And made converts and founded  
 Churches in regions so apart from  
 the busy haunts of men as to be  
 practically unknown to the out-  
 side world - First Church, Los  
 Angeles, pointed its spire heaven-  
 ward when the city was now west-  
 of was a poor Spanish village -  
 And this within the memory of  
 many now living - Presiding Edu-  
 Cole went to Santa Barbara  
 when passengers had to be carried  
 to shore on the backs of sturdy  
 Mexican watermen, because there  
 was no other means of landing  
 them - His widow is an honored  
 member of University Church

and tells many a thrilling <sup>45-</sup> story of the privations and the triumphs of that early day - These struggling frontier Churches that come to you to-day for help are the strategic points of Methodism. They are sure to grow into strong Churches, Gospel Centres from which shall radiate precious and helpful influences to the very ends of the earth. Shall we neglect or desert them? God forbid! and grant that each one present may experience this morning the joy that comes from self-sacrificing generosity in behalf of so good a cause.