

HISTORY

of the

Woman's Missionary Association

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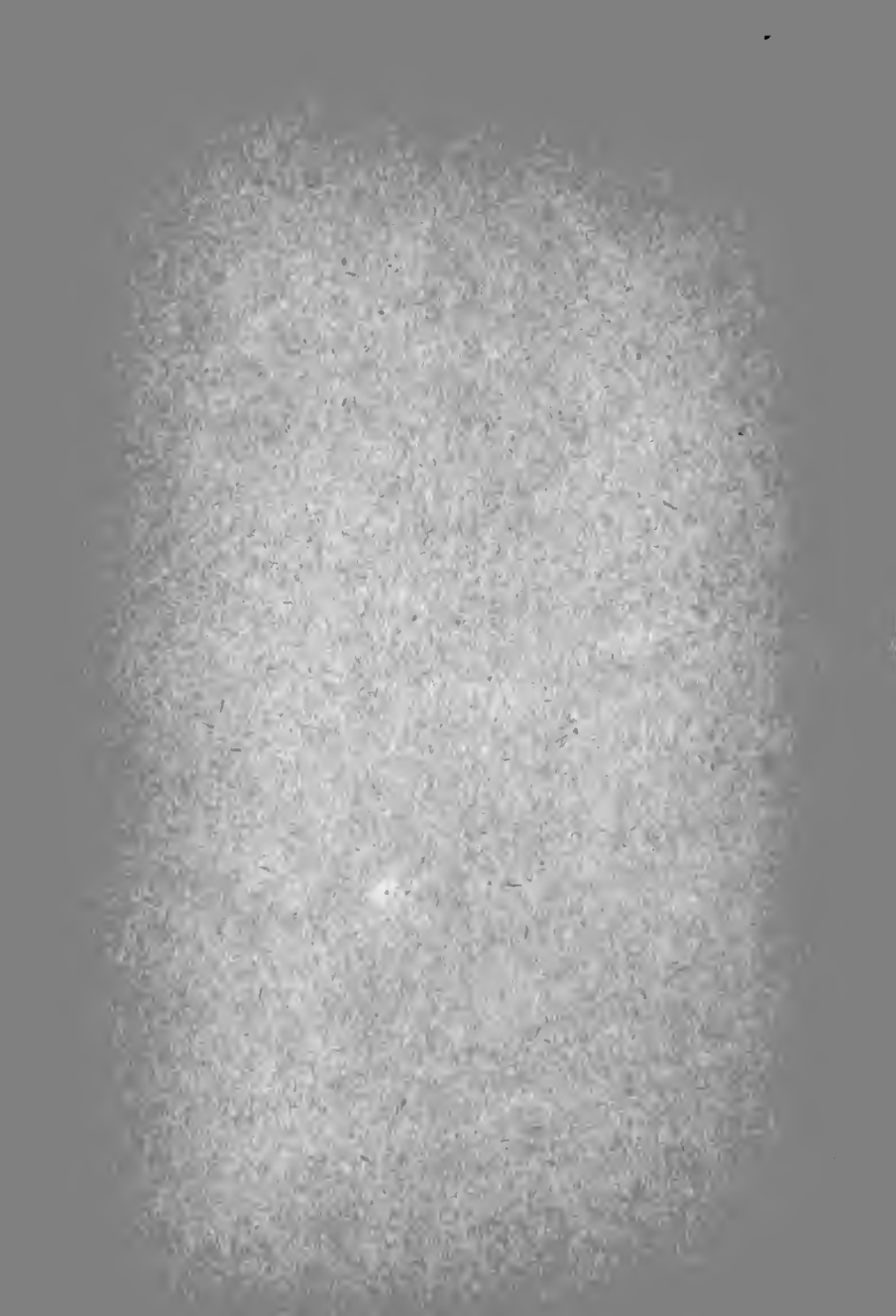
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Mrs. T. N. Sowers, 1875-1879



Mrs. Sylvia Haywood, 1879-1887

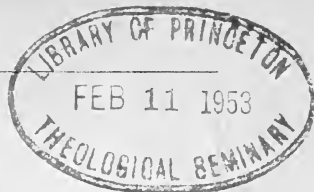


Mrs. L. K. Miller, 1887-1905



Mrs. L. R. Harford, 1905-

The Four Presidents
of the
Woman's Missionary Association



✓
HISTORY

OF

*The Woman's Missionary
Association*

OF THE

UNITED BRETHREN
IN CHRIST



*"The Lord giveth the word: the women that publish the
tidings are a great host."*

Psalm 68:11, Revised Version.



DAYTON, OHIO
United Brethren Publishing House
1910

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HISTORY OF THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Organization

The organization of the Woman's Missionary Association first took form in the heart and mind of one woman. Miss Lizzie Hoffman (afterward Mrs. Derickson) was burdened with the need of a deeper consecration in her own life, and the answer to her prayer was the question, "Are you willing to go to Africa?" She felt unqualified for this work, and it became a burden that was almost unbearable during the year that followed. One evening, taking her Bible, she went to her room and spent the night in prayer. It was nearly dawn when the burden rolled off and she could say, "Lord, use me as it seemeth to thee good." Soon she became impressed that the women of our Church should be organized for special work for missions. She consulted Rev. John Kemp, who at once became interested. He visited the most active workers in First Church and Summit Street Church, Dayton, Ohio, and prayed and planned until he succeeded in calling a meeting for the organization of the women of Miami Conference.

The Beginning.

Prominent men and women of the two churches met at Summit Street Church, May 9, 1872. An organization was effected and Mrs. T. N. Sowers was elected president. The following preamble to the constitution then adopted is of interest:

**Miami Branch
Organized.**

"Believing that the promulgation of the gospel of Jesus Christ throughout the world depends upon the success of Christian missions, and that the responsibility of this success devolves upon all Christians, we therefore do, in obedience to the command of our risen Lord and Savior, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature,' in convention assembled at the United Brethren Summit Street Church in the city of Dayton, Ohio, on the 9th day of May, 1872, pursuant to proper notice given through the Religious Telescope, hereby, in the name of the divine Master, and moved, we trust, by the Holy Spirit, organize ourselves into a missionary association by the adoption of the following constitution."

It was expected at this time that other conferences would organize, but nothing was done.

A number of Locals were organized in Miami Conference during the next three years, and \$328.13 was collected. No mission work was undertaken, and for want of an object all but two of the societies ceased to work, and these two were discouraged.

The Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society, through its Secretary, Rev. D. K. Flickinger, made the following recommendation to the General Conference in 1873:

"Give the woman's missionary movement in our Church a favorable recognition, and encourage the organization of societies in all the annual conferences, the same to be auxiliary to the conference to which they belong."

At the same conference the committee on missions reported, "Your committee are pleased to learn that God has put it into the hearts of many of the devoted

women of the Church to organize women's missionary associations in the various annual conferences; and we mention it to the special credit of the women of the Miami Annual Conference, that they were the first in the whole denomination, so far as known, to organize an association and commence operations; therefore

“Resolved, That we commend their zeal and enterprise in this good work to the favorable consideration of the women of the Church in all our annual conferences.”

In September, 1875, six women met in First Church, Dayton, Ohio, to consider the question of issuing a call for a general meeting. Some of the timid, faint-hearted ones felt that they could not work as the women in other denominations were doing, and if they undertook it there would be responsibility and they would be sure to fail. To each of these Mrs. Sowers said: “Others cannot do our work. If God calls, dare we falter?” All felt that God did call. Mrs. Hadley, recently returned from Africa, urged that this work be extended throughout the whole Church.

The Religious Telescope, through a number of articles, as well as Rev. D. K. Flickinger, the secretary, and Rev. J. W. Hott, the treasurer of the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society, urged that a meeting be called for the purpose of forming a general organization.

The Religious Telescope of September 29, 1875, contained the following call, signed by Mrs. T. N. Sowers and Mrs. W. H. Lanthurn: “For the purpose of creating a greater interest and zeal in the cause of missions, and laboring more directly in the work of the divine Master by bringing into more active and efficient service the sisters of the Church, a call is made for a Woman’s

A Call Issued.

Missionary Convention, to meet in First Church, Dayton, Ohio, October 21, 1875.

"It is desired that the convention shall partake of the nature of a mass meeting. We therefore invite all persons interested in the work to be present."

Association
Organized.

The call was answered by nine conferences; Miami, Scioto, Sandusky, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Reserve sent delegates; Lower Wabash, Virginia, and Allegheny were represented by women living in Dayton, whose husbands were members of these conferences. Letters of encouragement were received from delegates appointed by several other conferences but who were unable to attend. Two days, October 21 and 22, 1875, were spent in faithful, prayerful work. A constitution that had been previously published was discussed, amended, and adopted, and "The Woman's Missionary Association" was organized and the following officers elected:

President, Mrs. T. N. Sowers; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Z. A. Colestock; Mrs. M. H. Bridgeman; Mrs. S. Haywood; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. R. Keister, (now Mrs. Harford.); Recording Secretary, Mrs. D. L. Rike; Treasurer, Mrs. W. J. Shuey.

Miami Branch paid its money into the general association and reorganized.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting in May, 1876, at First Church, Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. D. L. Rike presented a memorial to the General Conference of 1877, asking that the organization of the Woman's Missionary Association be authorized by that body.

This request was referred to the committee on missions, which included the following item concerning the Woman's Missionary Association in its report:

"This Association comes to us to be recognized by the General Conference as the helpmeet of the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society. We recommend, therefore, the recognition of this relation by the ratification of their constitution and the confirmation of their officers."

General
Conference
Action.

At the Board meeting held in 1876, all felt that our work should be among the women and children, and it was decided "that the funds now in the treasury be used for the founding and support of a mission school in Africa."

At the meeting of the Board of Managers held in May, 1877, eighteen months after the organization, there were three Branch organizations with eighteen Locals, and an aggregate membership of 3,000. At the meeting of the Board of Managers in 1909, thirty-two years later, there were thirty-two conferences organized, with 626 Locals, 92 Young Women's Bands, and 146 Children's Bands, with a total membership of 20,263.

Growth.

Form of Organization.

By the terms of the constitution, the Association is under the direction of the General Conference and submits quadrennial reports to that body. By the action of the General Conference in 1909, it works in co-operation with the Foreign Missionary Society and the Home Missionary Society as given on page 105.

The organization includes a Board of Managers, a Board of Trustees, Annual Conference Branch Societies, Local Societies, Young Women's Bands with the Junior Christian Endeavor Societies as a field for missionary training.

The Board of Managers which meets annually is composed of a Board of nine Trustees, elected annually

by the Board of Managers, Life Patrons, three delegates elected by each conference Branch, the Secretary of the Young Women's Department, the Department Secretary of Literature, and the Missionary Secretary for the Junior Christian Endeavor Societies.

The Trustees meet before the close of the meeting of the Board of Managers and elect officers. They attend to the administration of the affairs of the Association, and meet at the call of the General Secretary.

Each Branch meets annually, and is composed of the officers of the Branch, Life Patrons, Life Directors, and delegates elected by the Locals, Young Women's Bands, and Junior Christian Endeavor Societies.

The Locals hold monthly meetings and quarterly business meetings in June, September, December, and March.

Any woman may become a member of the Association by the payment annually of \$1.00 dues.

Department of Young Women.

At the Board meeting held in the college chapel at Westerville, Ohio, in 1883, a constitution was adopted for Young Women's Bands. Two Bands were organized the following year (in Central Ohio Branch), one at Circleville, Ohio, with six members and the other at Westerville, Ohio, with twenty-three members. The work among the young people increased so encouragingly that in 1889 they were asked to support two teachers in Africa, Miss Frankie Williams and Miss Ellen Groenendyke, and also contribute toward the support of a teacher in China. Mrs. Bertha Gerlaugh was appointed secretary and treasurer of this special work and later was succeeded by Miss Marie Shank.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers at Anderson, Indiana, in 1908, the work among the young women was made a distinct department of the Woman's Missionary Association, the constitution amended and a secretary for this department, Miss Justina Lorenz, was elected. Ninety-two Young Women's Bands with a membership of 2,249 were reported at the meeting of the Board of Managers at Akron, O., in 1909.

Department
Organized.

At a meeting of the Trustees in November, 1909, it was decided to ask the Young Women's Bands to take as their special work the support of the Elizabeth Kumler-Miller Seminary for girls, in China.

Special Work
Assigned.

Department of Children's Work.

In 1879 Mrs. G. P. Macklin gathered together the children at Fostoria, Ohio, and organized a Gleaner's Band. This was our first organization among the children.

Gleaners' Band.

By the time of the meeting of the Board of Managers in 1895, seventy-five bands were organized, and beginning with August in the same year, programs for the monthly meetings of Gleaners' Bands have been printed in the Evangel. At the meeting of the Board of Managers in May, 1909, 146 Bands were reported, with a membership of 4,273.

The General Conference in 1909 designated the Junior Christian Endeavor Societies as a field for cultivation in missionary education and giving.

Junior C. E.
Societies.

In November, 1909, the Trustees decided to ask the Juniors to pay their foreign missionary money toward the support of the Foundling Home in China, and their home missionary money to the work among the German boys and girls in Chicago.

Special Work.

The Woman's Evangel.

In the early years of the organization the facts concerning the work and workers were given to the Church through the columns of the Religious Telescope and the Missionary Visitor. At the meetings of the Board of Managers in 1879 and 1880, the question of a paper in the interest of the Association was proposed, but nothing was done. The desire on the part of the workers for such a paper became so strong that in 1881, at Western, Iowa, the Board of Managers adopted the following resolution:

“That the books be open for voluntary contributions, and that when, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, a sufficient amount be secured, and 1,000 subscribers be obtained, the Executive Committee be authorized, in conjunction with a committee appointed by this body, to publish a paper or magazine in the interest of the Woman's Missionary Association of the United Brethren in Christ.”

At a meeting of the Trustees, October 10, 1881, “The Woman's Evangel” was chosen as the name of the new magazine.

Mrs. L. R. Harford, president of the Association, who was then the Corresponding Secretary, was employed as editor June 15, 1881, and continued in office for eleven years. She declared its purpose in her first editorial, that inasmuch as the “gospel has been to women a glad evangel, and because we love much, do we wish to make our work—as the name of the paper signifies—an announcement of glad tidings to some of the five hundred millions of women in the degradation and ruin of false religions and oppressive social customs of heathen nations. It will be the earnest purpose of those who have under-

taken the work to make the paper a power in moving hearts to help in the good work of sending the light of life to women and children who are shut out from its blessed influence."

It began as a modest little messenger of sixteen pages, January, 1882, the subscription price being 75 cents; in clubs of ten 60 cents. The subscription price was reduced four years later to 50 cents. From time to time a few more pages were added and in January, 1906, it was increased to a thirty-two page magazine. One thousand subscribers were secured before the first issue was printed, and from the beginning it has been able to pay all the expenses of its publication, the salary of its editor, as well as make appropriations to the Literature Department of the Association. It was an important factor in raising the Silver Anniversary fund, which was used in opening the work in the Philippines.

First Issue.

The growth of the subscription list has been gradual, as the following table shows:

Growth.

1882—1,000;	1897—4,550;
1885—1,201;	1900—4,716;
1888—2,300;	1903—4,633;
1891—3,700;	1906—5,158;
1894—4,500;	1909—6,500.

Mrs. L. K. Miller wonderfully enriched its pages during the sixteen years she was associated with the work. She was associate editor from 1888 until the resignation of Mrs. Keister (Harford) in 1893, when she became the editor and publisher.

After the resignation of Mrs. Miller in October, 1904, the Evangel was issued by Mrs. B. F. Witt and Mrs. G. P. Macklin until November, 1905, when Mrs. Mary R. Albert became its editor and publisher.

Department of Literature.

The Board of Managers at its meeting in 1906, appointed Mrs. Mary R. Albert, Mrs. P. O. Rhodes, and Mrs. H. A. Dowling a committee on literature; and at the meeting a year later the following recommendation was adopted:

"Realizing the need of information on missionary work and of the circulation of missionary literature, we recommend that we establish in our Association the Department of Literature."

Mrs. Albert and Mrs. Rhodes were continued a committee with power to select a third. Mrs. G. P. Macklin was chosen as the third member. During the year this committee worked out a plan for this department, which with a few changes was adopted by the Board at its meeting in Anderson, Indiana, in May, 1908.

The plan adopted provides for a General Literature Committee and Branch and Local Secretaries of Literature. The General Literature Committee, which is the head of the department, is composed of the Editor of the Evangel, the Department Secretary, who is elected by the Board of Managers, and a third member appointed by the Trustees. This committee plans the work of the department, provides literature and helps, and through the Branch and Local Secretaries of Literature helps to develop this work in the Branches and Locals.

The General Literature Committee retains all funds received from the sale of literature for the maintenance of the work.

AFRICA

The first idea of the Association was to support a school near Shenge, under the control of the missionaries of the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society; but instead of this, by the advice of the officers of the General Board and missionaries then on the field, it was decided to establish schools up the Bompeh River, in a thickly populated territory that was calling for light, and was without any missionary work. The General Board, thinking it not best to distribute their force over so much territory, urged the Association to occupy this new ground. It was agreed to support Miss Emily Beeken, then under appointment. With repeated visits and the supervision of Mr. Gomer, the mission was located at Rotifunk, on the Bompeh River, about fifty miles east of Freetown, Miss Beeken going there late in the autumn of 1877, at which time we undertook her full support.

Locating
the Mission.
1877.

The pioneer work was difficult, but it was bravely accomplished. One with less courage than Miss Beeken, could not have succeeded in establishing a mission so far from any civilized help or protection. The head-man built a barra for worship, and the Association a mud house for the missionary on a beautiful elevated site near the town. Miss Beeken established two schools, and held public services in the surrounding towns.

1879.

She was succeeded at the end of nineteen months by Mrs. M. M. Mair, of Glasgow, Scotland. Mrs. Mair had had an experience of twenty-six years on the West Coast of Africa, which enabled her to endure the climate better than new missionaries. She landed at Freetown, October 19, 1879, and went to Rotifunk the following month. The previous May, at the Board meeting, it was agreed to send to Africa from America the material for a good house, so that our missionaries might have a comfortable home. Two thousand dollars were easily raised outside of membership dues, and Mrs. Mair superintended the construction of the building, and enjoyed living in it, as she so well deserved. She was indefatigable in her labors, and her influence over the natives was wonderful. She taught them by precept and example. She secured better teachers for the schools, and established two others. She had the confidence and co-operation of the chiefs and head-men, and such was her influence over the people that she said she had been in but two towns in America where the Sabbath was so well observed. Pa Sourri, the head-man of Rotifunk, gave up the use of strong drinks and tobacco, and compelled the people to desist from labor on the Sabbath day. Rotifunk was a station for slave traders when our mission was located there, but before Mrs. Mair came away this was broken up. A lease for ninety-nine years was secured for one hundred acres of ground both at Rotifunk and Palli, part of which was put under cultivation. In three years and a half our work had grown into a strong mission of four stations with a school at each place.

Mission House
Built.

Mission Land
Secured.

A conference was organized March 20, 1880, by Rev. D. K. Flickinger, with six members, Rev. D. F. Wilberforce and Rev. J. Gomer, who were already members of Miami Conference, and four African workers.

Early in 1882 word came telling of the declining strength of Mrs. Mair, and the need for reinforcements. The Board decided to send a man and his wife, as the work was too heavy for a woman to carry. Rev. and Mrs. R. N. West sailed from New York, October 2, 1882. Mrs. Mair remained a few months and in the spring of 1883 came to America, attended the Board meeting at Westerville, Ohio, and then returned to her home in Scotland. She died March 9, 1897.

To the meeting of the Board of Managers at Westerville, Ohio, in 1883 came the word from Mr. West that the number of persons attending the public services was increasing so rapidly that in the rainy season no house was large enough to accommodate them and many had to be turned away. He asked to be allowed to build a chapel. The committee on African work recommended the raising of \$2,000, the estimated cost of a suitable building. Cash and subscriptions were taken at once to the amount of \$1,100. The money was all raised and the chapel completed within a year at a cost of \$1,500, \$500 less than the estimate. The chapel was dedicated February 24, 1884, by Rev. J. Gomer, of Shenge. After the sermon an invitation was given for a free-will offering unto the Lord, and the people responded by subscribing one hundred and sixty acres of land at Palli, five binkeys of rice (from fifty to one hundred bushels), one cow, one country cloth, and thirty-seven dollars and fourteen cents in cash subscriptions.

1882.
 First Chapel
 Built.
 1883.

In 1884, Mr. West reported to the Board of Managers that there were then in connection with the work fifty-four regular preaching places, an increase of twenty-three during the year. In these places more than 2,500 persons heard the word of God. During the next two years the devotion and strength of our missionaries were severely tested by war and an epidemic of smallpox; the itinerating was interrupted, but the buildings at Palli and Rotifunk were unharmed.

Our first and prominent work was for the children. As many as could be cared for were taken by the missionaries and taught to work. These children, with the help of a few men, did the work connected with the mission and thus helped in their own support. Large farms were under cultivation; orchards were started. The children were Christians — bright, earnest and hungry for knowledge, using every opportunity to gain it. Later they became our teachers and itinerants.

Fearing that Mr. and Mrs. West might break down with the long strain of the war, the Trustees thought that they should take a vacation before the expiration of their term. Rev. Mr. Gomer having agreed to oversee the work, they sailed from Freetown, February 4, 1886. They returned to Africa in the fall of the same year, sailing September 18th.

Previous to the Board meeting of 1887, the question of doing more for the women of Africa was discussed in the Woman's Evangel. The missionaries had written that we must do something for the uplifting of the girls in Africa if we expected to accomplish anything permanent, and they told of the degradation of the women and how little girls were sold as wives, and whenever claimed by the purchaser had to go, and

Work
Increases
1884.

Work for
Children.

if in our schools, were thus lost to our mission. It was the law of the country, and we were compelled to submit. By taking girls into the mission home this selling could be prevented; these girls could be taught in the schools with the other children, and out of school hours could be taught by the missionary to sew, to cook, to keep house, and thus, after a while, to be Christian home-makers.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers, at Westfield, Illinois, it was decided to put up a new building, to be called the "Mary Sowers Home for Girls" and to raise \$2,000 for the purpose. Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Sage were appointed to go to Africa to build the home and take charge of it.

Home for
Girls Built
1887.

They sailed September 24, 1887. The home was completed during the year.

Mrs. Amanda Smith, the noted colored evangelist from the United States, visited our station at Rotifunk in January, 1889, and her meetings proved a great blessing to the people.

1889.

An adobe house with corrugated iron roof, large enough to accomodate twenty-four boys, was built at Rotifunk during 1889.

Boys' Home
Built.

At the Board meeting of 1889 Miss Frances Williams and Miss Ellen Groenendyke were appointed. They sailed October 16, 1889, and, after a few weeks in Free-town, went to Rotifunk and took charge of the school.

The school at Bompeh, numbering thirty, was in charge of Mrs. Thompson, daughter of Bishop Crowther, of the Niger Mission. A class of seven full church members was organized December 22, 1889.

The school at Palli was consolidated with the one at Bompeh, the native pastor giving his whole time to

itinerating with excellent results. He preached in fifty-five different towns and visited regularly, forty-eight of these.

During the year, Mr. Sage and Mr. West, with the older mission boys, made an extended trip about one hundred and fifty miles into the interior to the Mendi country, a large territory lying east of the Sherbro and Temni countries, and the people received them cordially when they understood their purpose. They found no Christian missions, but everywhere evidence of superstition. Every town, large and small, had its devil houses.

1890. Mr. Sage made another extended trip into the same country in March, 1890, with good results, people begging him to remain and repeat his message to them. At the meeting of the Board of Managers in 1890, the early occupation of this densely populated territory was looked upon with favor.

In March, 1890, Rotifunk was visited by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, the round-the-world missionary of the W. C. T. U. of America. A W. C. T. U. organization of thirteen women was formed, also a Loyal Temperance Legion.

The native school building having become unfit for use, was replaced by a good frame structure. A special fund of \$2,000 was raised for the purpose. This gave Rotifunk, our principal station, a mission residence, chapel, girls' home, boys' home, and school building all in good repair.

In church and Sunday-school work there was a decided advancement. The older mission boys constituted an itinerating band, who, two by two, under the direction of Mr. Sage, went to the towns to read and explain God's Word. More than 129 towns were visited during the

year; 82 of these received regular visits, and in 55 of them there were organized classes.

During the meeting of the Board of Managers held in Dayton, Ohio, in 1890 special prayer was offered, and at the same time special prayer services were held by our missionaries in Africa for an outpouring of the spirit in revival power. This marked the beginning of the greatest revival Rotifunk has ever seen, and it continued four weeks. Rumsellers broke their demijohns and poured the liquor on the streets; native men and women were born into the Kingdom in large numbers. The revival spread to the surrounding towns and Frankie Williams wrote home, "Every seat has become a mourner's bench and nearly every soul a seeker." It was at this time that Pa Sourri, the powerful chief, became a Christian. Mrs. West, writing of his conversion, said: "It was one of the most remarkable conversions I ever witnessed, one of the Saul of Tarsus style. He had been at the altar several times but we felt that he did not see himself a sinner. It was all what *he* was going to *do*. We could only pray that God would show him his heart. Our prayers were answered, and he had as real a physical struggle as Jacob had. One whole night, alone in his house he wrestled with two powers or persons; he said, 'One sought to hold him, the other to free him.' As day dawned so desperate became the struggle that in his agony he sprang from his bed, and knew nothing more until he found himself lying on the chapel floor *free*. The subject of the morning meeting was II. Cor. 10. Just as Mr. West was speaking of the weapons of our warfare being not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds, he rushed in, bareheaded,* and with an awful look of despair; as he reached the altar, he fell or rather was

Great Revival
at Rotifunk.

thrown violently down in such a way that under other circumstances he would doubtless have broken his neck, as he is very large and heavy and eighty years of age. During the day it seemed that all the wicked things he had ever done came up before him, and though he felt God had forgiven all, yet, as these things came up separately before him, he would only get relief by getting down and asking special forgiveness for them."

An Aid Society composed of the missionaries and native Christians was organized at Rotifunk in 1889, and the following year they sent one of their own men into the Masimera country, the first practical work in self-extension. After six months' work, forty-six regular appointments were reported, with one organized seekers' class of forty members. Five thousand five hundred and eighty-one heard the gospel for the first time.

On account of the ill health of Mrs. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Sage returned to America in October, 1890.

Rev. and Mrs. Jacob Miller sailed November 20, 1890, and in January took up their residence in the Mary Sowers Home for Girls and entered upon their work.

Bishop Kephart made an official visit to Africa and Germany and presided at the annual conference held at Rotifunk January 21-25, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. West returned to America in 1891 for a much-needed rest. Before leaving, Mr. West employed for one year Alice Harris, M. D., of the Wesleyan Church, who by the return of her comrades to the homeland, was left alone in Freetown. The Trustees considered it fortunate that help on the field could be secured to lighten the extra burdens of those left in the mission.

Aid Society
Organized.

Bishop E. B.
Kephart
visits the
Mission
1891.

Marietta Hatfield, M.D., Miss Elma Bittle, and Miss Ella Schenck sailed from New York September 23, 1891.

Because of the continued sickness of Mr. Miller, and at the unanimous request of the missionaries, Miss Williams was appointed superintendent.

At Bompeh station Mrs. Thompson worked hard and also held meetings in three other towns near by, the people striving to do what they could to help themselves. They collected \$24 toward a stone chapel. In 1890 Chief Gbannah Will Caulker gave to the mission a fine plot of ground for a mission residence. The work so increased that it became necessary to employ a teacher for the school in order that Mrs. Thompson might devote her full time to church work. In April, 1891, her daughter, Miss Florence Thompson, was engaged to take charge of the school. In addition to this work she visited regularly four neighboring villages, holding services and in two of them conducting Sunday schools.

At Palli the mission property consisted of one hundred acres of land and a mission house and chapel combined.

It had long seemed marvelous that in the thirty-seven years of our African mission, death had not entered the ranks. The year 1892 marked a new era in our history. On July 19, 1892, Miss Williams died of malignant malarial fever, and Miss Bittle followed her August 7, from nervous shock. These two deaths and the return to America of Mr. and Mrs. Miller the same fall, (owing to the illness of Mrs. Miller,) together with the sickness of other missionaries, greatly hindered all the work of the mission.

Work
Enlarges
at Bompeh.

First Death
Among
Missionaries
1892.

8

The ranks were strengthened by the return of Mr. and Mrs. West, accompanied by Rev. and Mrs. I. N. Cain and Miss Lydia Thomas. These five sailed from New York October 1, 1892. School was soon reopened and all settled down to earnest work.

1893.

Bishop Kephart held the conference in 1893. During 1891 the congregation at Palli so increased that the place of worship would not accommodate the people, and before the missionaries knew of their plans, the people had a chapel begun and a number of pounds collected for its erection. This chapel, called Keister Chapel, was completed and dedicated April 9, 1893, by Bishop Kephart. Miss Groenendyke returned to America in the spring on her vacation.

Medical Work.

Dr. Hatfield, who began medical work soon after her arrival on the field, always felt that the patients should pay, if only a little, for treatment, and therefore began to charge a penny for consultation and the price of medicine, if expensive. This experiment toward self-support in medical work resulted satisfactorily, so far as medicines, appliances, and assistants were concerned. All expenses, excepting physician's salary were paid out of the fees received. Some patients paid by the month. Ten shillings insured daily treatment and oversight.

1894.

In February, 1894, Mr. West and Mr. Cain made a journey into the Mendi country. After about a week of their journey, Mr. West was taken sick and Mr. Cain, taking one of the interpreters, went on without him. Mr. West grew worse and sent a messenger to Mr. Cain, who returned immediately to take him home. The trip was profitable, though no location was chosen.

In 1894 the mission house was enlarged. The trustees decided that Mr. Cain should assume charge of the Bompeh mission and Mr. and Mrs. West should open the Mendi work. Scarcely had the transfer been made when Mr. West became sick and died on September 22, the twelfth anniversary of his consecration to missionary work. He was buried near the chapel at Rotifunk, where he had labored so faithfully and with such abundant success, and a tablet marked to his memory was placed in the chapel.

Miss Florence Cronise and Miss Minnie E. Eaton in company with the missionaries sent out by the General Board, and Bishop Hott and wife, sailed for Africa November 27, 1894.

Mrs. West, Miss Schenck, and Miss Thomas returned to America on furlough in December, 1894.

An industrial building was erected at Rotifunk during the year at a cost of \$800; also a boat-house for the protection of the boats in the rainy season, at a cost of \$600. A Y. P. C. U. was organized at Rotifunk.

Industrial
Building
Erected.

At Bompeh the people built a barra for a school-room and a good stone chapel with corrugated iron roof, worth about \$500. This chapel was dedicated by Bishop Hott, January 20, 1895, who held the conference that year and visited some of our mission stations.

Dr. Hatfield returned to America in the fall of 1895 for rest, after a service of four years. Dr. Mary Archer sailed for the field December 7, 1895.

The close of the year 1895 saw the beginning of the construction of a railroad from Freetown into the interior.

At Rokon, in the Masimera country, where work had been carried on for five years, the chief, by advice of the

English governor, gave the mission a deed for ten acres of ground for a consideration of five pounds. Rokon is situated on a large river, has a wharf, and many advantages. The ground was cleared and a mission house built.

1896.

Rev. and Mrs. L. A. McGrew sailed from New York, March 28, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Cain returned to America for a much needed rest early in the same summer, and Mr. McGrew had charge of the mission.

A school was opened at Kwellu, about half way between Moyamba and Taiama, and a deed secured for twenty acres of ground.

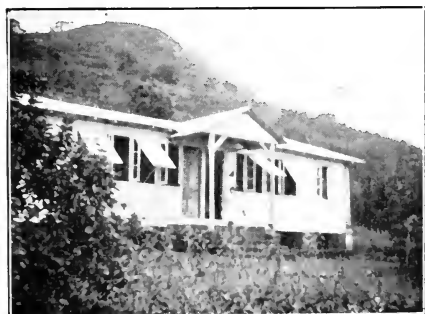
Bethany
Cottage
Built.

Realizing the need of some place for recuperation for the missionaries, the Board of Managers recommended the building of a rest cottage in conjunction with the General Board, on Mt. Leicester just south of Freetown. Two acres of ground, 1,550 feet above sea level, were leased from the government until such time as the land shall be needed, six months' notice having been given; if within twenty years, remuneration shall be made for the buildings at surveyor's estimate. Either side may cancel lease, giving six months' notice. The house is twenty-six feet wide by fifty feet long. It contains eight rooms, and by means of folding doors and swinging windows, the four front rooms may be changed into a piazza, ten feet wide by fifty feet long. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Mills November 4, 1896. The house was completed early in 1897 at a cost of \$1,000 to each Board, and was named Bethany Cottage. Bishop Mills held the conference in January, 1897, and in company with the superintendent, visited the stations and also made a trip into the Mendi country.

1897.



Mission House, Taiama



Bethany Cottage, Mt. Leicester

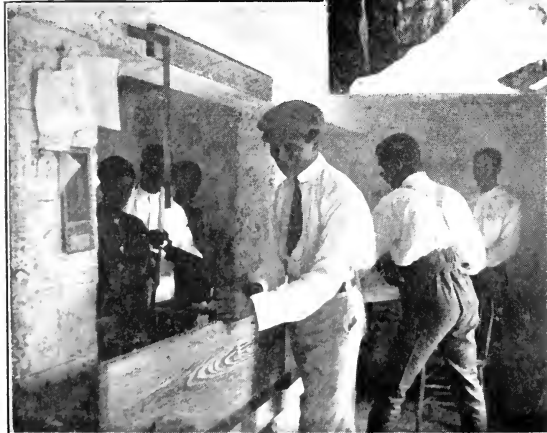


Native Chapel, Ronietta



Brick Yard, Rotifunk

Industrial Exhibit, Girls' Home, Moyamba



Manual Training Class,
Albert Academy

On October 2, 1897, Mr. and Mrs. Cain, Dr. Marietta Hatfield, and Miss Ella Schenck returned to Africa accompanied by Mr. Arthur Ward, newly appointed.

The experiment of boring for water after many difficulties, was successful, and resulted in a well sixty feet deep, with a windmill for pumping. A kiln of twenty thousand brick was burned, the boys doing all the molding. These were used in building kitchens to the boys' and girls' homes, steps to the school building and mission house, and pillars under the rice and storehouse. Application was made by the English government for our boys to make the brick for the new barracks at Kwellu.

Brick Making.

At Taiama, where a school had been opened the year before, a deed was secured for one hundred and twenty acres of land. A mission house was built and the chief built a barra for church and school purposes.

Upon the return of Mr. Cain, our superintendent, Mr. and Mrs. McGrew and Dr. Hatfield located at Taiama and began the building of an American house. The foundation was completed, but the work was greatly hindered by trouble about taxation between the native chiefs and the English government.

**Work Begun
at Taiama.**

May 10, 1898, Minnie E. Eaton and Florence M. Cronise returned to America on furlough after faithful service of three and a half years.

1898.

Rumors were heard from time to time concerning unrest among the native people, because of the fancied encroachment of the English government upon their rights, but no general uprising was feared.

A hut-tax had been imposed upon the people for the purpose of public improvement in the protectorate, but was misinterpreted by the people to mean ownership

**Uprising
and
Massacre
of Missionaries.**

of their homes, and proved the occasion for a general uprising, in which all of our missionaries save one, gave up their lives, and almost our entire mission plant was destroyed. Just at the close of our fiscal year in May, 1898, came the intelligence of the massacre of five of our missionaries at Rotifunk on May 3—Rev. and Mrs. I. N. Cain, Dr. Marietta Hatfield, Dr. Mary C. Archer, and Miss Ella M. Schenck.

They had been apprised of the danger, but were unable to secure boatmen or hammock men to take them away. Dr. Hatfield, being sick, could not walk far. The mission children had been sent to their homes and the missionaries hid in the bush overnight, and early in the morning attempted to get away, Dr. Hatfield being carried on the back of one of the boys; but they were overtaken by the war party, carried back and killed in front of the mission grounds at Rotifunk. The bones of these were gathered by English officers, put into one box and later were interred in the cemetery at Rotifunk.

Mr. and Mrs. McGrew had attempted to escape to Kwellu, but were captured, detained as prisoners, and on May 9, were taken in a canoe out to an island in the Taia River, opposite Taiama where they were beheaded. The bodies were thrown into the river and were never found.

Many of our faithful native workers also met death at the hands of the war boys. Those who escaped, made their way to Freetown. Mr. Arthur Ward, having been in Freetown on business at the time, was the sole surviving missionary. He desired to remain and learn for himself of the terrible massacre and devastation wrought by the war, but was advised by the government to return to America, so left Freetown, May 5, 1898.

Most of the property of the General Board was destroyed, but, being on the coast, their missionaries escaped by boat to Freetown.

Reconstruction.

Though paralyzed at first, both Boards soon felt that the work must go on. It was not known whether any missionary would be safe outside of Freetown, and realizing that the beginnings would have to be slow, arrangements were made for Rev. and Mrs. J. R. King, who were to go out for the General Board, to give one-half of their time to the work of the Woman's Missionary Association. They sailed September 10, 1898, made Freetown headquarters and began the work of reconstruction.

With the exception of Bethany Cottage, the chapels at Bompeh and Palli and the mission house at Rokon, the mission buildings had all been destroyed. All records and rolls of membership were gone and the members were scattered.

Property
Destroyed.

During the months following the uprising, when the advisability of continuing work in Africa was being weighed by the Boards at home, nine of the native workers without any compensation or direction from the Boards, gathered the members together, itinerated regularly in sixty-two towns, held religious services and carried on the school work wherever possible.

Everywhere were found the good fruits of the mission. The railroad engineers spoke highly of the results of the mission work in training young men, many of them being employed by the English government to fill responsible positions.

Fruits of
Mission.

Work Re-
organized.
1899.

While alone in the field for a year, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. King were able to accomplish a great deal in gathering the forces, determining new policies for the future, and preparing the field for new workers. Bishop E. B. Kephart, accompanied by Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Todd and Rev. and Mrs. E. A. King, sailed November 15, 1899. Bishop Kephart presided over the conference of 1900.

Devotion of
Converts.

In writing to the home church he paid the following tribute to the converts: "The spirit and devotion manifested upon the part of the young men and women who were educated and trained and converted in our schools in Africa, when, in a sense they were thrown on their own responsibility at the time of the uprising, was surely equal to that manifested by the disciples after the death of our blessed Lord. It has demonstrated the fact that the native convert can be relied on under the most critical circumstances. Many of these converts have left good lucrative positions to serve the Church and Christ at a greatly reduced compensation."

1901.

After a trying term, during which the work was re-organized, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. King returned to America in the spring of 1901, for a much needed rest, leaving Mr. Todd as acting superintendent.

Co-operation.

1902.

Since the territory operated by the two Boards in Sierra Leone was so overlapping, and the work of Dr. King as joint superintendent for one term had been satisfactory, it was strongly felt by some of the workers at home, as well as by the missionaries on the field, that the work should be unified by some plan of permanent co-operation, or that one of the two Boards should take over all the work.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers in 1902, two propositions were presented by the General Board, one to consider co-operation and the other that the Woman's Missionary Association take over their part of the work in Sierra Leone. The Woman's Board recommended that a committee of five, two from each Board and a fifth to be chosen by the four, be appointed to consider these propositions, and that this committee be continued during the year, and after giving the matter careful consideration, report to the Trustees and to the Board of Managers at their next meeting.

Propositions
Considered.

The committee chosen on co-operation composed of Mrs. L. R. Harford and Mrs. D. L. Rike representing the Association, Dr. W. M. Bell and Dr. W. R. Funk, of the General Board, and Bishop Mills as the fifth member, met September 22-23, 1902. After full conference it was voted:

1. That we continue joint headquarters in Freetown, details for the lease or purchase, ownership and management to be determined by both Boards.

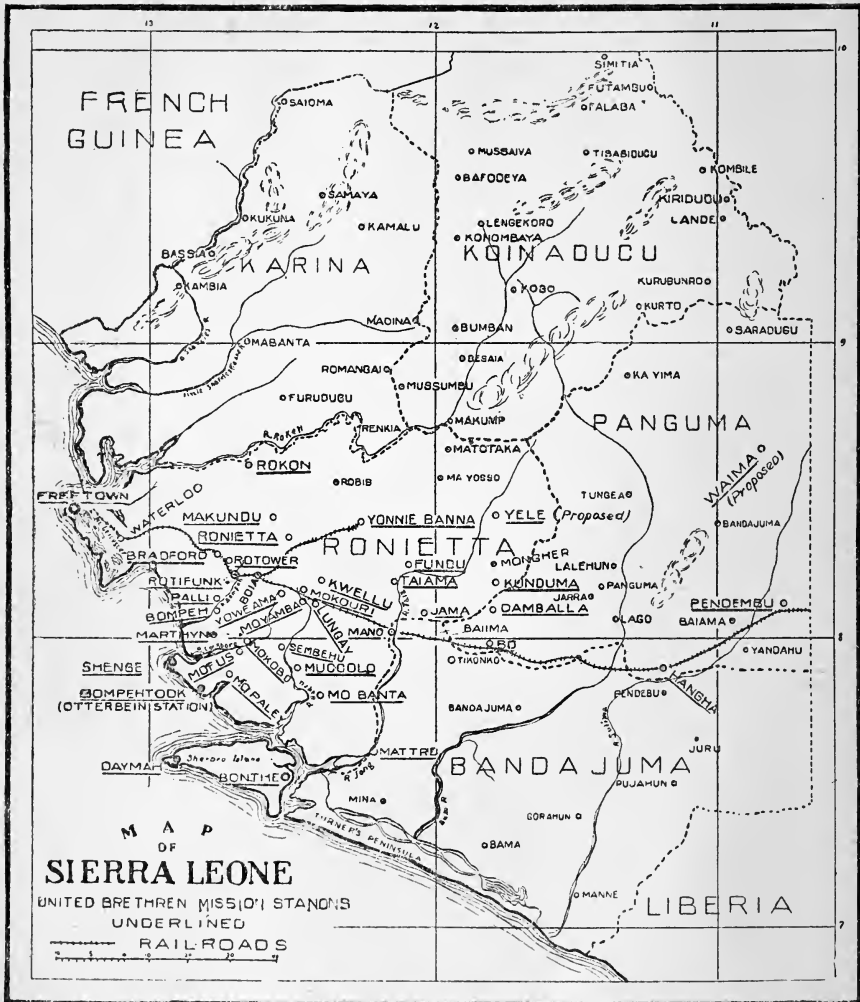
Plan of
Coöperation
Agreed Upon.

2. That there be a joint superintendent elected and supported by both Boards, with residence in Freetown.

3. That a uniform schedule of salaries be established for all missionaries, American and native, of both Boards.

4. That the higher educational work of the whole field be left for future consideration, as the need may demand.

5. That, aside from the items mentioned, each Board shall have control and responsibility as heretofore.



6. That a committee of two members from each Board be empowered to carry out the details of this agreement.

This was ratified by the Trustees. Dr. J. R. King was appointed superintendent and he and Mrs. King sailed November 12, 1902.

Freetown.

Upon the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. King in the fall of 1898, headquarters were rented in Freetown and some evangelistic work was opened among the Mendis for whom nothing was being done. Open-air meetings were held at three places; later these were increased to fifteen and still later to twenty-five. The work was well organized, and carried on mainly by native workers, and later by the student body of Albert Academy. Meetings are held regularly every Sunday morning, the message being given in their own language to hundreds of the natives each time. This has also been a means of training for the native worker.

**Work at
Headquarters
Opened.**

Realizing the need for a church home, a lease for twenty-five years, at \$30 per year, with option of purchase, was secured upon Ebo Church, on Regent Road. It is a good stone building 30x50 feet, on a lot 100x100 feet, in a very desirable location. The church was repaired and was dedicated during the conference of 1905 and an organization effected at that time.

**Church
Dedicated.
1905.**

A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Bishop J. S. Mills, Dr. W. M. Bell and Mrs. B. F. Witt, and their successors, to hold property jointly in Freetown in trust for the missionary societies.

Later the vacant lot, 50x75 feet, adjoining the church was purchased for \$875.

Albert Academy.

Plans were early begun for establishing a training school under the joint control of the two Mission Boards. In 1903, the Mission Council in Sierra Leone decided upon Freetown as the most suitable location for the school. This decision was accepted by the Mission Boards.

Rev. R. P. Dougherty, who had been secured as principal of the school, sailed June 1, 1904, and on October 4, the school was started in a rented building on East Street with an enrollment of five students.

Mr. Leininger's
Gift.

The same year, shortly after the opening of the school, the General Board reported a gift received from Mr. Ralph Leininger, of Brooklyn, N. Y., of \$5,000 toward the erection of a building to be named "Albert Academy," in memory of his cousin, Rev. Ira E. Albert, a missionary under the General Board, who died in Africa, November 6, 1902. The Woman's Missionary Association agreed to give \$5,000 to offset this gift. That the Academy might be established on a \$20,000 basis each Board agreed to raise an additional \$5,000, this second \$10,000 to be used as an endowment fund. The \$5,000 toward this endowment was completed in the spring of 1906.

Lot Secured.

A very desirable location for the school was secured, consisting of five acres near Circular Road on the direct route to Mt. Leicester, at a cost of \$2,000.

Mr. Leininger enlarged the original plans, agreeing to assume the additional expense. Later, when, on account of the panic of 1907, he was unable to meet it, the Foreign Missionary Society agreed that his gift, which amounted to about \$7,000, should be considered as to the Church and that they would raise the amount still needed.

The building was begun in September, 1906. January 14, 1907, the corner-stone was laid by His Excellency, G. B. Haddon-Smith, acting governor of Sierra Leone.

Corner-Stone
Laid.

It is an imposing cement block structure 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, three stories high. The larger portion of the building is used for school purposes while at one end are the resident quarters of the missionaries in charge. On the first floor of the school portion are the main assembly room and a large class-room. On the second floor are the office and library, the study room, three lecture rooms, the science laboratory, and a resident tutor's room. The third floor throughout the whole building contains dormitories for students and resident tutors. In the basement are the students' dining-room, the manual-training shop and storerooms.

Academy
Building.

The grounds are beautifully wooded and afford ample opportunity for outdoor industrial work. A fine cement-block fence partly encloses the campus. The approximate value of building and grounds is \$20,000.

Grounds.

On January 11, 1908, the new building was dedicated by Dr. W. R. Funk, and on January 13, the first graduating exercises of the Academy were held, when five young men received their diplomas.

Dedication.

A greater teaching force being needed, Mr. E. M. Hursh went out in the fall of 1905 and became vice-principal. He had charge of the school from July, 1906, to June, 1907, during Mr. Dougherty's absence from the field. Rev. H. D. Southard went out in the spring of 1906 and assisted in the academy until the conference of 1907.

The academy has been rapidly growing from year to year. In 1905 the enrollment was forty-six and in 1906 it was eighty-nine, in 1907 it was 138 and in 1908 it was 173.

Rapid Growth.

Courses of
Study.

Three courses of study are provided—Biblical, Normal and Scientific, extending over four years. The paramount object of the Academy is to educate young men for mission work. Provision is made for thorough religious, literary and physical training. It aims to give such a comprehensive preparation to each student that, whether he goes out as a preacher, teacher, professional man, or tradesman, he will be a factor in the extension of Christ's kingdom in Africa. Its doors are wide open to all young men seeking general academic training along practical lines.

Itinerant's
League.

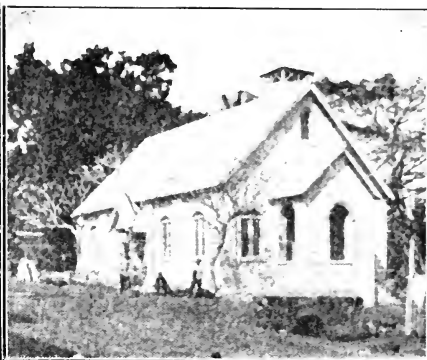
An "Itinerants' League" was organized in 1907. Its object is to promote grace and Christian fellowship among its members; to aid them in practical Christian service, and especially to carry the gospel of Jesus Christ to the untaught native people of Freetown. Meetings are held at the academy every Saturday evening, preparatory to the meetings to be held on Sunday. Reports are received and the work outlined; the needs are discussed and suggestions made. Thus the work is systematically and definitely directed and the league impresses the students with the responsibilities and calls of the work.

Mission
Headquarters
Erected.

The inconvenience of frequent removals and the difficulties in obtaining suitable quarters made it imperative that a missionary home should be secured. In the spring of 1907 it was agreed by both Boards that fees accruing from the American consul work which Dr. King and Mr. Dougherty were doing during the absence of the Consul, should be used to purchase ground. They also authorized the erection of a house to cost \$5,000, this amount to be borne equally by both Boards. A valuable site was secured on Gloucester, one of the prin-



Mission Headquarters, Freetown



United Brethren Church, Freetown



West Africa Conference, 1910



Albert Academy, Freetown



First Graduates from
Albert Academy



Academy Students Preaching Among
Mendis, Freetown

cipal streets of the city, and next door to the postoffice for \$2,250. Ground was broken for the building in January, 1908, and the work was pushed with but little cessation, so that it was ready for the missionaries by the first of November, Dr. King having offered to stay a year over his term in order to complete it. It is a three story structure of concrete block and is much appreciated by all our missionaries, as it gives our superintendent and his wife better facilities for conducting their work and also furnishes a comfortable home for our other missionaries when in Freetown. There is ample office room for committees and council and conference meetings. The store and packing rooms are of great value, as all the supplies for all our other stations are delivered to headquarters and repacked in suitable boxes before shipping. The total cost of the ground and building was \$7,800.

Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Reibel sailed for the field September 30, 1903. Soon after their arrival in Freetown, Mrs. Reibel took sick and died December 10, 1903, and was buried in Kisseey cemetery, Freetown.

Miss Mary Lambert went to Africa in the fall of 1907, at her own expense as a self-supporting missionary and was married to Mr. Hursh, December 19, 1907. They took their regular furlough in the spring of 1908.

Late in 1907 the mission was favored with the deputation visit of Dr. W. R. Funk, and Mr. J. W. Ruth of Scottdale, Pa. The seven weeks which they spent on the field were employed to the fullest extent possible; the stations were visited, and their presence and practical experience were an inspiration and an uplift to all the missionaries. Dr. Funk presided over the annual conference which convened January 8, 1908, and dedicated the Albert Academy January 11.

Deputation
Visits Field.

Dr. J. R. King has continued as superintendent, Mr. C. W. Snyder and Mr. E. M. Hursh acting during his furloughs in 1905 and 1909.

Rotifunk.

Some time after the uprising, the governor gave orders that Rotifunk should be rebuilt, and this was slowly accomplished with larger and better houses. The railroad, which had been projected from Freetown into the interior, passes through Rotifunk, and the station is located on the mission grounds. Soon a postoffice was established, and telegraph service was in operation. A deed was secured for the one hundred acres of ground. The mission house, 36x26 feet with a kitchen 20x12 feet, was rebuilt on the same site as the one destroyed, and for a time served as a missionary residence and boys' home.

Town
Rebuilt.

The work here took on new life with the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Todd early in 1900. The industrial building was rebuilt; the first floor was used as a workshop and the second for church and school purposes. The boys were gathered into the home and a day school started.

Boys' Home
Reopened.

Miss Ellen Groenendyke with her experience of one term on the field, and Dr. Zenora Griggs, whose medical work would be not only helpful to the natives but a real blessing to the missionaries, sailed October 2, 1900. Miss Groenendyke was made evangelist and superintendent of schools of the district.

The conference of 1901 sent Mr. and Mrs. Todd to another station and for eight months Miss Groenendyke was in charge of the work at Rotifunk. She served as pastor, did Sunday-school work and house-to-house

visitation, in addition to having the general oversight of the schools of the district.

Rev. and Mrs. Walter S. Richards sailed February 20, 1901. Mr. Richards took charge of the school.

During the year the boys' home was built from brick made by the mission boys. The church was re-

Church
Reorganized.

organized with sixty-one members. The return to America of Miss Groenendyke in the spring of 1902, and later in the year of Mr. and Mrs. Richards, because of the ill health of Mrs. Richards, left Dr. Griggs in charge of the station, and Miss Rilla Akin, who sailed October 15, 1902, in charge of the school.

Rev. and Mrs. Clayton Judy sailed for the field September 30, 1903. Late in 1903 Bishop J. S. Mills made his quadrennial visit. He helped greatly, not only by the Bible school which he conducted and in presiding over the annual conference which was held at Rotifunk, but also by his visitation to nearly all the stations, where his preaching was very practical and his presence inspiring.

Bishop J. S. Mills
Visits Field.

In 1900 the natives started a subscription to rebuild the chapel, and promised to pay for it in money or labor. They were encouraged in this, for it was felt that a church which they had helped to build would mean more to them. Later it was decided that it should be a memorial church, in memory of the missionaries massacred in 1898. It is a strong stone structure. The auditorium is 40x33 feet; Sunday-school room 24x23 feet. The church cost \$4,300; of this amount \$2,370 was collected on the field. On the front wall of the auditorium were placed three beautiful granite tablets; the central one in memory of the martyrs; to the right, one in memory of Rev. R. N.

Martyrs
Memorial
Church.

West; to the left, one in memory of Miss Frances Williams and Miss Elma Bittle.

There are two large cathedral glass windows, one presented in memory of the paramount chief, J. C. B. Caulker; the other was the gift of the missionaries in memory of those who suffered death in 1898.

On the outside, directly under the large front window a grey stone is set in the wall, marked as follows:

In Memory of the
Martyrs of 1898,
United Brethren in Christ.
W. M. A. 1902.

The dedicatory services were held October 9, 1904, the Governor being present.

Miss Rilla Akin took her furlough in the spring of 1905. Mr. Riebel supplied in the school for a time, but was invalided home that summer. His sister, Mrs. Judy, followed a few months later. Mr. Judy remained on the field until the expiration of his term in the spring of 1906.

Miss Akin returned to the field in the fall accompanied by Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Miller. They sailed November 29, 1906. Mr. Miller took charge of the industrial work and Mrs. Miller was matron of the Boys' Home. During the year an addition was built to the Boys' Home, making room for fifty boys.

Miss Mary Stauffer sailed December 19, 1906, and took up the school work, Miss Akin having been transferred to Moyamba. Miss Alice Dougherty, a trained nurse, sailed June 15, 1907, to assist in the medical work.

During the year a number of new boys were gathered into the home, a good school was maintained and the industrial work successfully carried on.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller returned to America in the spring of 1908, and desiring a more healthful station than Rotifunk on account of their son, John, they resigned their work and accepted an appointment to Shenge under the Foreign Missionary Society.

Miss Dougherty, who had charge of the station after the Millers left, did efficient work, keeping good control over the boys, and planning their work.

In 1908 the school under Miss Stauffer had its best year, enrolling 199. Miss Stauffer had set her mark to get fifty girls into the school during the year, having had only thirty-seven the year previous. She lacked but three in realizing her aim. Miss Stauffer returned to America in the spring of 1909, for her regular furlough, one of the native workers having charge of the school during her absence.

Good Year
For Day
School.

The evangelistic work is carried forward constantly. All departments of church work, under a native pastor, are organized and flourishing. Every Sunday the boys go out in groups, sometimes walking five or six miles, oftentimes reaching as many as twenty villages, and give to the people the message of salvation.

Evangelistic
Work.

A sacred spot at Rotifunk is the cemetery. Here are the graves of our martyrs and of all the white missionaries of both Boards who have laid down their lives in Africa, with the exception of Mrs. Riebel, whose grave is in Freetown cemetery.

Cemetery.

Dr. Zenora Griggs, who arrived on the field in the fall of 1900, opened a dispensary in the basement of the mission house in January, 1901. At first but few came for treatment, and the work was carried on in an irregular way. Beginning in August, 1901, the dispensary was opened three half days per week.

Medical
Work
Reopened.

**Hatfield-Archer
Dispensary.**

Realizing the need of more extensive quarters and the advantage of having them removed from the mission house, a dispensary was erected on the mission grounds near the spot where Dr. Archer gave up her life. It was built of brick, most of it made by hand, the work of the mission boys. It is a story and a half building 45x22 feet, with a corrugated iron roof, and has a wide veranda entirely surrounding the house. The cement floors were laid by the mission boys. Some of the bricks were laid by them, and about one-third of the plastering and all the painting was the work of their hands. It contains five rooms—the dispensing room, consulting room, two wards, and a rest room.

A marble slab in the front wall is inscribed:

Hatfield-Archer
Medical Dispensary
1906

“Heal the Sick.”

**Ministering
to the Sick.**

This building gives the doctor better facilities for her work, and some extra rooms where patients may remain for special treatment and care. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday of each week are the days for dispensing medicines. Often before daylight the people begin to gather under the veranda, and at 7 a. m. a gospel service is held, the mission boys acting as interpreters. At the close of the service each one is given a card with a number on it. These “tickets” are presented according to number. Any one coming after the service does not receive a ticket and therefore must necessarily wait until all the others have received treatment—an inducement for them to attend the services. A small sum is charged for treatment and medicines.

The fame of our medical work has spread over a large territory. Many people come long distances to the mission for treatment. During the first year the doctor treated 200 cases, second year, 500 cases, third year, 1,600 cases, in 1908, 3,266 with a net income of more than \$1,800, while in 1909, the number of cases treated increased to 4,180.

**Growth of
Medical Work.**

No one can estimate the need of ministry to these poor diseased bodies, and this is but a step to the evangelistic work, reaching to their souls. During the doctor's furloughs, the work was successfully carried on in 1904 by Mr. Judy and in 1907 by Miss Dougherty.

The boys who live at the Boys' Home on the mission grounds, about forty in number, in addition to their regular duties at the day school, are required to each give four hours per day to industrial work, and six hours on Saturdays and during vacations. A brick-making machine which had been donated was sent out in the fall of 1901.

**Industrial
Work.**

The industrial work has been carried on consecutively, but with many hindrances, by Mr. Richards, Mr. Judy, and Mr. Miller. While no work has been done on a large scale, still the boys have learned a great deal about agriculture, carpentry and blacksmith work, the making and laying of brick and cement, the making of furniture, painting, etc. Much practical knowledge has been gained and our boys are sought by the English government for various positions; one of them did most of the surveying for the railroad which was built into the interior.

Along agricultural lines, large quantities of pineapples and bananas are raised, coffee, palm, and kola trees, the latter bearing a marketable nut; rice, cassava,

and yams are grown in abundance, the last two being fair substitutes for potatoes. Some little experiment has been made with cotton.

The boys can make brick and are learning to manage a kiln, but it is a question as to how much market there will be for them. There is fine building stone all over the protectorate. It is of red color, soft when quarried, easily worked and well adapted to the climate, and because of its porous formation it does not retain water as do the bricks. The Rotifunk church is built of the native stone, all of which was carried on the heads of the boys from the quarry to the church site. The boys enlarged their home, and did most of the work in the building of the dispensary and native parsonage. They do the repairing of buildings and fences and some limework. All of these things are teaching the dignity of labor and are tending toward self-support.

Moyamba.

In 1899 Moyamba was made the government headquarters of Ronietta district. It is situated on the railroad twenty-one miles east of Rotifunk and is connected with Rotifunk by a highway sixty to eighty feet wide.

In 1900 a deed was secured for eight acres of land between the government headquarters and the town. On this was a large barra, erected by the government, which was used for a church and for school purposes.

The conference of 1900 stationed at Moyamba Rev. and Mrs. E. A. King, who had but recently come to the field. They moved into the native house which had been erected the previous year, and began at once to build an American house, part of which was completed



Martyrs' Memorial Church, Rotifunk



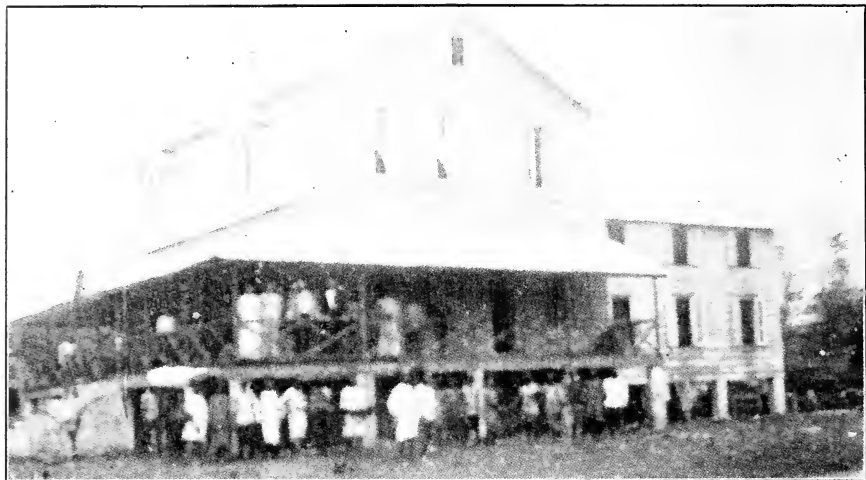
Mission House, Rotifunk



Boys' Home, Rotifunk



Medical Dispensary, Rotifunk



Girls' Home and Mission House, Moyamba



United Brethren Church, Moyamba



Schoolhouse, Moyamba

by the first of June. Mrs. King gathered the girls into her home and taught them to work.

Girls Gathered
into Home.

Because of the serious illness of Mrs. King, they returned to America in the spring of 1901.

Miss Minnie Eaton, returning to Africa for her second term, sailed October 2, 1900, and took charge of the school. In addition to her school work she taught the girls to cut, fit, and make their own clothing and do other sewing. She organized a seekers' class of thirty-two members among the Mendis in the town and did house-to-house visiting.

Early in 1901 Mr. and Mrs. Todd went to Moyamba that Miss Eaton might not be alone. Mr. Todd completed the church at Moyamba, a substantial stone structure 30x42 feet. It is seated with comfortable high-back pews, and is valued at \$2,125, about \$900 of which was raised on the field. The people had looked forward with great interest to its dedication and a large audience gathered on the day set, June 22, 1902, and listened to a soul-stirring sermon by Rev. I. E. Albert. The church more than doubled its membership during the year. As acting superintendent, Mr. Todd had oversight of all the stations and Mrs. Todd, in addition to having charge of the mission house and the oversight of the Girls' Home did pastoral work, and held services in the jail.

Church Built
and
Dedicated.

Miss Mary Murrel sailed October 15, 1902, and on the return to America of Mr. and Mrs. Todd in the spring of 1903, she went to Moyamba and took charge of the evangelistic work, and was also matron of the Girls' Home.

Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Snyder sailed September 30, 1903. Mrs. Snyder suffered a nervous shock in December, caused by the death of Mrs. Riebel, and spent a few

Changes in
Missionary
Force.

weeks at the Canary Islands. The conference of 1904 stationed them at Moyamba. Mr. Snyder had charge of the station and Mrs. Snyder was matron of the Girls' Home. Miss Eaton returned to America on furlough in the spring of 1904. In the spring Miss Murrel, having been seriously ill with black-water fever, was ordered home by the physician. Mr. and Mrs. Todd returned to Africa, sailing August 19, 1904. Their services were needed at many of the places, and they entered into the work with zeal. After a short illness with black-water fever, Mr. Todd died December 12, 1904. The funeral services were conducted in the Rotifunk church, and he was buried in the cemetery there. Mrs. Todd bravely decided to stay on and has manifested what the grace of God can do for those who are willing to appropriate the richness of his gifts.

Miss Murrel sailed November 30, 1904, for her second term and had charge of the school until November, 1905, when on account of a second attack of black-water fever it became necessary for her to return to America.

In the spring of 1905, when Mr. Snyder went to Freetown to act as superintendent during Mr. King's absence, Mrs. Todd took charge of the station, and continued as missionary in charge for two years. She took her regular furlough in the spring of 1907, and since her return to the field has served as an evangelist. Mrs. Snyder was invalided home in the spring of 1905. Mr. Snyder returned at the expiration of his term.

A native schoolhouse, with galvanized iron roof, was erected in the spring of 1905.

Miss Rilla Akin took her furlough in the spring of 1905. She returned to the field in the fall, sailing No-

ember 29, 1905, and became matron of the Girls' Home. She was married to Mr. Southard January 2, 1907.

After the reconstruction it was thought advisable to move the girls to Moyamba. The native house was reroofed and repaired and used as a home for the girls for several years. The building in which the missionaries had been living was put up hurriedly after the war and was not intended to be a permanent home. In 1906 plans were made for a new building, which was really two homes, the girls and missionaries to be under one roof, but so divided that each home was complete in itself. This greatly facilitated matters for the missionary in charge. The home was completed and the missionaries moved in shortly before Christmas, 1907. It is built of concrete block at a cost of \$4,574.40. The old mission house was removed and placed at the back of the dormitory on a new foundation, thus furnishing accommodations for almost twice the number of girls. Miss Ella Shanklin, sailed June 20, 1908. She took charge of the school, and since Mr. and Mrs. Southard's return to America in the fall of 1908 has been matron of the home.

The practical training given the girls in the Home is intended to prepare them to be good mothers and homemakers. There were twenty-one girls in the home during the year 1908, and they had systematic training in plain and fancy sewing, crocheting and general housework. They also were interested a part of the year in gardening.

At Moyamba we have a strong work among the English-speaking population and the people contribute toward the expense of the church work. As the district government headquarters, the station is one of great importance, which is fully appreciated by our missionaries.

**Missionaries'
and Girls'
Home.**

**Practical
Training
for Girls.**

**Station of
Great
Importance.**

Chiefs and their followers come from places where there are no missions, and special meetings are arranged to speak to these groups. For several years work has been carried on in the jail located here, and good results have been obtained. At several times, condemned prisoners have professed their faith in Jesus and have received the rite of baptism.

Taiama.

After the war, Taiama was destroyed by the English force and, before permitting it to be rebuilt, the English officers directed in laying out the town.

Early in 1901, one of the native pastors was sent to reopen the work; a mission house was built by the natives, and a school started at once.

An inscribed tablet was sent out in the spring of 1903 to mark the place where Mr. and Mrs. McGrew were massacred. Since for the greater part of the year the water rushes over the rock where their lives were sacrificed, and the high bank shuts it from view, unless one gets to the water's edge, the tablet was placed on the bank of the river where it can easily be seen and read. A hand points to the rock. The inscription reads, "On this Rock the American Missionaries, Rev. L. A. McGrew and his wife, Clara McGrew, were massacred May 9, 1898."

A new mission house made of native lumber was built in 1904. It is 36x26 feet, with a six foot wide veranda extending the entire length of the house.

Miss Eaton, returning to Africa for her third term accompanied by Miss Angie Akin, sailed November 30, 1904. The conference of 1905 placed Miss Eaton in charge of the station and Miss Angie Akin in charge of

Tablet in
Memory of
Mr. and Mrs.
McGrew.

House
Built.

the school. A church was organized in 1906, with six members.

Taiama is the largest purely uncivilized town in which we have work. Politically it is a center of great importance, and there is no doubt but it holds the same strategic importance as a center for evangelization. The school is not as large as it should be, but those who are in it are making good progress. We have a faithful band of workers here. Meetings for preaching and instruction are held each week in six different parts of the town and an interesting Sunday school meets every Sunday afternoon. Our missionaries and the itinerants visit regularly fifteen or twenty towns, and at longer intervals hold meetings in many others.

**A Strategic
Center.**

Brick were burned for a new church, which is very much needed, and land was secured on which to build it. The location is central and commanding.

A branch dispensary was opened in 1908.

Our work in Sierra Leone has been carried on mainly among the people of two tribes, the Temnis and the Mendis. Among the Temnis there are eight stations and substations—Rotifunk, Ronietta, Yonnie Banna, Makundu, Rokon, Bradford, Palli and Rotower.

**Work
Among
Two Tribes.**

The Temni Work.

Work was begun among the Yonnie people, a branch of the Temnis before the uprising, when it seemed a heroic thing to venture up into the country of this tribe that had such a warlike reputation. Our first missionaries at Rotifunk had often been exposed to danger by their hostile raids, and they were considered a proud and unfriendly people. We now have three stations among them—Makundu, Ronietta and Yonnie Banna.

Makundu.

Work was first opened at Makundu in 1895. A piece of land, well located, was secured in 1899, a chapel and mission house built, and a school started by Thomas Hallowell. We have an organized church, and the increasing interest manifested in our work is doubtless partly due to the help of the chief, Foula Mansa, who was a staunch friend of our mission and a firm believer in Christianity. He died in November, 1908.

Ronietta.

At Ronietta, twenty miles northeast of Rotifunk, on a branch of the Sierra Leone River, we have our strongest work among this people. In 1904 Mr. Hallowell was sent to open the work here, and has been wonderfully blessed of God in his labors among them. Fifteen acres of ground splendidly located have been cleared and fenced and early in 1908 an adobe mission house with galvanized iron roof was built. A number of children are kept in the home and these receive Christian training. A good school is maintained. A chapel has been built in the center of the town and we have an organized church with a good Sunday school, and Senior and Junior Christian Endeavor societies. This is one of the most hopeful mission stations.

Yonnie Banna.

That part of the country where Yonnie Banna is located is closely affiliated with Foula Mansa's territory and he gave great assistance in opening the station in 1907. Yonnie Banna is on the branch railroad and the beginnings of our work here have been very hopeful. The school has had a very large attendance. Ground was obtained late in the year 1908 and a good mission house and a chapel will soon be built.

Rokon.

The station at Rokon was reopened in 1902, and while there is a wide field of opportunity the work does

not progress very rapidly because of the strong Moham-
medan influence in the town.

Bradford, a railroad town east of Rotifunk, was opened in 1902. We have a fine location here with a native mission house, church, and school, the work making fair progress. Bradford.

Bompeh and Palli were among our earliest stations. Being close to each other, the same pastor has charge of both. At Palli we have a good stone chapel and considerable mission property capable of development along industrial lines. There was a revival of interest in the school in 1908. Bompeh and
Palli.

Rotower is a new station opened three or four miles from Rotifunk. Ground for mission purposes was secured and the people responded well in helping to build the mission house, and were also interested in the school. Rotower.

The Mendi Work.

In addition to the work among the Mendis at Moyamba and Taiama, our missionaries at Moyamba give oversight to four outstations among this tribe, Kwellu, Mokouri, Lungay and Yoyema.

Kwellu is one of the best centers in the great Mendi country. It is quite a large town with more than fifty smaller villages subject to it. In 1896 Mrs. Julianna Thompson, a daughter of Bishop Crowther, arranged with our mission to open work at Kwellu, looking to the people for every expense connected with the opening of a new station, except a small salary for her personal support. She began a school for the children, and from the first she secured the interest of the chief, Kongomo, who aided her greatly in reaching the people. He him- Kwellu.

self became an earnest inquirer and after several years of testing was baptized in 1902, a few days before his death. A class was organized and a good stone chapel built by the people themselves. With the death of Mrs. Thompson, May 20, 1905, our mission lost one of its loyal workers. Kwellu continues as one of our fruitful mission centers in the Mendi country though a strong Mohammedan influence prevails.

Mokouri and Lungay.

Mokouri and Lungay are small places not far from Moyamba. School work has been carried on at both places.

Yoyema.

Yoyema was opened in 1907 and bids fair to be one of our good stations.

Summary.

To carry on the work in Africa, we had in the spring of 1909, twelve American missionaries and twenty-eight African workers. At the conference that year there were reported ten organized churches, 180 regular preaching places, 278 communicant members, 1,250 adherents, fifteen Sunday schools, with a membership of 810, fourteen day schools and three boarding schools with a combined enrollment of 681, eight Junior and Senior Christian Endeavor societies, one dispensary, in which 3,266 cases were treated during 1908. The total value of property was \$38,040.00.

GERMANY

At the meeting of the Board of Managers at Fostoria, Ohio, in May, 1880, Rev. C. Bischoff, superintendent of the work of our Church in Germany, and Rev. D. K. Flickinger, Secretary of the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society, told of the need and also of the great opportunity for work in Germany. It was agreed to pay \$350 toward the support of a pastor at Coburg, a city of about 14,000 inhabitants. Rev. G. Noetzold, the first missionary, organized a church at this place, March 27, 1881, with twenty members.

Church
Organized.

In the spring of 1886, the conference appointed Rev. H. Barkemeyer to Coburg.

There was a growing feeling among those having the German work most at heart, that, in order to secure better results, a chapel should be erected. A lady in Coburg had contributed \$62 for this purpose and several small sums had been given by friends in America, so the fund was opened.

For years very little success attended the mission in Coburg; many difficulties arose, and in the spring of 1889 the trustees officially gave back the station to the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society. This action was approved by the Board of Managers at its meeting in Harrisburg, in May, 1889.

Work at Coburg
Discontinued.

Persons best acquainted with the field recommended that a mission be opened in Berlin, but since no suitable

person was found to undertake this work, the Board of Managers at its meeting in May, 1890, in Summit Street Church, Dayton, Ohio, decided that the fund for German work be continued and its appropriation be left to the Trustees, also that the money raised for a chapel in Germany be kept for that purpose.

**German Work
Transferred to
Home, Frontier,
and Foreign
Missionary
Society.**

At the meeting of the Board of Managers in 1892 it was decided that the work in Germany could better be carried on through the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society, and the Trustees were authorized to offer to them the money on hand for building a chapel in Weimar, and also to appropriate \$200 for the year toward the support of the pastor. The offer was accepted.

The Board of Managers at its meeting in Westfield, Illinois, in May, 1895, adopted the following report:

"Whereas, We still have the German Chapel Fund intact; and, Whereas, The conditions now at Weimar, Germany, as reported by Bishop J. W. Hott, are favorable for the permanent establishment of a church there, there being a membership of forty-eight, who have purchased a desirable lot and wish to build a house of worship; and, Whereas, In response to inquiry of our Board of Trustees, the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society has made the following communication: 'Having received from the Executive Committee of the Woman's Missionary Association a proposition with regard to the German Chapel Fund, and having fully investigated the circumstances in which this fund was secured, and also the present condition of the church at Weimar, we recommend that they pay the said fund to the church at Weimar, and that they be relieved from any further responsibility in the matter.' Therefore,

Resolved, That the treasurer be authorized to pay over to the treasurer of the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society the German Chapel Fund, (\$2,703.-08), upon receiving notification that the money is needed, and assurance that we are exempt from further responsibility."

Chapel Fund
Transferred.

A brick church was erected at Weimar, a city of 16,000 inhabitants, and was dedicated in July, 1896.

PORTLAND, OREGON

From the beginning of the work as an Association the Chinese on the Pacific coast had enlisted the sympathy of our women. The Bishops returning from visits to the coast told of how utterly destitute of gospel privileges these people were. Nothing definite was done until in the spring of 1881, when the Board of Managers at its meeting in Western, Iowa, adopted the following resolution: "That we request the Trustees to open a school for the Chinese on the Pacific Coast as soon as practicable."

**School for
Chinese
Opened.**

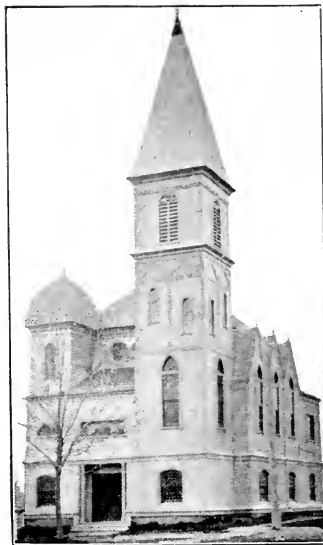
Bishop Castle visited San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon, and found many Chinese at both places. In Portland he found a night school for the Chinese which had been carried on for six years by Moy Ling, a Christian Chinaman. The school had grown so large that Moy Ling was anxious to transfer it to some church, and Bishop Castle began to negotiate for it. After careful investigation, the Trustees, in October, 1882, decided to take the school. November 15, 1882, Mrs. Ellen Sickafoose, of Buchanan, Michigan, was appointed to take charge of the mission. When she went to Portland July 16, 1883, there were twenty pupils. Within nine months the number increased to 157 and they contributed \$407 toward the support of the school, which was held every evening during the week except Saturday.

**Sunday School
Organized.**

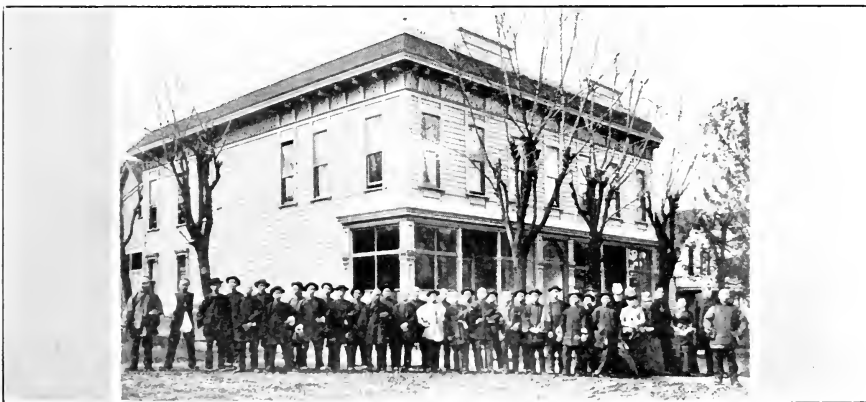
A Sunday school was organized the first Sunday after the arrival of Mrs. Sickafoose. The building which



United Brethren Chapel,
Weimar, Germany



First United Brethren Church,
Portland, Oregon



Chinese School, Portland, Oregon



had been rented became very crowded and there was great need for a larger and better place.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers at Hartsville, Indiana, in May, 1884, Rev. George Sickafoose was appointed to this work. At this time it was learned that the building used for the school was to be sold. Action was taken to secure a suitable place for the school. Early in 1885 a property was purchased costing \$8,000.

Property
Purchased.

During the first five years of our mission work in Portland great prosperity attended it, 500 different Chinese had been in the school and fifty-nine had professed faith in Christ and joined the Church. During these five years the pupils paid \$2,545.58 in tuition, on the property, and for missions.

Growth of
Work.

In the fall of 1890 the school was visited by Mrs. L. R. Keister (Harford), the general secretary. In July, 1891, Rev. George Sickafoose resigned and entered the active ministry.

Mrs. Sickafoose with Moy Ling continued the school; but on account of ill health, she resigned October 1, 1893. Mrs. Mary Henkle, of Philomath, Oregon, was appointed to the vacancy, with Moy Ling continued as assistant and interpreter. She entered upon her work at once. Mrs. Henkle would employ none but Christian teachers. A free class was organized. Late in the year 1895 the mission was visited by Bishop and Mrs. Weaver and also by Mrs. L. K. Miller. In 1897 it was thought that perhaps better results might be obtained if the school were moved nearer to Chinatown. This was done with increased expense, and while a fair number of boys attended the school the result was not what the trustees and superintendent expected.

School Moved.

Mrs. Henkle resigned in the spring of 1898 and the trustees were confronted with the problem of continuing the school. At the meeting of the Board of Managers held at Westerville in 1898 the following recommendation was adopted:

School
Discontinued.

"On account of the changed conditions and the resignation of Mrs. M. E. Henkle, the distance of the mission from Chinatown, the failure to secure the hoped-for results by moving to a more suitable location, that the school at Portland be suspended for the present, and that our property be disposed of as soon as the Trustees deem advisable, the proceeds to be used for our work in China; that we heartily appreciate Mrs. Henkle's labor of love among this people, and also that of Moy Ling and wife, and pray that Heaven's blessing may ever rest upon them, and the Master in his own good time, will reveal the results."

Property Sold.

The property was sold in 1906 for \$7,000 and the amount appropriated to the work in China.

New Work.

There was a growing need for a United Brethren Church in Portland, and upon the advice of Bishop Hott the Board of Managers at its meeting in Decatur, Illinois, in May, 1891, agreed to pay toward the pastor's support for five years and pledged \$3,000 to assist in purchasing property, provided that Oregon Conference open a mission in that city, provide a pastor, and erect the building.

The offer was accepted and the conference appointed Rev. I. G. Knotts missionary to Portland, and a committee to locate the mission.

Church
Organized.

In the fall of 1891 a hall was rented and a church organized with twenty-six members. In January, 1892, a lot was purchased for \$3,500 and the building was begun

in the spring. In the fall of 1893 the conference appointed Rev. C. C. Bell as pastor.

On account of the financial depression all over the country, the conference was not able to complete the church. The Association therefore assumed all financial responsibility. The church was finished in the summer of 1894 at a cost of \$5,000 and deeded to the Association. It was dedicated November 18, 1894, by Bishop N. Castle and Bishop J. S. Mills.

Building
Erected.

In the fall of 1895 Rev. Mr. Bell resigned and the church was without a regular pastor for a year, when Rev. E. E. Fix was appointed, who continued until the spring of 1899.

During the years that the church was under the supervision of the Association its growth in membership was very small. In 1899 the total number of members was sixty-six with about one hundred enrolled in the Sunday school. They paid current expenses but were not able to pay anything toward the pastor's salary.

Slow Growth.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in May, 1899, the committee brought in the following report, which was adopted by a full rising vote:

"Since it is believed that the welfare of our Portland church will be better secured by placing it in the same relation to the General Church as the other Coast churches, as was originally intended when the Portland church was projected, it was decided to adopt the recommendation of the Corresponding Secretary that our church property in East Portland be deeded to the Trustees of the local U. B. Church in Portland, Oregon Conference, that we agree to pay toward the pastor's salary, \$300 for 1899 and \$200 for 1900, when our financial connection

Property
Deeded to
Local Church.

shall cease." The latter amount was changed to \$300 at the request of the Bishop and presiding elder of Oregon Conference, which sum was also paid in 1901.

During these eight years the Woman's Missionary Association contributed \$12,666.68 to the Portland church.

CHINA

At the meeting of the Board of Managers held at Toledo, Iowa, in May, 1888, it was decided to open work in China, and it was recommended that when Moy Ling, one of the teachers in our Chinese mission school in Portland, Oregon, returned to China, Rev. George Sickafoose should accompany him to open the work there. Because of the "Chinese Exclusion Bill" the United States Government refused to sign papers permitting Moy Ling's return to America, so their going was deferred. At the meeting of the Board of Managers at Harrisburg, Pa., in May, 1889, Moy Ling having signified his intention of returning to China in the fall, it was decided that Mr. Sickafoose should accompany him, and also that missionaries should be sent with them who would remain with the mission when located. 1889.

Miss Austia Patterson and Miss Lillian Shaffner were appointed, and Miss Patterson became the first superintendent. The party sailed October 4, 1889, and landed at Hong Kong October 31. Here Miss Patterson and Miss Shaffner remained for a few weeks, visiting the different missions and making the acquaintance of the missionaries, while Mr. Sickafoose and Moy Ling went on to Canton. After thorough investigation it was thought best to locate the mission at Canton, inasmuch as the port offered protection both to life and property, while country districts were very unsettled. Besides, this place offered excellent opportunities for mission work. It is a city with a population estimated at two and a First Missionaries. Mission Located.

half to three millions of people. There were several missions already well established, yet the place was by no means evangelized. On the south side of the Pearl River and opposite to the main part of the city is an island called Honar. This island is about twelve miles long and from a mile to a mile and a half broad. Honam with its population of 400,000 had but one missionary, and it was decided to locate the mission there.

1890.

Mr. Sickafoose, having completed his work, returned to America the following June, and Miss Shaffner, because of ill health, returned in October of the same year, leaving Miss Patterson the only representative of our Church in the great Chinese Empire. With courage and heroism and a deep conviction of God's call, she gave herself to the work, and in a short time had mastered the language sufficiently well to enable her to do house-to-house visiting with the aid of a Bible woman.

1891.

After Miss Shaffner's return, Miss Patterson boarded with Dr. and Mrs. Kerr of the Presbyterian mission until the arrival of Dr. Lovina Halverson, who left San Francisco November 28, 1891.

1892.

During the winter the two missionaries lived in a native house, but the following May, they were invited to occupy the furnished rooms in the Presbyterian mission belonging to Dr. and Mrs. Kerr, who were leaving on furlough. This invitation was accepted, and in addition to increased comfort was an excellent opportunity for Dr. Halverson to make a special study of the diseases common among the people, and also to assist in the surgical work of the hospital.

Regina M. Bigler, M. D., a friend and medical partner of Dr. Halverson's at Mitchell, South Dakota, sailed from San Francisco November 16, 1892.

On October 10, 1893, Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Fix set sail from San Francisco to join the forces already at work. They were not permitted long however to labor in their chosen field. In the summer of 1895 the illness of Mrs. Fix necessitated their return to America. 1893.

In the spring of 1894 Miss Patterson, after five years of service, returned to America on furlough. 1894.

This was a year of great hardship. Bubonic plague was raging in Canton and many thousands of the Chinese died. By posting malicious placards, it was easy for vicious persons to inflame the anti-foreign populace against the missionaries. The most absurd stories were current of foreign doctors who administered drugs to hasten death, and then used the eyes of the dead for medical purposes. Such a state of feeling was aroused that one day, while attempting to render aid to a man apparently dying on the street, Dr. Halverson was attacked by a mob of ruffians, and, but for the courage of Captain Barton, a customs officer, she would undoubtedly have been killed. Dr. Bigler going in search of Dr. Halverson encountered the same mob, sullen and angry from their defeat, and was driven into a blind alley from which escape seemed impossible, when she was recognized by a Chinese Christian who took her into his home.

Mobbing of
Missionaries.

Miss Patterson returning to China for her second term, sailed May 20, 1896. The following spring, Dr. Halverson returned to America, after five and one-half years of service. 1896.

Dr. H. K. Shumaker sailed from San Francisco October 21, 1897. In addition to his medical work, he superintended the building of a residence on Beth Eden compound. 1897.

Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Ward sailed December 18, 1897.

After long and careful investigation and many delays, a site was obtained for a mission compound and a deed secured February 25, 1898. This plot of land on the very point of the island is about 200 feet long by 140 feet wide, and has the river on two sides. It is enclosed by a wall eight feet high with two gates, one opening to the street and the other to our own boat landing. The compound was named Beth Eden—House of Pleasantness.

The building of a mission residence was authorized by the Board of Managers at its annual meeting in May, 1897, and by January, 1899, the building was ready for occupancy. Until this time the missionaries had lived in native houses not far from Beth Eden. The house completed is a two-story structure of gray brick, seventy-five feet long and one room wide, with broad open verandas, thus securing excellent ventilation. There are eight large rooms, four on each side of a central hall, practically making a double house.

At the request of the missionaries on the field, Mrs. Ruth McCown Thompson, M. D., was appointed October 25, 1898. As she was already in Canton she was notified of her appointment and entered at once upon her work. She returned to America in the fall of 1900.

Dr. Shumaker was appointed superintendent January 1, 1899.

In the spring of 1900, after seven years of service, Dr. Bigler returned to America on furlough.

Those were perilous days in China during the Boxer uprising in 1900. The foreigner's residence in China became very unsafe. The consuls urged all women and men with families to seek protection at the coast ports,

Beth Eden
Compound
1908.

Mission
Residence
Built.
1899.

1900.

Boxer
Uprising.

and all of our missionaries except Dr. Shumaker went to Hong Kong, which is a British port and is among the most impregnable fortifications in the world. Dr. Shumaker, who remained in Canton at his own request, superintended the erection of the Girls' Boarding School.

Dr. Bigler, returning to China for her second term, sailed April 17, 1901.

Changes in
Missionary
Force.

Dr. Shumaker and Miss Patterson were united in marriage February 4, 1902.

O. S. Townsend, M. D., sailed from San Francisco March 11, 1902, and returned to America in the fall of that same year.

In the early summer of 1902 Mr. and Mrs. Ward returned to America on account of her illness.

Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Spore sailed from San Francisco September 11, 1902.

Rev. and Mrs. E. I. Doty sailed from San Francisco October 31, 1903.

Dr. and Mrs. Shumaker returned to America in the spring of 1904 after a full term of strenuous service. When it became evident that Dr. Shumaker on account of ill health could not return to China, Mr. Spore was appointed superintendent.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward, returning for their second term, sailed from Vancouver April 15, 1904, and as soon as possible entered upon the work left by Dr. and Mrs. Shumaker.

Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Bean, who had been appointed to develop the work of the Foundling Home, accompanied by Miss Belle Myers, who was to take charge of the Girls' Boarding School, sailed from Seattle, September 20, 1905.

Frank Oldt, M. D., sailed from San Francisco September 27, 1905.

Miss Ora B. Maxwell sailed from Seattle September 2, 1906. Dr. Oldt met her in Tokyo, Japan, where they were married September 18 by Dr. A. T. Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. Spore returned to America on furlough in the early summer of 1906.

On January 18, 1907, the Trustees decided to discontinue the superintendency and appoint a general secretary and a treasurer.

1907.

In 1907 our mission was greatly helped by the presence of Bishop Mills, who visited all the stations and the schools connected with the mission.

Churches
Organized.

There had been many difficulties in the way of regular church organization. The Chinese had not only to learn of Christ, but the converts had little conception of church government, and during the eighteen years since the beginning of our work in China the converts had been gathered, instructed, baptized, and received into the mission. In the closing months of 1907, five churches were organized, Kwai Chau, Hang Tan, Canton, San Tong, and Siu Lam.

Conference
Organized.
1908.

January 4 and 5, 1908, a mission conference was organized by Bishop Mills composed of all the missionaries and eight Chinese workers. A course of study was outlined and plans made for the adaptation and translation of needed parts of the Discipline into Chinese. Mr. Doty, Mr. Bean, and Dr. Oldt were ordained. Rev. E. B. Ward and Rev. E. I. Doty were elected presiding elders.

Mr. and Mrs. Spore, returning to China for their second term, sailed from Seattle August 15, 1908.

Mrs. Doty, because of ill health, returned to America in the spring of 1908, Mr. Doty remaining on the field until fall.



Beth Eden Mission Home, Canton



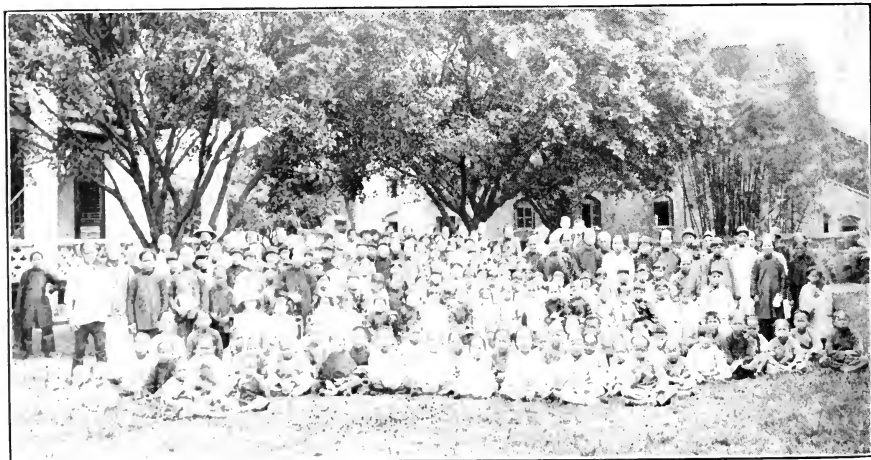
Physician's Residence and
Dispensary, Canton



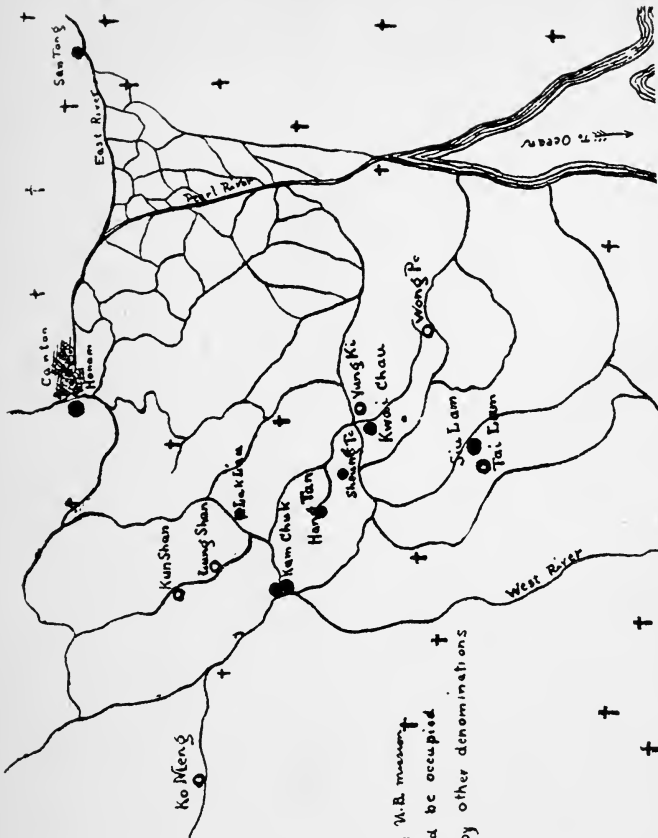
Interior of Street Chapel
Siu Lam



China Mission Conference



United Brethren Sunday School, Canton



5 mi. 10 mi.

- ponds occupied by M.B. masses †
- - that should be occupied
- † .. occupied by other denominations

Map of China

Dr. Bigler, after more than seven continuous years of service, returned to America in the fall of 1908. After nine months' furlough she again returned to the field sailing from Seattle, August 17, 1909.

Evangelistic Work.

The beginning of the evangelistic work dates back to 1891, when our first missionaries preached from their own door to the assembled crowds on the streets. The missionaries were then living in a native house on a busy street. At the close of each day, from about four to five o'clock, hundreds of women and girls passed their door on their way home from the shops where they had been beating raw silk or assorting tea leaves, and all that was necessary to obtain an audience was to stand in the door and talk.

On May 15, 1895, our first chapel in Canton was formally dedicated. It is open for preaching, reading or conversation every day except Saturday, while Bible study and preaching services are held each Sunday, and two prayer-meetings during the week, one for women and one for men. Mr. Lau Seng Nam, who had formerly preached for the Wesleyans, was ordained by our missionaries, February 28, 1898. He is a man of excellent ability, fearless in his preaching and careful in judgment, and has been the chief adviser of the missionaries and Chinese workers through all the years.

In the spring of 1900, the dwelling that had been used for a chapel and dispensary, and also the house next to it were purchased and remodeled at a cost of \$1,329.19. This gives a corner property 41x55 feet for the chapel and dispensary, but it is still inadequate for the purpose.

First Chapel
Dedicated.

Chapel and
Dispensary
Enlarged.

In 1901, the Tsz Lai chapel was transferred by the Swedish missionaries to our mission to be used as a street chapel. These chapels are always located on some busy street. The work consists of daily preaching by the missionary or the native pastor, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday. The audience is constantly changing. Many who come in are not interested, but there are those who come quite regularly and often stay for more definite instruction. There is but one organized church in Canton, as the work of the street chapel is supplementary. This organization was effected December 22, 1907, with a membership of 163.

Street Chapel.

The International lessons were used in connection with the chapel services before the Sunday school was organized. Because the chapel is not large enough for the division into classes, pupils of the Boys' Day School, about forty-five in number, study the lesson in their own building; the Woman's Boarding School, only a few feet from the chapel, accommodates two classes, and the Foundling Home, near by, furnishes a place for another class, while three classes meet in the chapel. To gather so many children for definite Bible instruction is an opportunity hard to overestimate.

Sunday Schools.

Educational Work.

In February, 1890, about three months after her arrival in Canton, Miss Austia Patterson opened a day school for girls; the following June a second school was started and in March, 1895, a third, all in Canton.

Girls' Day Schools.

In the beginning, the Chinese method of study, largely that of memorizing, was followed as closely as possible so as not to arouse opposition. Within recent years a course of study has been introduced, which, while

not exactly similar, very nearly corresponds to the first five years' work in the American schools. The Bible is used as a text-book and many of the pupils have committed the Gospels, and some can repeat nearly the whole New Testament.

The chief end of the day schools is not educational work alone but evangelistic. The schools are taught by native Christian women and are under the supervision of the missionaries, who visit them once a week and review the work. After the review there is a gospel lesson, then perhaps a lesson in singing. The mothers and neighbor women come to hear the lesson, the music, and the gospel story until often there is not standing room. Many of these women would not go to the services at the chapel. After the work at the school is finished, the missionary, accompanied by the teacher or Bible woman, is often invited into the homes of the pupils where she again has the opportunity to tell the new old story to the women who gather about her. A good proportion of our conversions in Canton can be traced to the influence of these schools. A definite step toward self-support was taken when the mission began to charge admission to the day schools. This, it was feared, would lessen the number of pupils, but the result has been quite the reverse, and increased interest and appreciation are manifested.

The day school for boys is carried on along the same lines as those for girls. The school has always been in charge of a native worker—one of the Chinese pastors usually is given the work, a missionary always having general supervision. The course of study may vary somewhat from that now adopted by the girls' day school, but is gradually being developed so that pupils may be prepared for schools of a higher standard.

It was during the perilous days of 1900 that Dr. Shumaker superintended the erection of the Girls' Boarding School. This is a two-story building of gray brick occupying the southeast corner of Beth Eden compound. It is so built as to enclose a small court on three sides and, including the court, covers a rectangular area 50x60 feet. The second story is used as a dormitory, while on the ground floor are recitation-rooms and a dining-room. Sit Meng Cook, a wealthy Chinese merchant, gave \$500 toward the erection of the school as a memorial to his daughter who had died a few months before. The little girl's picture hangs in one of the recitation-rooms which is known as Sit Meng Ku Memorial Hall. The building cost \$1,275.56.

Elizabeth
Kumler-Miller
Seminary.

The school was opened March 12, 1901, with an enrollment of seven. There are now fifty pupils, and many applicants are refused admittance because the building will accommodate no more. A course of study covering eight years has been adopted and is a fair equivalent to the first eight years of the schools of our own country. Bible study is a regular feature of the work. In addition to their school work the girls are taught practical house-keeping, vocal and instrumental music, and have had some lessons in sewing and in the care of the sick.

Two girls completed the course of study and were graduated, both with good records as students, in 1908. The year following two more were graduated. Three of these are now employed as teachers in our schools.

Both Senior and Junior Christian Endeavor societies were organized in 1908 and early in 1909 a Y. W. C. A., the first in South China. About the pupils are thrown the very best of Christian influences and many are led to a life decision for the Master.

Because of Mrs. L. K. Miller's long and intimate connection with the work of the Association as its leader, and her deep interest in girls and young women, the Board of Managers at its meeting held at Akron, Ohio, in May, 1909, voted to name the boarding-school, "The Elizabeth Kumler Miller Seminary for Girls."

As the work progressed the call for Bible women became more and more urgent. To meet this need, a Bible class for the training of women was started. For a while this class was conducted in the Girls' Boarding School and with no regular teacher. As the demand for this kind of work grew, a regular teacher was employed and a house rented for the school. The attendance has never been large but quite as large as could be cared for with the limited equipment. The course of study is necessarily simple, inasmuch as the pupils are women who have never been taught; but as they laboriously work their way through the gospel story, new light is sure to come, and sometimes there comes also real desire to know Christ better. This school has proved its right to exist by producing workers in whom has been awakened a desire to carry the news to others.

Medical Work.

The dispensary was opened in 1893 and carried on in a small way until 1895, when a room 13x8 feet, back of the chapel was fitted up for the free dispensary. It had one small window, seven feet from the floor and but one door. In this small room nearly 70,000 patients were treated in the next five years; then this property and that adjoining were purchased and remodeled to more nearly meet the need. Monday and Friday of each week are dispensing days. People are admitted



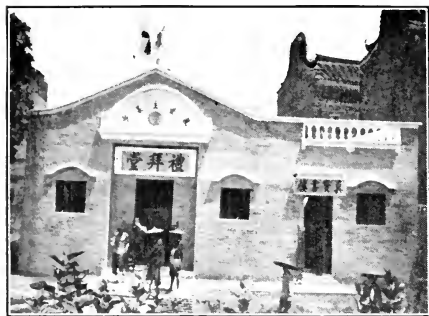
Elizabeth K. Miller Seminary for Girls,
Canton



First Graduates from the
Seminary



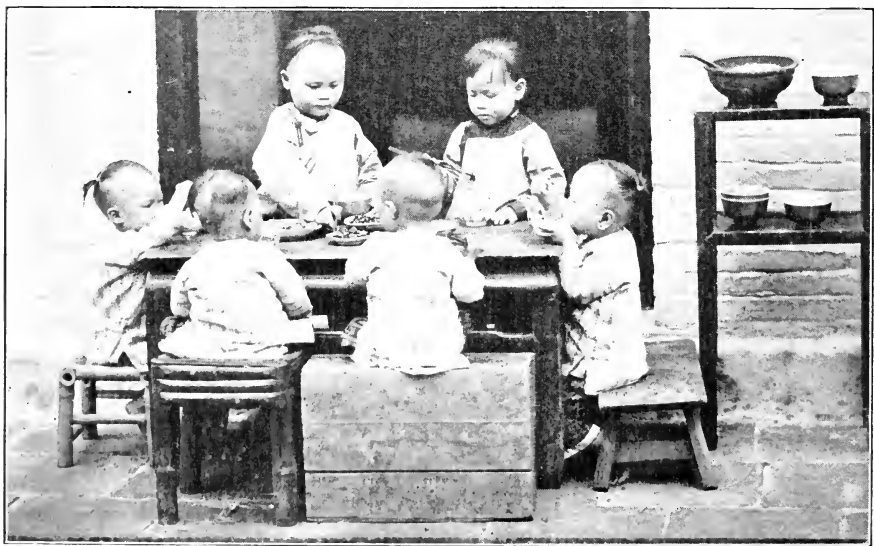
Students in Miller Seminary



Mission Chapel, Lak Lau



Girls' Day School, Canton



Foundlings at Breakfast, Foundling Home, Canton

to the waiting-room until noon and receive numbered tickets which give them admission to the dispensing room. Very often the number of patients is so great that the work of the doctors is not finished until late in the afternoon. While the patients are being treated the gospel story is told to the crowds in the waiting-room by a Bible woman or the Chinese pastor.

A physician's residence on Beth Eden compound with office, drug-room, storeroom, waiting-room and two or three rooms for wards, was finished in July, 1906, at a cost of \$3,300. Although quite a large number of patients are treated here, it is well understood that those seen here must pay a fee, so the number is somewhat limited. The work has grown from 1,188 cases treated the first year to 19,468 in 1908.

Physician's
Residence
Built.

The Foundling Home.

In 1901, \$2,000 was raised through the Woman's Day offering for the beginning of a foundling home. The missionaries had told us of the great opportunity to rescue little baby girls.

Mr. and Mrs. Bean went to Canton in the fall of 1905 to take charge of this work. A house was rented near the dispensary and the foundling home was started in April, 1907. Great care has to be exercised in admitting children into this home. The difficulty is to keep the number down rather than to obtain suitable inmates.

The Woman's Day offering, 1908, furnished almost \$6,000 for this work, and in the spring of 1909 a little more than a half acre (English) was secured for the permanent location of the home, while a good building site not far removed was secured for the residence of the missionaries in charge. Both the home and the resi-

dence are now being built. The home when finished will accommodate forty or fifty children.

Country Evangelistic Work.

San Tong.

Country evangelistic work began with the opening of San Tong, a city thirty miles east of Canton with a population of 10,000 men. The work here has always been cared for in connection with the Canton evangelistic work.

Early in 1897, two men came to the missionaries and asked that a preacher be sent to them. Mr. Ng, with thirteen years' experience, went to San Tong, rented a house, and gave his entire time to selling and teaching the Scriptures. A house was leased for chapel purposes, and the services were well attended.

The work was somewhat hindered by the burning of the chapel in October, 1903. The chapel was rebuilt the following year.

December 22, 1907, a church was organized with a membership of sixty-six.

Siu Lam District.

Siu Lam.

Siu Lam with its twin city, Tai Lam, is between fifty and sixty miles south of Canton. Its population is estimated at 400,000. Early in the year 1899 one of the Chinese pastors succeeded in renting a reading-room. In the beginning there was a great deal of opposition, and in April, 1900, when Mr. Ward went to Siu Lam to dedicate the chapel he was attacked by a mob and driven out. Two or three months later the Chinese pastor left for Hong Kong for safety (it was the Boxer year) and Siu Lam seemed shut. But by degrees these workers got back to their places and gradually the prejudice

of the people was overcome. In the spring of 1907 the chapel was dedicated. Not fewer than 500 gathered in and about the chapel for the service, and more than a hundred were turned away for lack of room.

In 1901 a site was obtained for a mission home on a quiet residence street in the heart of the city. The lot is about 60x90 feet surrounded by the usual high brick wall. The house is of gray brick, two stories high with a veranda on the south and west. The cost of the ground and the house was \$1,500.

Olivet Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward moved to Siu Lam early in 1905. The same year a corner lot two or three minutes' walk from Olivet, was secured for \$600. The house after being remodeled was used for church and school purposes and also as a residence for the Chinese pastor.

A day school for girls was opened in 1903.

A Christian Endeavor society was organized early in 1906 which meets weekly for Bible study, testimony and prayer.

A church was organized December 25, 1907, with a membership of fifty-one.

One of the prominent features of our work at Siu Lam is that done for the women. Hundreds of women visit Olivet mission home each year. Any woman is welcome to come, have a cup of tea, and hear the message. In the first quarter of 1909 Mrs. Ward received 1850 calls from Chinese women. Then, too, she has many invitations to the homes. Sometimes there will be but a few women; at other times the house will be so crowded that the doors have to be locked to keep others from crowding in. One day when she returned from calling she found that forty-five women had come in during her absence.

Work Among
the Women.

Kwai Chau.

Kwai Chau, five miles from Sheung Ti, has a population of about 70,000 men. Early in 1903 work was begun here by the opening of a reading-room. A building was leased for five years, which was purchased by the mission a year later. Bible study classes are held each evening and regular services on Sunday. The first church in our mission was organized here October 13, 1907, with thirty members.

*Lak Lau District.***Lak Lau.**

In the fall of 1904 a house was secured on a ten year lease to be used as a reading-room with permission to turn it into a chapel later on. Lak Lau is a large city with excellent opportunities but strong opposition. Our missionaries say that on account of its splendid boat service, this is a strategic point, and that it should soon be made a station in charge of American missionaries.

Hang Tan.

Hang Tan is a market town with a population of 10,000. Work was opened in November, 1902. The better class of the people are friendly and there is a good attendance at the preaching services. A church was organized December 19, 1907, with a membership of thirty-four.

Sheung Ti.

Sheung Ti with a population of 5,000 is in the heart of a county known as the most hostile in the province to foreigners and to Christianity. Work was opened here in 1902. The pastor's house was leased to the mission as the only means of getting a foothold. It was purchased by the mission in the summer of 1905.

A day school was opened in the same year, which is well attended. In addition to the Bible study and preaching services on Sunday, Bible classes are held each even-

ing when practicable. There is no church organization, the members from this place joining the church at Hang Tan, which is about three miles distant.

To carry on the work in China we had in the spring of 1909, twelve American missionaries, ten Chinese pastors, and thirteen Bible women. At the conference that year there were reported five organized churches, eight regular preaching places, 427 communicant members, 854 adherents, two Sunday schools with an enrollment of 375, six day schools and two boarding schools with a combined enrollment of 330, three Junior and Senior Christian Endeavor societies, one dispensary in which 19,468 cases were treated during 1908. The total value of property was \$55,300.00.

Summary.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

1900.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers held in May, 1900, in First Church, Dayton, Ohio, it seemed fitting, as a memorial of our Silver Anniversary, to open work in a new field, and the Board adopted a recommendation to establish a new mission either in Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, or Japan, leaving the matter to the Trustees for careful investigation and final decision. Much time was given to consideration and prayer, and the decision reached November 19 was unanimous in favor of the Philippines.

1901.
First
Missionaries.

A call was made for workers with immediate response. Rev. Edwin S. Eby, Elkhart, Indiana, and Rev. Sanford B. Kurtz, Hygiene, Colorado, were appointed. They sailed from San Francisco, February 19, 1901.

Evangelical
Union.

Shortly after their arrival, a conference of representatives of all the evangelical denominations working in the Philippines was held in Manila for the purpose of reaching some understanding as to territory, and to agree upon some general policy of work. An organization was effected to be known as the Evangelical Union of the Philippines. They agreed upon a tentative division of the islands, making each mission responsible for the evangelization of the people within its territory. To our Church were given three provinces in the north-western part of the island of Luzon—Ilocos North, Ilocos South and La Union, having a population of 450,000 all speaking the Ilocano language.

Early in May, 1901, our missionaries took up temporary headquarters in Vigan, Ilocos South, about two hundred miles north of Manila. A house was rented and they began the study of Spanish. Tracts and portions of the Scriptures were distributed among the people; trips were made into different parts of our territory in company with the representative of the American Bible Society; gospel meetings were conducted for the soldiers stationed at Vigan. Everywhere they met the opposition of Catholicism.

Rev. and Mrs. L. O. Burtner sailed from San Francisco, September 27, 1901. Upon their arrival in Manila in November, they went at once to Vigan, spending about two months in investigating our territory, returning to Manila for the meeting of the Evangelical Union held January 8-12, 1902. At this meeting the provinces of Abra, Bontoc and Lapanto were added to our mission with the privilege of working in Manila, and the province of Benguet. 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Burtner located in Manila, organized a Bible class, and conducted evangelistic services among the prisoners. Because of sickness, they were compelled to leave the field, sailing from Manila January 16, 1904.

On account of unsettled conditions Mr. Kurtz resigned from our mission April 1, 1902, to accept a position with the army Y. M. C. A. in Manila. September 1, 1902, Mr. Eby began work in the same Association, but did not resign from our mission until November 4, 1904.

Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Widdoes were appointed to the Philippines at the Board meeting of 1903. They sailed from San Francisco, September 19, 1903. Some time was spent in language study and in looking over the ground in Manila. 1903.

The force of missionaries was too small to occupy the territory allotted and the Methodists asked the Evangelical Union at its meeting January 7-9, 1904, to be allowed to enter any territory not occupied by our Mission and agreed to respect any territory which we would occupy, both having equal rights in the great Cagayan Valley. The Trustees decided to try to occupy La Union and Ilocos South.

Mr. Widdoes, preparatory to moving into the province, decided to go first and secure a good location. He went by rail to Dagupan, and while waiting there for a steamer to take him to San Fernando, went with a colporteur to a neighboring fishing village, where he found a ready reception, and the people glad to buy portions of the Scripture. In the village Mr. Widdoes found a boy of fifteen who could read. He gave him the Gospel by John in his own dialect, and turning to John 3:16, asked him to read it. He did so and immediately ran into the house to get money to buy the book.

There is an interesting history connected with the early translation of these Gospels which the missionaries were distributing. During Spanish times, a friar stationed in this province in some way came into possession of a Bible which he studied, and was converted. He then secretly began to translate the Gospels into the native dialect. He was discovered before he had finished the work and had to leave the islands; he went to Spain and completed the translation of the Gospels and the Acts. He then returned to the province and began the distribution of these, but was poisoned soon after by the other friars, and the good work stopped. As soon as the American occupation made it possible for the

Bible Societies to work here, they began distributing these Gospels which had cost the translator his life.

After waiting several days and no boat appearing, Mr. Widdoes, through the efforts of a native Christian, finally hired an ox-cart, and started overland for San Fernando, making the journey of fifty miles in twenty-three hours. This gave him an opportunity to see the country in which we were to work.

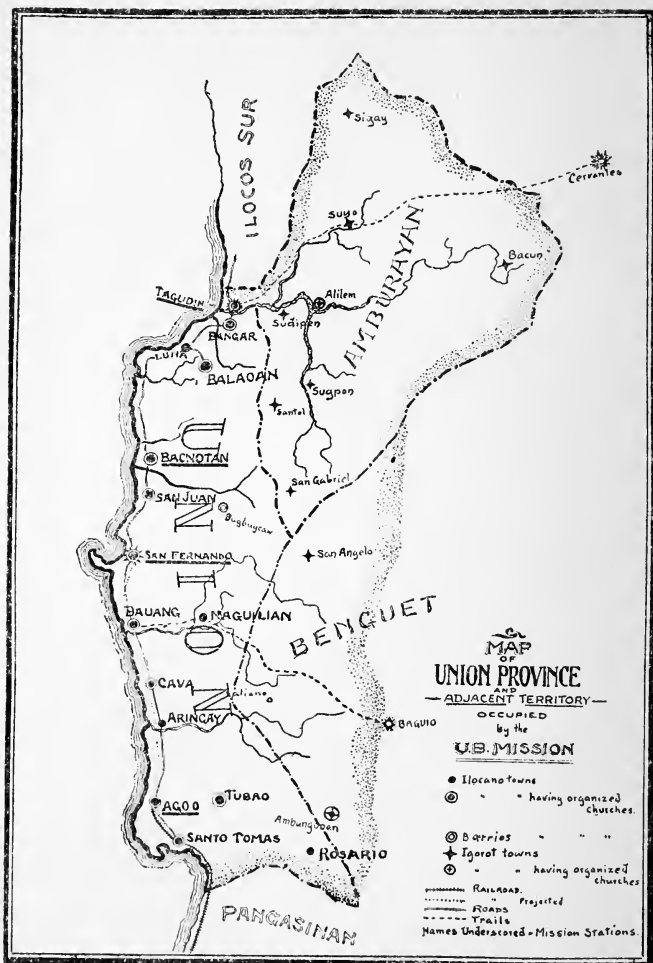
San Fernando, the capital of Union Province and an important center, was decided upon as a strategic point for headquarters. A house was rented and Mr. Widdoes moved his family there February 11, 1904, and at once began a vigorous campaign. They were fairly besieged with visitors, most of them young men, asking questions about the Bible. Men came in from the neighboring towns to secure tracts and to buy Bibles. A Bible class and a Sunday school were formed, the high-school pupils, with their knowledge of English, giving him much assistance.

**Headquarters
Selected.**

1904.

It was urged by some of our workers at home that the Association discontinue the work in the Philippines and concentrate on Africa and China. This question had a full discussion at the meeting of the Board of Managers, held in Altoona, Pennsylvania, in May, 1904. The decision of the matter was finally left to the Trustees in consultation with the Bishops. The advice of the latter was secured at once and heeded. The Trustees gave much time and thought to the consideration of the question. July 1 was set apart for prayer and on that day a special meeting was held with Mrs. Rike and Mrs. Marot present as advisory. The matter was finally decided July 8, the vote being nearly unanimous in favor of continuing the work.

**Discontinuance
of Work
Considered.**



Rev. and Mrs. Marion W. Mumma sailed from San Francisco October 13, 1904. They arrived in San Fernando just in time to take up a very important work among the native teachers of the province. The normal school began a month's session November 28, which all the native teachers, and those preparing to be teachers, were required to attend. On the opening day of the normal school session, a daily class in Bible study was organized. These meetings were not very well attended at first, but increased both in numbers and interest. Many of those in attendance learned the names of the books of the New Testament, verses of Scripture, the Lord's prayer and the commandments. This was especially remarkable when we remember that many had never had a Bible in their hands before the meetings began. A number of the students were converted.

Missionary
Force
Increased.

Since the force of missionaries was soon to be increased the province was districted—each missionary and his wife were given a number of towns and outlying barrios. During several months of the year they gave special training to the Filipino workers in their district. Mr. Widdoes moved to Agoo in November, 1905, and had charge of the southern district. The basement of their house was fitted up for meetings and Bible classes. Mr. Mumma remained in San Fernando and had charge of the central district.

Province
Districted.

Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Pace sailed from Seattle, Washington, November 5, 1905. Shortly after their arrival Mr. Pace in company with the other missionaries and some of the boys from the training school made a number of visits to the towns in the northern district, preaching in the markets and in the homes of friends, selling Gospels and Testaments, and distributing tracts. These

1905.

trips were attended with considerable interest on the part of the people and laid the foundation of our work in this part of the province. Mr. and Mrs. Pace moved to Balaoan, the headquarters of the North District.

1906.
Medical
Work Begun.

Dr. and Mrs. B. M. Platt sailed January 4, 1906. With the help of an interpreter, a dispensary was opened in San Fernando. During the last few months of his stay on the field, in addition to his dispensary work, he made regular visits to the stations where our missionaries were located. Through his ministrations prejudice was removed and many places were opened to the gospel. Not being willing to take the examination required by the government, in order that he could charge a fee for his services, he resigned from the work, June 12, 1907.

Rev. and Mrs. A. B. DeRoos sailed July 19, 1906. Mr. DeRoos served as pastor of our church at San Fernando and did special evangelistic work. He held market meetings and distributed tracts among the Spanish-speaking people among whom his influence is still felt. He resigned October 19, 1907.

Rev. S. B. Kurtz, one of our first missionaries to the Philippines, was married to Miss Lily M. Stanley at Shoals, Indiana, September 12, 1906. They sailed from Vancouver, B. C., December 5. On arriving in the Philippines Mr. Kurtz took charge of the southern district, with headquarters at Agoo. Mr. Widdoes moved to Baoang to more fully develop the work there.

During the year more than a hundred converts were baptized. Several trips were made to the Igorrotes of the province and the sub-province adjoining.

1907.
Territory
Increased.

In 1907 the territory was increased by the addition of the sub-province of Amburayan which lies to the east and north of Union Province. Our mission had been

working in the southern part of this province. That the United Brethren might have full control of Amburayan, the Methodists, who had been working at Tagudin, the capital of the province, turned over their work and a congregation of thirty members. This added a population of 25,000 to our mission, about 10,000 of whom are Ilocanos; the remainder are Igorrotes, a few of whom have been received into the Catholic church; the others vary from those who have been affected by the higher civilization of the Ilocanos, to the rude tribes of the interior mountains. Four new congregations were organized among these Igorrotes during 1908. In Benguet province there are about 10,000 more Igorrotes whose condition is about the same as the people of Amburayan, and who are best reached from Union Province. We are responsible therefore for about 175,000 people, since this territory has been turned over to us, no other denomination having work in these provinces.

Early in 1908 our missionaries were helped by a visit from Bishop J. S. Mills. All the churches and the principal towns were visited and everywhere he was received most cordially.

1908.
Bishop Mills'
Visit.

At the time of the Bishop's visit there were twelve organized churches, with about 500 members. The Philippine Conference was organized February 14, 1908, with nine members, the four missionaries, and five native pastors — Juan Abellera, Eleno Ignacio, Justo Vioria, Timoteo Fontanilla, and Carlos Maglaya. These five native workers were granted license as annual conference preachers and Juan Abellera was ordained as an elder. The conference was divided into four quarterly conference districts and Rev. H. W. Widdoes was elected presiding elder. A course of study was ar-

Conference
Organized.

ranged and some formulas of worship adopted. The ordination of Mr. Abellera has proven to be an event of special moment in the history of the mission, for it was the fulfillment of the promises of the missionaries that the church was to be for the Filipinos, of the Filipinos, and by the Filipinos as rapidly as they were prepared to take up the burden of its direction and support.

The Filipino churches have assumed their current expenses and have contributed more or less generously toward the erection of their own chapels, but in order to promote a spirit of helpfulness to others, a Church Erection Society was organized at the annual conference in 1909. A constitution and by-laws were framed and officers elected. The Board of Directors consists of five laymen and two native pastors, (the missionaries serving ex-officio,) who have power to receive funds and extend loans to the churches needing and desiring help. Each pastor is expected to take up one collection every quarter in each church on his charge, and when a sufficient sum is realized it is to be loaned to some congregation to assist them in building a chapel. This has been presented as a privilege and an opportunity for our members to show their loyalty to the gospel and their love for Christ.

After the departure of Dr. Platt, the people continued to come to the missionaries for medical aid. During the cholera epidemic in the summer of 1908, the missionaries could not do aggressive evangelistic work, and gave themselves to the work of relieving the needs of the people, treating some 2,000 cases, many of them being cholera patients.

Mr. Mumma had been asked by the American Bible Society to read the proof of the Ilocano Old Testa-

ment which was being published in Japan, and, since Mrs. Mumma had not been well for some time, it was hoped that a trip to Japan would be of benefit to her. They went in August, but after about six weeks' stay she was ordered home by the physician, arriving in the United States October 29, 1908. Mr. Mumma remained in Japan until January, 1909, when he returned to the Philippines for the annual conference. He again went to Japan in April to finish reading the proof—then came home for his furlough, arriving in the United States May 26. 1909.

The second annual conference met at Cava, February 9, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Widdoes were leaving for America in the spring on furlough, and it was decided that Mr. Kurtz and Mr. Pace and their families should move to San Fernando and direct the work from there. The work was divided into two districts; Rev. S. B. Kurtz was elected presiding elder of the southern district and Rev. E. J. Pace of the northern. Filipino pastors were placed in charge of the work at the various stations.

The first successful Sunday school was organized at San Juan in 1906, under the personal direction of Mr. and Mrs. Mumma. Near the close of 1907 more extensive plans were made and Sunday-school literature prepared. The work developed rapidly and there are now Sunday schools in all the churches but two. Junior and Senior Christian Endeavor societies are also a part of the organized work. First Sunday
School
Organized.

The missionary's wife conducts Bible classes for the women and children, makes house-to-house visits, cares for the sick, and teaches the Filipino mother how to care for her children. Young women are taken into

the homes of the missionaries, where they are taught to cook and to sew, and are given daily Bible instruction.

From the beginning the missionaries have tried to emphasize the individual responsibility of converts to extend the Kingdom. As a result of the emphasis laid upon this phase of Christian living, there are now a number of volunteer workers who conduct, regularly, services in their own homes or in the usual meeting places, without receiving any remuneration. These workers are encouraged by being permitted to sell the Scriptures and tracts on the percentage plan, and when they attend the Bible Institute a small allowance is given them to aid in the purchase of food, while the pastors receiving a regular salary are not allowed any percentage on sales and must support themselves entirely during the Institute. This volunteer phase has been one of the secrets of the rapid growth of the work in this mission.

The Filipinos are fond of music and enjoy singing gospel songs. From time to time English hymns have been translated by missionaries and Filipino workers into the Ilocano. In February, 1908, a word edition of an Ilocano Hymnal with 181 hymns was published jointly by the Methodist Episcopal, Christian, and United Brethren Missions and is the one hymnal now in use all over the Ilocano territory. An edition with the music is now being printed in Tokyo, Japan, and will probably be ready for use by the summer of 1910.

When the missionaries first arrived on the field they found that the Bible Societies had the New Testament published in the Ilocano. For several years the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal, Christian, and United Brethren Missions working among the Ilocano people have been busy directing the translation of the Old

Volunteer
Filipino
Workers.

Ilocano
Hymnal
Published.

Old Testament
Translated
and Published.

Testament. This work has been under the supervision of the American Bible Society, whose agent chose Mr. Mumma to read and correct the manuscript and supervise the printing in Japan. In August, 1909, the completed Old Testament in Ilocano, was first offered for sale. The people, as a rule, receive the Scriptures with great joy, and for several years previous to the appearance of the Old Testament, had made frequent inquiries concerning it. It is not unusual to hear testimonies like the following: "It is not the work of the Americano that has made me accept the new religion, but the reading of the Book!" "I am not following the religion of the Americano, but the teaching of Jesus Christ as written in the Sacred Word." The New Testament sells in paper back for 10 cents, in cloth covered board for 20 cents; the Old Testament also sells for 20 cents.

In September, 1905, our mission began the publication of the "Dagiti Naimbag a Damag" (Good News), probably the first weekly paper in Ilocano. Many of the people could read but they had practically no literature and no newspapers or books. This four page weekly furnishes such world news as will interest the average reader among the people, editorial items relating to the progress of the work in the field, serial articles upon such subjects as the reformation, important doctrines, etc. An instructive and practical exposition of the Sunday-school lesson is given, which is used with good effect by Sunday schools of other missions. A part of the paper is given each week to lessons for the Junior societies. These several departments of the paper have their permanent place upon the pages, with nicely designed headings, and the people look with eagerness for what is of special help and interest to them. The subscription

Weekly Paper
Published.

price is twenty-five cents per year, and while the amount received has not been sufficient to pay the cost of printing, it has been a paying investment, as the testimonies of the many who have been reached by it, are proof. In less than five years the subscription list is over 1,000, and it is sent into fourteen different provinces. It not only goes into the homes of the subscribers but is often read by several families jointly, those not knowing how to read, gathering about one who reads aloud to them. It has also been the policy of the mission to print thousands of copies of special articles in tract form for free distribution.

A printing-press with outfit was sent to the field in the fall of 1908. It arrived in San Fernando in February, 1909, and has been put into operation on the lower floor of the mission house, and so far has more than fulfilled the expectations of the missionaries in the increased efficiency of this very important part of mission work, and also in the greatly reduced expense. Previous to this time the paper had been published by the Methodist Publishing House in Manila. The first work of the press was the following message to the Trustees:

"To the Board of Trustees of the W. M. A., Dayton, O.:

"Your missionaries in the Philippines think fitting that the first imprint upon the new mission-press should be a message of greeting to you. Accordingly we hereby extend to you and all the donors to the press our greetings and sincere thanks for the handsome equipment that is now ours to help propagate the Gospel in these islands. We are more than satisfied with what you have sent us, and we hereby dedicate it to the glory of God and the enlightenment of these people, praying Him that the leaves that go forth from its forms may indeed

Printing Press
Installed.

First Message
from the Press.

be leaves of healing to the sin-sick and wretched people among whom we labor. We believe that this is a step in advance, and the expense involved is more than justified by the greatly increased efficiency that will result to our work.

“We are sincerely yours for service,
Sanford B. Kurtz,
Marion W. Mumma,
Ernest J. Pace.

“San Fernando, La Union, P. I.

“March 20, 1909.”

The new printing plant, during the first four months of its operation turned out nearly 200,000 pages of printed matter.

In the beginning all instruction was given to the workers by private lessons and weekly Bible classes. The first Bible Institute was held in May, 1905, when seventeen young men, most of whom understood English fairly well, gathered in San Fernando for a month's instruction in the Bible, Church History, and Doctrine. In October of the same year occurred the first of a series of seven workers' conferences for the study of the Scriptures and methods of work. They were held every three months, and lasted from four days to a week. Nine were present at the first conference, while the later ones had an average attendance of fifty.

First Bible
Institute.

In October and November, 1907, a second Bible Institute was held in San Fernando for a term of six weeks, and it was agreed to make the institute plan a permanent feature of the work. Instruction is given entirely in Ilocano, and the work is now graded and co-ordinated with the Preacher's Reading Courses as prescribed in

the Discipline, changed to meet the needs and conditions of the field.

Baguio.

About twenty miles back in the mountains from San Fernando lies the city of Baguio, the capital of Benguet Province and the summer capital for the Islands. During the hottest season of the year, the higher government officials remove to this place to conduct their business. From time to time since the beginning of our work in the islands, our missionaries have gone to Baguio, which is 5,000 feet above the sea level, for rest and have found the cool, pine scented air very refreshing. A lot, centrally located and amidst beautiful mountain scenery, has been purchased by the mission for \$125. It is the purpose to erect a comfortable rest home here, as soon as funds are available.

Railroad.

The railroad from Manila is gradually being extended northward. In July, 1909, trains were running to Aringay, sixteen miles south of San Fernando and will probably reach San Fernando in the summer of 1910. The coming of the railroad makes possible a daily, instead of a weekly mail.

In the beginning of our work the cemetery at Cava was the only one in the province that was not controlled by the Roman Church. The right of burial was denied to our members by the priests, and none but the most courageous would leave the Roman Church and join us when they knew that they would be humiliated and persecuted, and in the end denied a place of burial. As the health department prohibited burial elsewhere than in a legally established cemetery, one and a half acres of ground were purchased in San Fernando in 1907 for this purpose. The missionaries have since succeeded in

having the municipal authorities establish cemeteries in the other towns.

San Fernando, the headquarters of our mission and the capital of the province, is centrally located. Here are the high and the trade schools, and the pupils who come from all parts of the province know English quite well.

San Fernando.

On account of high rents and unsatisfactory houses, plans were made to build a mission residence. A fine lot was secured in May, 1904, at a cost of \$250 and the mission house was completed by the close of the year at a cost of \$1,678.50. December 24, 1904, a church was organized with five members. The chapel in the lower story of the mission house was dedicated on December 25.

**Mission
Residence
Built.**

**First Church
Organized.**

San Fernando is a difficult place in which to work, and progress has been slow. Many of the congregation are students from other parts of the province, but some of the best people of the town are members of the church.

That confidence might be inspired and strength and stability given to the work, about \$5,000 was raised for the building of a substantial church. After some difficulty and delay, a lot was purchased in the fall of 1908, containing five-sevenths of an acre with a frontage of 126 feet, at a cost of \$750. It is on the main highway that leads from Manila to the north end of the island. It is one block from the public plaza and 100 feet from the mission residence. The church is now in process of erection. The bamboo building which was on the lot was torn down and rebuilt in the rear, and will be used as a dormitory for girls.

**Church Lot
Secured.**

Through the efforts of the postmaster at San Fernando an invitation was secured in 1904 to visit Cava, a town of 4,000, thirteen miles south of San Fernando. The agent of the Bible society had sold many Bibles

Cava.

there, and the people manifested much interest. Here on Easter Sunday, April 3, 1904, the first church in Union Province was organized with eighteen members. A lot was purchased for a chapel at a cost of \$82.50. Regular trips were made to Cava, but as all the work had to be conducted through such interpreters as could be found, little progress was made. Persecutions followed but most of the little band remained faithful. While the organization itself did not increase rapidly in numbers, its influence was far-reaching. Members of the church carried the news to many different towns, and four of our present force of Filipino pastors have come from this church. A chapel was built and dedicated in May, 1906. The mission appropriated \$50, the people furnishing material and labor. A Sunday school was also organized during this year. Over one hundred members were received into the church during 1908. Early in 1909, Mrs. Abellera organized a Junior Society, the first to be organized and conducted by a Filipino. It has a large membership and is doing excellent work.

San Juan.

In January, 1905, work was begun in the barrios of San Juan. (A barrio is one of the many villages which with the principal town compose the municipality.) February 18, the first converts at Cacaflan were baptized, and on February 25, a church was organized. The members chose a committee from among their number to superintend the erecting of a chapel. By June 1, the membership in this church had increased to an even hundred. In conducting this work, high school students who had become members of the San Fernando church voluntarily accompanied Mr. Mumma, acting as helpers and interpreters.

Through the influence of the "presidente" an upper room was secured in the central town and on July 8 services were begun. The "presidente" became an attendant and many who at first had been enemies afterwards came regularly to the services. One of the principal men of the town was converted, joined the church, and as a result of his active work several families were added to the seeker's class and the interest grew until the room was crowded to overflowing. February 25, 1907, the first chapel in the central town was dedicated. The chapel is 30x40 feet, is built of bamboo with a strong frame, furnished with a good pulpit, has a seating capacity of about 200, and cost \$225. Since they have their chapel there has been a marked increase in interest and attendance. The members contributed liberally toward the erection of the chapel, the mission appropriating only \$100. This chapel was destroyed by typhoon in 1908 and plans have been made for its rebuilding.

First Chapel
Dedicated.

In response to many urgent invitations the mountain town of Tubao was visited in December, 1904, and again in January, 1905. Some interest had already been awakened. In April, 1905, a church was organized with seven members. A regular storm of persecution followed, but these seven stood firm, though no new members were gained during the year.

Tubao.

In 1907 the people, while but few in number, determined to build a chapel. The members gave all the materials and most of the work, the mission appropriating \$17.50. The chapel, which will seat 100, was completed in fifteen days, and was dedicated. The congregation has developed self-reliance and maintained its own services with local preachers.

**Work Spreads
to Igorotes.**

Mr. Widdoes and Mr. Kurtz, on one of their visits to the Igorotes, found that a little chapel had been built at Ambangonam which they dedicated. Originally this was a part of the Tubao church but they have developed their own local leaders and are now carrying on their own work. The president of the barrio also wanted ground consecrated for a cemetery, which was an advance step for the Igorotes, as they have been accustomed to bury their dead under their houses.

Baoang.

Baoang was visited by the missionaries in 1905, and in spite of persecution an organization of nineteen probationary members was effected by the close of the year. Very little progress was made until 1907, when Mr. Widdoes moved there and work was begun in the central town. Through Bible classes a number have been converted and brought into the church and the membership almost doubled in 1908.

Bangar.

Work was begun in Bangar in 1905 and the missionaries were heartily received. While it is a notoriously wicked town many people have become interested in the gospel. A church was organized April, 1906. Meetings were held in the home of Silvano Vergara, the leading member and most outspoken supporter. He is more than fifty years of age and has considerable influence in his part of the country. He walked the twenty-five miles from Bangar to San Fernando in one night, to be on time for the first meeting of one of the workers' conferences. He thoroughly enjoyed the meetings, and seemed to appreciate most of all the lessons on Bible doctrine. At one of these meetings he said that some years ago he had gotten hold of a pamphlet in which reference to the Bible was made, stating that in it was revealed the way of God. He at once prayed to God

that some day he might see a Bible, or, better yet, own one for himself. He had prayed to the saints and to the Virgin times without number but without finding rest of soul. One day he came into possession of a Spanish Bible which a relative of his, a priest, had left, and he read it until the light of the truth began to dawn upon him; when, to use his own words, "his heart flew right open." Then the missionaries came and declared to him the way more perfectly and now he rejoices in the assurance of a present salvation. In 1908 a chapel which was almost completed was destroyed by a typhoon.

In 1905 Balaoan was first visited, and in June of the following year a church was organized with six members. Balaoan. Services were held in the home of the missionary and thirteen members were added during the year. A neat and attractive chapel was built with nipa palm roof at a cost of \$400, the members furnishing the roof and helping to pay the carpenters. It was dedicated by Bishop Mills in February, 1908. Since 1908 the Filipino pastors have conducted the regular services and have extended the work into the barrios.

The missionaries visited Santo Tomas in 1905, but Santo Tomas. the first effective work was done by Juan Abellera in 1906, when he organized a Bible class and also solicited subscriptions for the "Naimbag a Damag." A church was organized in November, 1906. The services were held in the homes of the members, but they now have plans for a small chapel. The congregation is not large, and there is a great deal of opposition by prominent men of the town.

Mr. Widdoes moved to Agoo in the fall of 1905. Agoo. The basement of the mission house was fitted up for meetings and Bible classes. In addition to the regular

Sunday services, an English Bible class of ten young men was organized. A church was organized in December, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz have made their home in Agoo from the time of their arrival on the field until early in 1909, when they moved to San Fernando. There has been a steady gain in membership. A lot, large enough for church and parsonage, has been secured in a good location at a cost of \$55, and a neat substantial church is being built.

Bacnotan.

In April, 1904, the town of Bacnotan, ten miles north of San Fernando, was visited. The leading men of the town were interviewed and arrangements made for a meeting. On the second visit it was found that a service had been arranged for Sunday morning, but as no one came some personal work was done, tracts were scattered through the town, and at the afternoon meeting nearly forty people were present, who kept Mr. Widdoes answering questions for about two hours.

Mr. and Mrs. Mumma moved to Bacnotan in November 1906, practically opening the work by their residence there. They organized a Sunday school and Senior and Junior Christian Endeavor societies. The membership of the church doubled during 1908, and a good lot has been purchased for a chapel. During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Mumma the local preachers extended the work into the barrios, and substantial gains were made in membership.

Tagudin.

In April, 1908, Mr. and Mrs. Pace moved to Tagudin which occupies a strategic position just beyond the mouth of the Amburayan river. Being the capital of the Igorrote sub-province, it is the Mecca for all the inhabitants of the mountains of Amburayan, who come with



First Mission
Conference, 1908

Girls' Dormitory
San Fernando



Mission Headquarters
San Fernando



Igorrote Congregation, Tubao



Workers' Bible Conference



Junior Christian Endeavor Society, Cava

packs on their backs to trade with the coast people, or to confer with the American governor.

The little congregation had been worshipping in a small bamboo chapel which has since been destroyed by a typhoon. A substantial stone church was built and dedicated at the conference of 1910 which was held in the new church. The Woman's Missionary Society of Canton, Ohio, contributed \$400 toward this church in addition to their other pledges, and it is named the "Canton, Ohio, Memorial Church." Among the members are representatives of the best families in the town. They have been severely persecuted, being ridiculed and jeered; stoned and reported to the government as revolutionists; but with few exceptions they have remained steadfast and faithful.

This was the last large town in the central district reached by the missionaries. The church was organized with ten members in December, 1908. Within six months the membership had increased to sixty. These first members are farmers who have already planned to build a chapel.

Naguilian.

Aringay was first visited in 1905 and services held for a few months, when, because of the pressure of other work, and the fierce opposition the work was discontinued, but was resumed in 1908, resulting in the organization of a class early in 1909. This had been one of the hard points and its occupancy opens all the large towns in the southern part of the province.

Aringay.

Alilem is an old center among the Igorrotes back in the hills from Bangar and Balaoan. It was visited first in 1905 and Bibles sold. The missionaries continued their visits at irregular intervals until 1908, when a class was organized, Juan Zediu, the leading man of all that

Alilem.

country being the first convert. About him grew up the Alilem Church.

Rosario.

Rosario and its barrios were first visited in 1906. While there is no organized church, the interest has increased and regular work has been carried on since early in 1909.

Luna.

Luna was visited by the missionaries in 1905 and 1906. They preached in the market and sold some Bibles. In 1907 Mr. Pace was asked to conduct a Bible class for English speaking boys but on his arrival in the town, no home was open to him and therefore no class was started. A year or two previous to the American occupation, thousands of Filipinos had made a pilgrimage to the town to see a wonder-working image perform miracles of healing, and a few years later on the plaza of this same town a pile of Bibles was publicly burned by the priest. The work of the American teachers has helped to break down hostility and in 1908 our Filipino workers began holding services in the barrios, and early in 1909 the interest was increasing and the prospects encouraging.

Summary.

To carry on the work in the Philippines we had in the spring of 1909, eight American missionaries and nine Filipino pastors. At the conference that year there were reported nineteen organized churches, forty-nine regular preaching places, 851 communicant members, 4,000 adherents, eleven Sunday schools with a membership of 467, five Junior and Senior Christian Endeavor Societies. The total value of property was \$4,691.00.

CO-OPERATION

At the meeting of the Board of Managers held at Anderson, Indiana, in May, 1908, a committee was appointed to consider co-operation with the Foreign Missionary Society throughout our whole territory in Africa. The year following, before this committee had a meeting, the Bishops called a meeting of a commission composed of representatives of all the departments of the Church for the purpose of considering how they could so correlate the various interests as to make the whole work of the Church more effective. Out of this grew the question as to whether there could be brought about a greater unity and a closer co-operation between the missionary boards of the Church.

The work in the three fields operated by our Association, Africa, China, and the Philippine Islands, had grown until the conditions in these fields and their needs were such as to demand the strength and support of the whole Church. This fact was realized by some of our workers at home, and was very keenly felt by the missionaries on the fields. At their annual meetings preceding the meeting of the Board of Managers at Akron, Ohio, in 1909, the missionaries on the three fields had taken action, asking our Board to co-operate with the Foreign Missionary Society. Then, too, there was a desire on the part of many of our women for the Association to undertake some definite work in home missions.

After consultation with the Foreign and the Home Mission Boards the Trustees decided to appoint a com-

mittee to study the problem and present some plan to the Board of Managers. This committee after much thought and prayer presented the following report to the Board at its meeting in Akron in May, 1909:

"This is an age of progress. The spirit of union and co-operation for more effective service is to be found everywhere. In political and commercial life the forces are combining to an extent unseen before by the world. They believe that thereby they multiply their powers and increase their efficiency to do things. Combination and efficient superintendency are the very watchword of this commercial age. It is not surprising therefore, that the same spirit is pervading the ecclesiastical world. At home and abroad there is a great pulse permeating our entire Church, impelling us to combine our forces, that we may the better concentrate our efforts and increase the effectiveness of our service. The whole wide world for Jesus, is the vision born at Olivet, which calls for enlarged service at home and abroad. A vision which is less than worldwide is too limited for the King's children. He who sees only the field in which he labors, has ceased to stand beside the cross of Calvary and has forgotten the commission from Olivet. 'It is the whole business of the whole church to preach the whole gospel to the whole world as speedily as possible.'

"Your Committee on General Conference Relations has carefully canvassed the matter of co-operation between the Woman's Missionary Association and the Foreign and the Home Missionary Boards of our Church. By correspondence and personal interviews, the opinions of many of the leading men and women of the denomination have been secured relative to these important matters. We find that it is the general conviction at

home and in the foreign fields that co-operation with the Foreign Missionary Society should obtain. We also find a desire quite general among our people for co-operation with the Home Missionary Society. We, therefore, after much prayer and deliberation, bring to you the following recommendations:

"1. *Foreign*—We advise that the Woman's Missionary Association and the Foreign Missionary Society co-operate in all the mission fields of the Church—Africa, China, Japan, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.

Relation to
Foreign
Missionary
Society.

"Provided, 1. That the Foreign Missionary Society will accept the responsibility of the work now carried on by the Woman's Missionary Association in Africa, China, and the Philippine Islands, and will continue the operation of the same; we agreeing to merge all our property interests in the fields with that of the Foreign Missionary Society, and to assume some part of the work in each field now occupied by them, as shall be agreed upon by the Executive Committee.

"2. That we be represented by one-third of the members of the Foreign Missionary Board and of the Executive Committee of the same, who shall be chosen from and by the trustees of the Woman's Missionary Association.

"3. That all moneys given by any woman's organization for home or foreign missions be sent to the Branch Treasurer, who in turn shall submit quarterly reports to the Conference Treasurer, in order that the charge may have due credit in the missionary standards as adopted by the various boards.

"4. That we ask the Committee on Foreign Missions for the General Conference to bring in a recommendation defining the field at home from which we may raise funds.

"5. That the form and plan of our organization remain as it has been.

"II. *Home*.—After full consideration of the home side of the work, we having been organized from the first of our Association to do both home and foreign work, we recommend that we co-operate with the Home Missionary Society.

"Provided, 1. That the auxiliary movement inaugurated by the Home Missionary Board be discontinued, and that they give the strength of their support in turning over the societies already organized by them to us; we to give, for the first year, \$2,000, second \$3,000, third \$4,000, fourth \$5,000; and, in addition to this, we will give forty per cent. of the increase of the net general fund of each year for the quadrennium, and at the end of the quadrennium an equitable per cent. as shall be agreed upon.

"2. That we be represented by one-third of the members of the Home Mission Board, and of the Executive Committee of the same, who shall be chosen from and by the Trustees of the Woman's Missionary Association.

"3. That all moneys given by any woman's organization for home or foreign missions be sent to the Branch Treasurer, who in turn shall submit quarterly reports to the Conference Treasurer, in order that the charge may have due credit for the same in the missionary standards as adopted by the missionary boards.

"*Resolved*, Because of the strength of our missions in the Orient and our medical work there, that we ask of the General Conference that our mission conferences in China and the Philippine Islands be given the same relations as the conference in West Africa.

“Committee: Mrs. J. E. Fout, Chairman, Toledo, Ohio.; Mrs. I. B. Haak, Myerstown, Pa.; Miss Elizabeth Mower, Shippensburg, Pa.; Mrs. Albert Keister, Scottsdale, Pa.; Mrs. Gertrude Pentz, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. H. W. Trueblood, Quincy, Illinois; Mrs. D. E. Vance, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Mrs. L. R. Harford, Omaha, Nebraska, and Mrs. B. F. Witt, Dayton, Ohio, advisory members of the committee.”

This report was adopted by an almost unanimous vote and later was presented to the General Conference, where it was very cordially received and referred to the committee on missions. All that was asked for was granted; the Foreign and the Home Boards were elected, giving us one-third representation and one-third representation on the Executive Committees. **Report Adopted.**

By this arrangement we have a voice not only in the administration of our own funds, but in all the missionary funds of the Church; through our representatives on the Boards and Executive Committees we help in the appointment of missionaries; in the planning of the foreign and the home mission work. Through the merging of our property in Africa, China, and the Philippine Islands, with that of the Foreign Missionary Society in Africa, Japan, and Porto Rico, we now have an interest in all the property in all the fields. The missionaries will now be conscious that the whole Church is interested in all the work and that they can depend on their prayers and support. The women, young women, and Junior Christian Endeavor Societies are given to us as a field to cultivate, thus enlarging our scope for organization. The Juniors pay their missionary money through the regular channels of the Association.

Items of Interest.

The work in Africa was opened in 1877.

The first Gleaners' Band was organized at Fostoria in 1879 by Mrs. G. P. Macklin.

The Board of Managers at its meeting in 1880 decided to open work in Germany.

Mrs. T. N. Sowers, the first president of the Association, died November 17, 1880.

The Association was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, March 28, 1881, under the name of "The Woman's Missionary Association of the United Brethren in Christ."

The first number of the Woman's Evangel was issued in January, 1882.

Work was opened among the Chinese in Portland, Oregon, in the summer of 1883.

A constitution for Young Women's Bands was adopted by the Board of Managers at its meeting in 1883.

On July 9, 1883, through the courtesy of the United Brethren Publishing House, the Association was granted the use of an office in the building.

April 11, 1905, the Association moved into a suite of rooms on the eleventh floor of the new office building.

In 1885 the Board provided for monthly programs in the Evangel. The first program was in the September number.

Mrs. Sylvia Haywood, president of the Association for eight years, died October 24, 1886.

In 1888 Mrs. L. R. Keister (Harford) and Mrs. L. K. Miller attended the World's Missionary conference held in London, England, June 9-19.

Work was opened in China in 1889.

In 1893 Mrs. L. R. Keister resigned as General Secretary and as Editor of the Evangel. She was married to Mr. W. P. Harford June 14. Mrs. B. F. Witt, a trustee, was elected General and Recording Secretary, and Mrs. L. K. Miller, Editor of the Evangel.

The same year General Conference granted to the Association the last Sunday in September of each year, to be known as Woman's Day.

The Board of Managers at its meeting in 1895 authorized monthly programs for the Gleaners, to be given in the Evangel.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers in 1898 a special memorial service was held for our missionaries massacred in Africa, and provision was made for the holding of such a service each year.

May, 1899, to May, 1900, was designated as Silver Anniversary Year. A special service was held during the meeting of the Board of Managers, which met at First Church, Dayton, Ohio, the church in which the Association was organized. The following persons who were present at the organization in 1875 were at this meeting: Mrs. C. Merchant, Mrs. W. H. Lanthurn, Mrs. D. L. Rike, Mrs. L. R. Harford, Mrs. S. E. Kumler, Mrs. Benj. Marot, Rev. W. J. Shuey, Dr. G. A. Funkhouser, Mrs. G. A. Funkhouser, Bishop J. W. Hott, Rev. George Bender, Mrs. E. Bender, Mrs. M. C. Miller, Mrs. Nancy A. Hall, Mrs. Mary Coghill, Mrs. W. J. Ellis, Miss Sallie Winter, Miss Anna V. Zeller.

The special offerings taken during the year were set apart to mark the quarter of a century and were used for the Martyrs' Memorial Church, Rotifunk, Africa; Olivet Home, Siu Lam, China; and the opening of work in the Philippines.

On account of the famine in India in 1900, it was decided that the Woman's Day offering should be given to India. Of the \$2,134 received, \$1,000 was given to the famine sufferers, \$567 to the leper settlement, and \$567 to the orphans in the school of Pandita Ramabai.

In 1901 our first missionaries were sent to the Philippine Islands.

Mrs. W. J. Shuey, the first treasurer of the Association, died June 27, 1901.

In 1902 the Board of Managers recommended that the General Secretary visit the mission fields. Mrs. B. F. Witt sailed from San Francisco, September 11. About eight months were spent in looking into the work in Africa, China, and the Philippine Islands.

Mrs. Lizzie Huffman Derrickson, to whom the Association owes its organization, died October 24, 1907.

Mrs. L. K. Miller, the honored president of the Association for eighteen years, died October 23, 1908.

In 1909 Mrs. B. F. Witt resigned as General Secretary; Mrs. Alva Kauffman was elected. Mrs. L. O. Miller, after twelve years of faithful service as Recording Secretary, resigned; Mrs. H. Z. McFadden was elected.

Supplement to Date

The year 1909-1910 was one of changes and adjustments. Our women responded heartily to the plans for co-operation. Fifty-one new societies were reported, with a net gain in membership of 1,787. **1909-1910.**

In February and March, 1910, a membership campaign was inaugurated to enlist more of the women and young women of the churches in our work. Free literature, leaflets, constitutions, and sample copies of the Woman's Evangel were sent out. As a result of the effort eighteen new Locals and one Young Women's Band were organized with 282 members, and 365 members were added to the Locals and Young Women's Bands already organized. In harmony with the recommendation of the Board of Managers, at their meeting in May, 1910, the Trustees appointed a committee to formulate plans for a vigorous campaign for the organization of new societies and the addition of new members. **Membership Campaign.**

At the meeting of the Board of Managers held in First Church, Dayton, Ohio, in May, 1910, Miss Ada M. Slusser was elected Secretary of the Young Women's Department. At a meeting in June, 1910, the Trustees designated the deaconess work in our home mission field as a special for this department, in addition to the work already assigned on the foreign field. **Young Women's Department.**

In the fall of 1909 Mrs. G. W. Kitzmiller was appointed the Missionary Secretary of the Junior Department. **Junior Missionary Secretary.**

ment. She was re-elected by the Board of Managers at its meeting in May, 1910.

New
Missionaries.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Hal Smith, who were appointed to Africa to open work among the Kono tribe, sailed September 15, 1909; Rev. F. A. Risley sailed December 18, 1909, to take charge of the manual training department of Albert Academy; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Wimmer, and Miss Etta Odle sailed June 22, 1910, to reinforce our work in Africa; Miss Matilda Weber sailed for the Philippines June 20, 1910.

Coming and
Going of
Missionaries.

Africa—Rev. and Mrs. J. R. King, Miss Mary Stauffer and Rev. E. Kingman, who had their furlough during the year, returned to the field; Mr. and Mrs. King sailing September 15, 1909, Miss Stauffer, December 18, 1909, Mr. Kingman, February 8, 1910. Rev. R. P. Dougherty and Miss Alice Dougherty returned home on furlough in the fall of 1909, and Mrs. Delia Todd in the summer of 1910. **China**—Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Ward after six years of service arrived home July 16, 1910. **Japan**—Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Cosand after several months furlough, returned to the field, sailing June 29, 1909. **Philippines**—Rev. and Mrs. M. W. Mumma and Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Widdoes, returning for their second term of service, sailed January 25, and June 20, 1910, respectively. **Porto Rico**—Rev. and Mrs. N. H. Huffman returning for their fourth term, sailed April 12, 1910. Rev. and Mrs. I. E. Caldwell, after five months' furlough, again returned to the field, sailing August 27, 1910.

On the foreign fields the year has been one of steady and encouraging growth. There has been a net increase of about twenty per cent in the church membership.

Africa

1909-1910.

The most important advance step was the sending of Rev. and Mrs. J. Hal Smith into the Kono country to do pioneer work. This tribe numbering from 80,000 to 100,000 has never had a Christian worker among them. That they are willing and anxious to have the missionary come to them is shown by a remark of one of the chief's sons: "We are in darkness; we don't know anything. We have never had any one to teach us about the true God— we *want to know him.*" Mr. and Mrs. Smith are now living among these people, with headquarters at Jaiama.

Rev. F. A. Risley was added to the teaching force of Albert Academy to give special attention to manual training which includes carpenter, printing, and outdoor industrial work. A new printing press was also installed and a paper, "The Sierra Leone Outlook," is being issued monthly.

The new cement block missionary residence at Shenge was completed during the year at a cost of \$2,500. A portion of the Rufus Clark and Wife Training school building was arranged for dormitories in order to accommodate a larger number of boys.

China

Our work in China is very hopeful. We have a good staff of Chinese workers, twenty-eight preachers, teachers, and Bible women, some of whom are men and women of more than ordinary ability and education. A number of young men are now in training for the ministry. A number of the girls in the Miller Seminary are planning to teach, and, in order to give them some practical work under the direction of the missionary, a

1909-1910.

number of the eighth grade girls teach some of the classes in the Seminary. A day school has also been opened in one of the rooms in the building in order to give the girls some practical training in day school work.

Dr. and Mrs. Oldt moved to Siu Lam and have charge of the work there while Mr. and Mrs. Ward are at home on furlough. Dr. Oldt has opened a dispensary in this large city which has never had a Christian physician.

A lot on a public street was purchased in Lak Lau in the summer of 1909 and a chapel 30x40 feet erected. The cost of the ground, building and furnishings complete was about \$900. The Chinese Christians gave more toward this chapel than any other that has been built by the mission. About 250 people were present at the dedication services held May 18, 1910, and large audiences attended preaching services twice a day for several days following the dedication.

Philippines

1909-1910. With the American missionaries living in different parts of the territory, the Filipino workers had come to depend much upon their help and presence among them. But with a part of these missionaries at home on furlough, it was necessary for the remaining two families to live in San Fernando and direct the work from there. The eight circuits were placed in charge of Filipino workers, most of them having two or more towns with their many barrios to care for. These pastors have instructed the people, assisted in the work of the Sunday schools, and in improving their organizations. Much has been accomplished by the volunteer workers. Many villages previously unwilling to

listen to the gospel have become friendly through the efforts of these workers who have gone to the remote villages and new places to preach and to do personal work. The churches have grown stronger, and over 500 new members have been received.

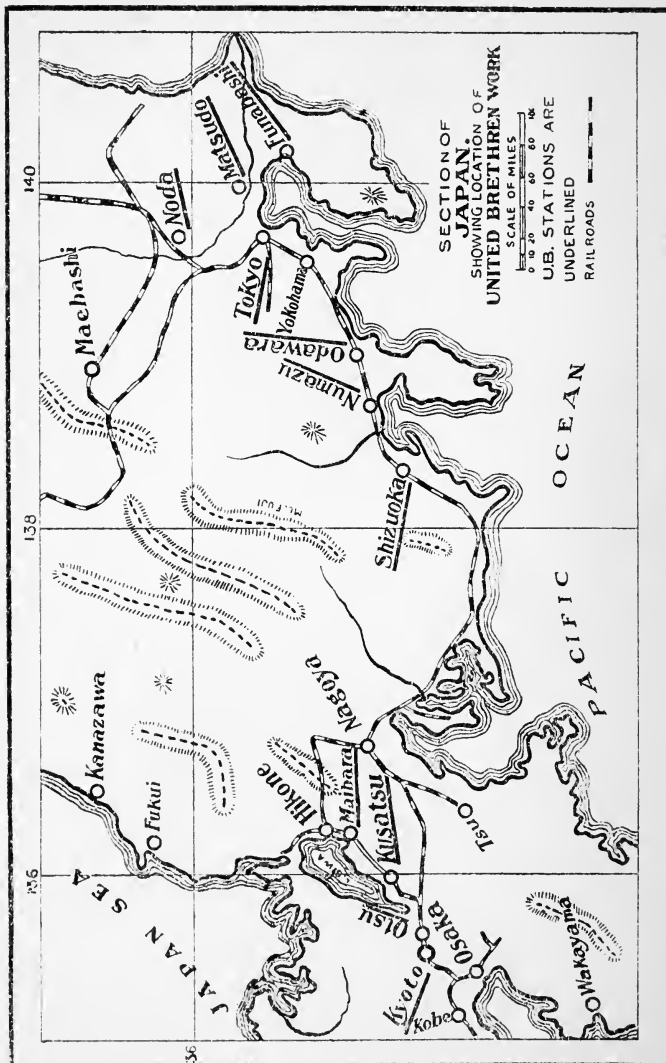
Early in 1910 a Filipino worker was located at Sigay, among the Igorrotes in the province of Amburayan. He opened a school for the children, and, as he had opportunity, he preached and showed himself friendly to the people. On April 1, 1910, a church was organized with forty-four members. Three more churches have been organized in this province since the annual conference in March, 1910.

That suitable homes might be provided for some of the boys and girls who come to San Fernando to attend the high school, two dormitories were opened in June, 1910, with eight girls in the one and nine boys in the other. Miss Weber is matron of the dormitory for the girls, and in connection with this she will have charge of a new department of work—the training of deaconesses.

Japan.

Our work in Japan was opened in the fall of 1895. Churches were started in Tokyo, Kusatsu, and other places, but the work was not well organized until 1898 when Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Howard took charge.

In 1900 an agreement was entered into with the Doshisha, a Congregational College in Kyoto, to send our young men to their school, our mission to furnish a teacher. Rev. and Mrs. J. Edgar Knipp sailed in August, 1900, and Mr. Knipp taught in the Doshisha for three



years, when, his health failing, they were compelled to return home.

Early in 1901 our missionary force was increased by the addition of Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Cosand, who had previously spent fifteen years in Tokyo as representatives of the Friends' Missionary Association. Mr. Cosand's experience and knowledge of the language enabled him to do full work at once.

The work prospered under the direction of Dr. Howard and in the spring of 1902 the Japan Mission Conference was organized with three ordained missionaries and eight Japanese Evangelists and pastors. A short time later the most important parts of the Discipline were translated into Japanese and put into the hands of all our workers.

Mission
Conference
Organized.

Our territory extending a distance of three hundred miles from the neighborhood of Tokyo, the capital, to Kyoto, was divided into two presiding elder districts. Dr. Howard took charge of the Northeast District and Mr. Cosand was given the care of the Tokaido District.

Rev. Monroe Crecelius arrived in Tokyo in the fall of 1906. A year was spent in the study of the language and in teaching English Bible Classes. On December 13 he was taken ill with scarlet fever and died after a week's illness.

In November, 1907, the mission was reinforced by the arrival of Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Shivley. In September, 1909, they moved to Kyoto where Mr. Shivley has been teaching in the academic and collegiate departments of the Doshisha.

The policy early adopted was that of direct evangelization, and special emphasis has been placed on the raising up of a strong native ministry.

Methods
of Work.

The missionary's wife organizes foreign cooking classes, mothers' meetings and sometimes teaches English to students. Bible instruction is made prominent in all this work, either directly or through the aid of a Bible woman. She also visits in the homes.

During the past year there has been a steady increase in the amount collected for self-support. Without any suggestion from pastors or missionaries, the young men of the Tokyo churches began an evangelistic movement in some respects like the laymen's missionary movement in this country. A men's Bible class with one hundred and thirty members was organized in the Kyoto Church. The publication of a monthly magazine called the "Dobo" (United Brethren), was undertaken early in 1909. English classes conducted several months during the year in the Thompson Memorial Church in Tokyo, led to the conversion of a number of young business men.

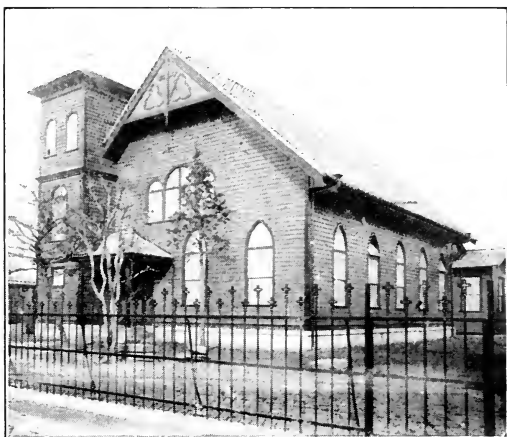
Kyoto Church.

The new church in Kyoto, Mr. Takejiro Ishiguro pastor, was completed and dedicated January 16, 1910. It is a frame building 54 x 36 feet with tile roof. In addition to the main auditorium there are three Sunday-School rooms, pastor's study, and a gallery extending across one end of the auditorium. It is the second largest church building in Kyoto and cost \$4,546.18. Of this amount, \$375 was contributed by the native church.

To carry on our work in Japan we had in the spring of 1910, six American missionaries, fifteen Japanese pastors, eight of whom are ordained, and four Bible women. At the conference that year there were reported twelve organized churches with 538 communicant members, 1076 adherents, nineteen Sunday schools with an



A Japanese Pastor
and Family



United Brethren Church, Kyoto



Japanese Annual Conference



Primary Department, United Brethren Sunday School, Kyoto, Japan



United Brethren Sunday School, Ponce, Porto Rico

enrollment of 900, and nine Senior Christian Endeavor societies. The total value of property is \$34,970.

Porto Rico.

Our church was one of the first to establish work in Porto Rico. In February, 1899, Dr. W. M. Bell, then Secretary of the Home, Frontier and Foreign Missionary Society, went to the island. An early agreement was entered into by the various denominations to prevent duplication and overlapping of work. Our church is held responsible for the section in the southwestern part of the island.

On July 28, 1899, Rev. and Mrs. N. H. Huffman, our first missionaries, arrived on the island and opened mission work in Ponce, a city of 30,000 inhabitants. A church was organized in May, 1900, with ten members.

First Church
Organized.

In February, 1900, Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Ortt were sent out by the Sunday School Board, but on account of ill health they were able to remain but a short time. Dr. C. W. Clymer served as a medical missionary for a brief period.

In August, 1901, Rev. and Mrs. Philo W. Drury arrived on the field. During 1901 work was opened in Juana Diaz, the center of a district of 28,000 people with no Protestant church among them. To better develop this district Mr. and Mrs. Drury moved to Juana Diaz in September, 1902. A church was organized July 19, 1903, with nineteen members.

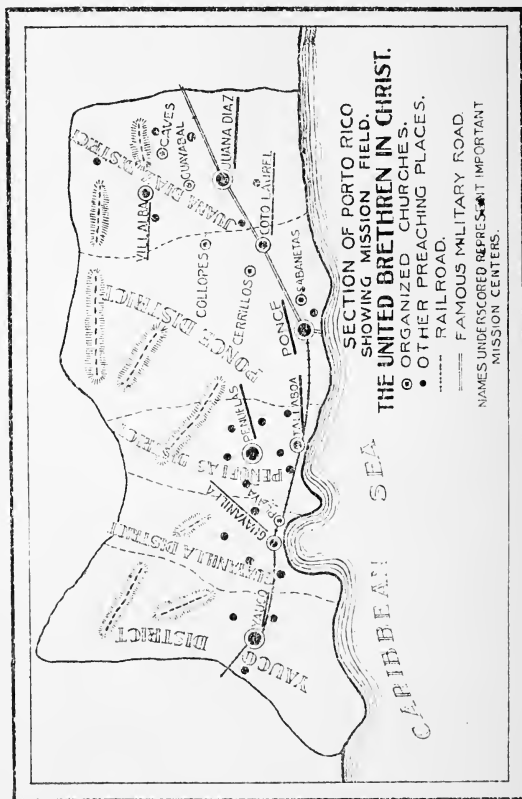
Juana Diaz
Entered.

From Ponce and Juana Diaz as centers, the gospel was carried into the surrounding towns and barrios.

With the coming of new workers in the summer of 1907—Rev. and Mrs. I. E. Caldwell and Miss Elizabeth Reed—Mr. Huffman recommended that our work be

Yanco Opened.

extended and requested the board to grant him the privilege of doing pioneer work in Yauco, where very little gospel work had been done. After careful inves-



tigation this plan was approved and Mr. Drury was made superintendent and located at Ponce. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell were placed in charge of the Juana Diaz district,

and Miss Reed was appointed to assist in the work in Ponce.

In Yauco, just one year after the opening of the work, a church was organized with twenty-three members.

Rev. and Mrs. C. I. Mohler, who arrived on the island in September 1908, went to Penuelas which had been opened in 1902 and are developing the work in that district.

Work Opened in Penuelas.

Notwithstanding the fact that Sunday is the chief market day of the week, the attendance at the Bible school, which is the only Sunday morning service, is usually larger than the church membership. Practically the whole church attends the mid-week prayer meeting. In the Christian Endeavor meeting emphasis is placed on testimony and training for special work. Special emphasis has been given to the training of native pastors and a regular course of study has been outlined for them. The Porto Rican pastor is given large responsibility, and the missionary seeks to honor him and work through him for the up-lifting of the people of his parish.

During the last year normal classes were organized in the Sunday Schools and the teachers are being better prepared for their work. Personal Workers' classes were organized in some of the churches. The members are being taught the principles of Christian stewardship and splendid advance has been made in the way of self-support.

A dispensary was opened at Coto Laurel in October 1909, under the direction of Dr. C. E. Ruth, a Christian physician living in Ponce, who gives his services gratis. While the dispensary is open but a half day every two weeks, yet it has brought great relief physically to a

Dispensary Opened.

large number of persons, and has given added prestige to our Church in Coto Laurel.

To carry on the work in Porto Rico, we had in the Spring of 1910, nine American missionaries and fourteen Porto Rican workers. At the conference that year there were reported fourteen organized churches, twenty-two regular preaching places, 871 communicant members, 1,642 adherents, twenty-three Sunday schools with a membership of 1,273, five Senior Christian Endeavor societies. The total value of property was \$31,360.

Our Home Mission Fields.

The first year our funds for home missions were appropriated to the work in North Texas Conference, Stockton, California, Oregon Conference and Walla Walla, Washington.

In North Texas Conference the first church was organized in April, 1907, at Hartville, Oklahoma, with thirteen members, by Mrs. Callie King, a former missionary in Africa. The conference was organized by Bishop W. M. Weekley in November, 1908, with four ordained ministers and three holding quarterly conference relations. There are now fifteen organized churches, three church-houses valued at \$4,800, and one parsonage worth over \$500.

The church at Stockton, California, was organized in 1907. They now have a membership of fifty-three. A cement block church, with an auditorium seating 150 persons, was completed in 1909. This little congregation is showing to the denomination what a city church can do for the foreigners in its midst. A school which was opened in the fall of 1908 for the Japanese, meets three evenings a week and has had an enrollment of more than



Street Preaching. Yauco



United Brethren Church,
Juana Diaz



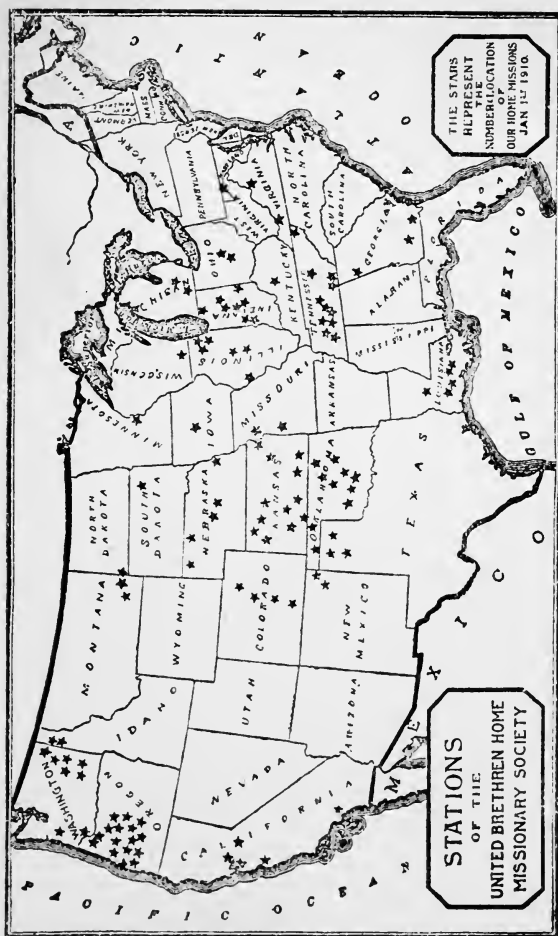
Porto Rico Conference



Japanese Class, Stockton, California



German Sunday School, Chicago, Illinois



40 pupils. The people welcome them to all the services, religious and social.

The Oregon Conference made marked progress during the year. Some new church buildings were erected, and beginnings made in some of the prominent centers. In Portland where we already have three churches, another Sunday school has been started in a section of the city having a population of 12,000, where there was not a single church.

At Walla Walla, Washington, we have a church well located with a membership of 52. The Sunday School is well organized and is the only one in the city that meets all the requirements of a standard school.

OFFICERS.

Presidents.

Mrs. T. N. Sowers	1875-1879
Mrs. Sylvia Haywood.....	1879-1887
Mrs. L. K. Miller.....	1887-1905
Mrs. L. R. Harford	1905-

General Secretaries.

Mrs. L. R. Harford.....	1875-1876
Mrs. B. F. Marot.....	1876-1881
Mrs. L. R. Harford.....	1881-1893
Mrs. B. F. Witt.....	1893-1909
Mrs. Alva Kauffman.....	1909-

Recording Secretaries.

Mrs. D. L. Rike.....	1875-1881
Mrs. Benj. Marot.....	1881-1893
Mrs. B. F. Witt.....	1893-1897
Mrs. L. O. Miller.....	1897-1909
Mrs. H. Z. McFadden.....	1909-

Treasurers.

Mrs. W. J. Shuey.....	1875-1881
Mrs. D. L. Rike.....	1881-1903
Mrs. B. F. Witt.....	1903-1909
Mrs. Alva Kauffman.....	1909-

WOMAN'S DAY SPECIALS.

1893—China.
1894—Thank-offering for Africa.
1895—Africa, Bethany Cottage.
1896—General Fund.
1897—China, Beth Eden.
1898—China, Physician's Residence.
1899—Silver Anniversary Fund.
1900—Special for India.
1901—Philippine Islands.
1902—For the debt of the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society.
1903—Africa, Albert Academy.
1904—China, Foundling Home.
1905—Africa, Albert Academy Endowment Fund.
1906—Africa, Moyamba Home.
1907—Philippine Islands, San Fernando Church.
1908—China Building Fund.
1909—China, Elizabeth Kumler Miller Seminary.

Chronological Table

Time and Place of Annual Meeting.	Annual Receipts	
1875—Oct. 21. Dayton, Ohio, First Church.		Organization. President, Mrs. T. N. Sowers; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. R. Keister; recording secretary, Mrs. D. L. Rike; treasurer, Mrs. W. J. Shuey.
1876—May 11. Dayton, Ohio, First Church.	\$458 50	Mrs. Benj. Marot elected corresponding secretary. Africa.—Miss Emily Beeken appointed; sailed November 16, "Pennsylvania."
1877—April 26. Dayton, Ohio, Summit Street.	\$325 74	Two delegates appointed to General Conference, Mrs. D. L. Rike and Mrs. A. L. Billheimer. Mrs. Billheimer employed as organizer. Africa.—Mission opened at Rotifunk.
1878—May 1. Galion, Ohio.	\$1,391 18	Africa.—Resignation of Miss Emily Beeken on account of ill health.
1879—May 21. Dayton, Ohio, First Church	\$1,985 68	Resignation of Mrs. T. N. Sowers; Mrs. Sylvia Haywood elected president. First Gleaner's Band organized. Africa.—Mrs. M. M. Mair appointed; arrived at Freetown, October 19. Mission-house for Rotifunk ordered; Mrs. A. L. Billheimer to collect funds for it. Bompeh station opened.
1880—May 19. Fostoria, Ohio.	\$3,691 84	Africa.—One hundred acres of land leased at Rotifunk for 99 years. Germany.—Mission at Coburg undertaken.
1881—May 11. Western, Iowa.	\$3,679 03	Association incorporated March 28. (See records, Columbus, Ohio.) Board of Trustees created. Mrs. L. R. Keister elected corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. L. Rike, treasurer; Mrs. Benj. Marot, recording secretary. Woman's Evangel ordered started; Mrs. L. R. Keister elected editor, June 15. Death of Mrs. T. N. Sowers in November. Africa.—Work opened at Palli.
1882—May 24. Lebanon, Pa.	\$5,458 88	First number of Woman's Evangel issued in January. Mrs. L. R. Keister employed as organizer. Africa.—Rev. and Mrs. R. N. West appointed; consecrated at Summit Street Church, Dayton, Ohio, September 22; sailed October 2, "Liberia." Portland, Oregon.—Chinese Mission School opened; Mrs. M. E. Sickafoose appointed superintendent.

- 1883—May 16.
Westerville, Ohio. \$6,559 89 Constitution for Young Women's Bands adopted. Office opened in the U. B. Publishing House, July 9. Africa.—Mrs. M. M. Mair returned to America. Chapel ordered built at Rotifunk. Portland, Oregon.—Mrs. M. E. Sickafoose began work, July 16.
- 1884—May 16.
Hartsville, Ind. \$8,241 21 Africa.—Chapel at Rotifunk dedicated February 24; cost, \$1,500. Portland, Oregon.—Rev. George Sickafoose appointed superintendent; ordered to select property.
- 1885—May 7.
Dayton, Ohio, First Church. \$10,072 32 Monthly programs in Evangel. Celebration of decennial year; thank-offering, \$585.10. Portland, Oregon. — Chinese mission property purchased February 23; cost, \$8,000.
- 1886—May 19.
Huntington, Ind. \$12,054 72 Death of president Mrs. Sylvia Haywood, October 24. Africa.—Rev. and Mrs. R. N. West returned to America on furlough; returning to Africa, sailed September 18, "Liberia." One thousand dollars ordered secured for advance work.
- 1887—May 20.
Westfield, Ill. \$11,681 88 Mrs. L. K. Miller elected president. Africa.—Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Sage appointed; consecrated at Board meeting; sailed September 24, "Liberia."
- 1888—May 17.
Toledo, Iowa. \$11,448 44 Mrs. L. K. Miller appointed associate editor and publisher of Woman's Evangel. Mrs. L. K. Miller and Mrs. L. R. Keister sent as delegates to the World's Missionary Conference, London, England. Africa.—Mary Sowers Home for Girls, Rotifunk, built; cost, \$2,000. China.—Voted to open work.
- 1889—May 8.
Harrisburg, Pa. \$11,828 89 Africa.—Miss Frances Williams and Miss Ellen Groenendyke appointed; Miss Williams consecrated at First Church, Dayton, Ohio, July 7; Miss Groenendyke, at Summit Street Church, October 13. They sailed October 16, "Teutonic." Boys' Home built. Aid Society formed at Rotifunk. China.—Miss Australia Patterson and Miss Lillian Shaffner appointed; Miss Schaffner consecrated at Board meeting; Miss Patterson, at First Church, Dayton, Ohio, July 7. They sailed in company with Rev. G. A. Sickafoose and Rev. Moy Ling, October 4, "Abyssinia."

128 The Woman's Missionary Association

- 1890—May 21.
Dayton, Ohio, Sum-
mit Street. \$14,564 23
- Teachers' fund opened; Mrs. Bertha Gerlaugh appointed secretary. German chapel fund loaned. Africa.—Rev. and Mrs. Jacob Miller appointed; consecrated at Summit Street Church, Dayton, Ohio, November 16; sailed November 20, "Georgia." Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Sage returned to America. Work opened in the Masimera country. W. C. T. U. formed at Rotifunk. China.—Miss Shaffner returned to America. Two day schools for girls opened in Canton.
- 1891—May 19.
Decatur, Ill. \$16,678 32
- Africa.—Dr. Marietta Hatfield, Miss Elma Bittle, and Miss Ella Schenck appointed; Doctor Hatfield consecrated at Board meeting; Miss Bittle, at Lewisburg, Ohio, August 23; Miss Schenck, at Lockington, Ohio, August 16. They sailed September 23, "City of Chicago." Dr. Alice Harris employed at Rotifunk. Rev. and Mrs. R. N. West returned to America on furlough. Miss Williams appointed superintendent. Bishop E. B. Kephart held annual conference. Portland, Oregon.—Assisted in opening church work. Lot purchased, 50 x 100 feet; cost, \$3,500. Rev. George Sickafosse resigned as superintendent.
- 1892—May 11.
Baltimore, Md. \$16,291 59
- Special service at Otterbein Church. Cover ordered for Evangel. Mrs. Bertha Gerlaugh resigned as secretary of Teachers' fund; Miss Marie Shank appointed. Africa.—Rev. and Mrs. I. N. Cain and Miss Lydia Thomas appointed; consecrated at Summit Street Church, Dayton, Ohio, September 25. In company with Mr. and Mrs. West, returning, sailed October 1, "Arizona." Rev. and Mrs. Jacob Miller returned to America. Death of Miss Frances Williams, July 19; death of Miss Elma Bittle, August 7. China.—Dr. Regina M. Bigler appointed; consecrated at First Church, Dayton, Ohio, November 6; sailed November 16, "Gaelic." Day school for girls opened.
- 1893—May 9.
Germantown, Ohio. \$19,190 01
- Last Sunday in September of each year set apart by General Conference as Woman's Day. Woman's Day offering for China. Resignation of Mrs. L. R. Keister; Mrs. B. F. Witt elected corresponding and recording secretary; Mrs. L. K. Miller appointed editor of Evangel. Marriage of Mrs. L. R. Keister to Mr. W. P. Harford, June 14. Mrs. L. R. Harford appointed editorial correspondent. Africa.—Miss Ellen Groenendyke returned to America on furlough. Bishop E. B. Kephart held annual conference. Brick making begun. "Keister Chapel," Palli, dedicated.

- Portland, Oregon.—Resignation of Mrs. George Sickafoose; Mrs. Mary E. Henkle appointed superintendent. Sale of Chinese mission property recommended, and purchase of smaller property. China.—Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Fix appointed; consecrated at First Church, Dayton, Ohio, in May; sailed November 16. "Gaelic." Dispensary opened; cases treated, 1,188.
- 1894—May 23.
Waterloo, Ind. \$17,891 10 Woman's Day offering for Africa. Manual issued for use of missionaries. Africa.—Miss Florence M. Cronise and Miss Miunie E. Eaton appointed; Miss Cronise consecrated at Board meeting; Miss Eaton at Los Angeles, California, in October. They sailed November 27. "Brittanic." Rev. I. N. Cain appointed superintendent. Death of Rev. R. N. West, September 22. Tablet, suitably marked, placed in Rotifunk chapel. Mrs. R. N. West, Miss Ella Schenck, and Miss Lydia Thomas returned to America. Diplomas printed for Rotifunk school. Industrial building, Rotifunk, completed; cost, \$800. Y. P. C. U. organized at Rotifunk. Portland, Oregon.—Church completed; cost, \$5,000; transferred to W. M. A. in August, dedicated November 18. China.—Miss Austia Patterson returned to America on furlough. Mobbing of missionaries, June 11.
- 1895—May 15.
Westfield, Ill. \$17,835 22 Woman's Day offering, Bethany Cottage, Africa. Celebration of vicennial year; thank-offering. Gleaners' programs begun in August Evangel. Africa.—Dr. Mary C. Archer appointed; consecrated at Board meeting; sailed December 7. "Lucania." Dr. Marietta Hatfield returned to America on furlough. Bishop J. W. Hott held annual conference. Romph Chapel dedicated January 20. Work opened in the Yonnie country. Building of rest cottage recommended. Deed secured for ten acres of land at Rokon, Germany.—Chapel fund, \$2,703.08, paid to Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society for erection of chapel at Weimar, Germany. Portland, Oregon.—Church mortgage paid. China.—Mr. and Mrs. Fix returned to America. Chapel at Canton opened in May.
- 1896—May 21.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa. \$18,815 60 Woman's Day offering for General Fund. Illustrations ordered for Evangel. Africa.—Rev. and Mrs. L. A. McGrew appointed; consecrated at West Baltimore, Ohio, March 22; sailed March 28, "Campania." Mr. and Mrs. Cain returned to America on furlough. Work opened at Taiama and Kwellu. Deed was secured,

- for twenty acres of land at Kwellu. Mission-house built at Rokon. **Portland, Oregon.**—The pastor, Rev. C. C. Bell, resigned; Rev. E. E. Fix appointed. **China.**—Miss Patterson, returning to China, sailed May 20, "China." Boys' Day School opened.
- 1897—May 12.**
Lisbon, Iowa. \$18,801 79
- Woman's Day offering for Beth Eden, China, and hospital, Africa. **Africa.**—Arthur Ward appointed; consecrated at Georgetown, Indiana, September 7. He, with Mr. and Mrs. Cain, Doctor Hatfield, and Miss Schenck, returning to Africa, sailed October 1, "Lucania." Bishop Mills held annual conference. Death of Mrs. M. M. Mair, March 17. Deed secured for 120 acres of land at Taiama. At Mt. Leicester, two acres of land leased and Bethany cottage built; cost of our one-half, \$1,000. **Portland, Oregon.**—Location of Chinese mission school changed on trial. **China.**—Dr. H. K. Shumaker appointed; consecrated at First Church, Dayton, Ohio, August 29; sailed October 21, "China." Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Ward appointed; consecrated at Toledo, Iowa, May 18; sailed December 18, "City of Peking." Doctor Halverson returned to America. Ground purchased in Canton, on Honam; cost, \$4,000. Mission-house (Beth Eden) ordered built. Work opened at San Tong. Medical cases treated, 20,002.
- 1898—May 18.**
Westerville, Ohio. \$20,145 81
- Woman's Day offering for chapel and dispensary, China. **Africa.**—Miss Cronise, Miss Eaton, and Arthur Ward returned to America. Uprising of natives; Rev. and Mrs. I. N. Cain, Miss Ella Schenck, Dr. Marietta Hatfield, and Dr. Mary Archer killed at Rotifunk, May 3; Rev. and Mrs. L. A. McGrew at Taiama, May 9. Nearly all property destroyed. Memorial services, June 26. Rev. and Mrs. J. R. King, appointed to reopen work, half time, for the W. M. A., sailed September 10, "Etruria." **Portland, Oregon.**—Chinese mission-school closed July 1. **China.**—Mrs. Ruth Thompson, already in Canton, appointed October 25; consecrated November 3. Lau Seng Nam ordained. (Virginia Conference.)
- 1899—May 17.**
Pt. Wayne, Ind. \$19,089 87
- Woman's Day offering for Africa, China, and opening of new work. **Africa.**—Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Todd appointed; consecrated at Pleasant Prairie, Minnesota, October 1. Rev. and Mrs. E. A. King appointed; consecrated at Parsons, Kansas, October 15. These, with Bishop Kephart, sailed November 15, "Oceanic." Work opened at Moyamba. **China.**—Doctor Shumaker appointed superintendent, January 1. Beth Eden completed; cost, \$2,449.65. Work opened at Kwong Li and Siu Lam.

- 1900—May 17.
Dayton, Ohio, First Church. \$21,537 72 Special Silver Anniversary service and offering at Board meeting. Woman's Day offering to India, \$2,134. Africa.—Dr. Zenora Griggs appointed; consecrated at Summit Street Church, September 30. She, with Miss Minnie Eaton and Miss Ellen Groenendyke, returning, sailed October 2, "Oceanic." Bishop Kephart held annual conference. Deed secured for 100 acres of land at Rotifunk. Railroad completed from Free-town to Rotifunk, and post-offices established at Rotifunk and Moyamba. Dispensary opened. Mission-houses built at Rotifunk and Moyamba. Portland, Oregon.—Church deeded by W. M. A. to local trustees. China.—Dr. R. M. Bigler returned to America on furlough. Dr. Ruth Thompson resigned. Chapel site purchased and chapel enlarged; cost, \$1,329.19. Philippine Islands.—Voted to open work.
- 1901—May 9.
Hagerstown, Md. \$22,201 29 Woman's Day offering for the Philippines. Death of Mrs. W. J. Shuey, first treasurer, June 27. Africa.—Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Richards appointed; consecrated at First Church, Dayton, Ohio, February 10; sailed February 20, "Majestic." Mr. and Mrs. J. R. King and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. King returned to America. New deed secured at Taiama. China.—Girls' Boarding School erected on Beth Eden Compound; cost, \$1,275; opened March 12. Street chapel opened in Canton. Bargain money paid in December for Siu Lam property. Philippines.—Work Opened. Rev. E. S. Eby and Rev. S. B. Kurtz appointed; consecrated at First Church, Dayton, Ohio, February 10; sailed February 19, "Nippon Maru." Rev. and Mrs. L. O. Burtner appointed in charge of the work; consecrated at Board meeting; sailed September 27, "Nippon Maru." Organization of Evangelical Union. Three provinces allotted to us—Ilocos North, Ilocos South, and La Union.
- 1902—May 13.
Lecompton, Kan. \$23,426 40 Woman's Day offering, \$2,000, for debt of Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society. New history printed. Mrs. B. F. Witt appointed to visit our mission fields; sailed from San Francisco, September 11, "Hong Kong Maru." Mrs. L. E. Custer and Miss Groenendyke appointed to office work, pro tem. September 23, the two Mission Boards decided upon coöperation in Africa. Africa.—Rev. J. R. King appointed joint superintendent; he and Mrs. King sailed November 12, "Teutonic." Miss Rilla Akin and Miss Mary Murrel appointed; consecrated at Board meeting; sailed

October 15, "Teutonic." Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Richards and Miss Ellen Groenendyke returned to America. Church at Moyamba dedicated; cost, \$2,000, of which \$1,200 was raised on the field. Work opened at Bradford and Lunga and reopened at Rokon. China.—Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Spore appointed; consecrated at Board meeting; sailed, in company with Mrs. Witt, September 11. Dr. Owen S. Townsend appointed; consecrated at Bonebrake Theological Seminary, December 18, 1901; sailed February 7, "China"; returned to America in the fall. Work opened at Sheung Ti, Hang Tan, and Kwai Chau. Miss Patterson married to Doctor Shumaker, February 4. Philippines.—Mr. Kurtz resigned to enter Y. M. C. A. work. Three additional provinces—Abra, Lepanto, and Bontoc—allotted our mission, with full privilege to work in Manila and in the province of Benguet. Headquarters established in Manila.

1903—May 26.
Fostoria, Ohio.

\$24,652 50

Woman's Day offering for Albert Academy. Mrs. D. L. Rike resigned as treasurer; Mrs. B. F. Witt elected. Africa.—Mrs. Witt, in company with Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Todd, returning from Africa on furlough, arrived in New York, May 16. "Cedric." Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Riebel, Rev. and Mrs. Clayton Judy, Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Snyder appointed; consecrated at Board meeting; sailed September 30, "Teutonic." Mrs. Riebel died December 10; buried at Freetown. Work opened at Makouri. Memorial markers sent to Africa. In December, agreed to a twenty-five-year lease on Ebo Church, Freetown, with option of purchase. China.—Rev. and Mrs. E. I. Doty appointed; consecrated at Toledo, Iowa, September 23; sailed October 31, "Coptic." Olivet Home, Su Lam, completed; cost, \$1,500. Philippines.—Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Widdoes appointed; consecrated at Abilene, Kan., August 9; sailed September 19, "Hong Kong Maru."

1904—May 18.
First Church, Altoona, Pa.

\$26,130 51

Woman's Day offering for the Foundling Home, China. Office moved to Sixth floor in March. October 7, Mrs. I. K. Miller resigned as editor of Evangel. Mrs. B. F. Witt and Mrs. G. P. Macklin served temporarily. Africa.—In the spring, Miss Minnie Eaton and Miss Mary Murrell and Dr. Zenora Griggs returned to America on furlough. Rev. R. P. Dougherty appointed; consecrated at Board meeting; sailed June 1, "Oceanic." Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Todd, returning to Africa, sailed August 19,

- "Cedric." Miss Angie Akin appointed; consecrated in the Mission Rooms, November 20. She, in company with Dr. Zenora Griggs, Miss Minnie Eaton, and Miss Mary Murrel, returning to Africa, sailed November 30, "Baltic." Bishop Mills held annual conference at Rotifunk. Agreed to put \$5,000 into a building for Albert Academy and \$5,000 endowment fund. Albert Academy opened October 4, with five pupils, Rev. R. P. Dougherty, principal. Memorial Church, Rotifunk, dedicated October 9; cost, \$4,300. Of this amount, \$2,370 raised on field. November 25, agreed to purchase of lot in Freetown next to Ebo Church. Board of trustees elected to hold property jointly—Bishop Mills, Dr. W. M. Bell, and Mrs. B. F. Witt. Work opened at Ronietta. Mission-house at Taiama completed. Death of Rev. E. E. Todd, December 11. China.—Dr. and Mrs. H. K. Shumaker returned to America in the spring. Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Ward, returning to China, sailed September 15, "Empress of China." Work opened at Lak Lau, Philippines.—Rev. and Mrs. L. O. Burtner returned to America early in the year. Rev. E. S. Eby resigned. Work opened in Union Province in February with headquarters at San Fernando. A mission-house built; cost, \$1,678.50. The first church organized at Cava, April 3. Church at San Fernando organized, December 24.
- 1905—May 9.
Holton, Kan. \$27,501 01 Woman's Day offering for Albert Academy, Africa. Mrs. L. K. Miller resigned as president; Mrs. L. R. Harford elected. In March, office was moved to eleventh floor U. B. office building. August 15, Mrs. Mary R. Albert appointed Evangel editor. Africa.—Returned to America, Rev. and Mrs. J. R. King, Mrs. C. W. Snyder, and Miss Rilla Akin in the spring, Rev. W. E. Riebel in July, and Mrs. C. Judy in September. Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Miller appointed; consecrated at Toledo, Iowa, September 17. E. M. Hursh appointed; consecrated at Ashland, Ohio, September 8. These, in company with Rev. and Mrs. J. R. King and Rilla Akin, returning to Africa, sailed November 29, "Oceanic." Church organized in Freetown and building dedicated, January 11. Death of Mrs. Juliana Thompson, May 20. Five acres of land near Circular Road, Freetown, secured for \$2,000 as site for Albert Academy. China.—Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Bean appointed; consecrated at Odon, Indiana, September 3. Miss Belle Myers appointed; consecrated at Toledo, Ohio, September 1. They

- sailed September 20, "Dakota." Dr. Frank Oldt appointed; consecrated at Beavertown, Ohio, September 10; sailed September 27, "Manchuria." Rev. C. E. Spore appointed superintendent. Philippines.—Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Pace appointed; consecrated at Columbus, Ohio, June 18; sailed November 5, "Minnesota." Churches organized at Tubao and San Juan. A paper, the "Dagiti Naimbag a Damag," started.
- 1906—May 22.
Canton, Ohio. \$32,740 72
- Woman's Day offering for Moyamba Home, Africa. Evangel increased to thirty-two pages. Portland, Oregon.—Chinese mission property sold for \$7,000, credited to China. Africa.—Rev. H. D. Southard appointed; consecrated at First Church, Dayton, Ohio, May 2; sailed May 18, "Celtic." Miss Mary E. Stauffer appointed; consecrated at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, November 4; sailed December 19, "Baltic." Returned to America, Miss Mary Murrel in January, Rev. C. W. Snyder in February, Rev. C. Judy in March, Rev. R. P. Dougherty in August. School-house built at Moyamba. Church organized at Taiama. China.—Miss Ora B. Maxwell appointed; consecrated at Board meeting; sailed September 2, "Dakota;" married to Frank Oldt, Tokyo, Japan, September 18. Physician's residence, Canton, completed; cost, \$3,300. Chapel opened at Lung Kong, Philippines.—Dr. and Mrs. B. M. Platt appointed; consecrated at Riverdale Church, Dayton, Ohio, December 10, 1905; sailed January 4, "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse." Rev. and Mrs. A. B. DeRoos appointed; consecrated in the Mission Rooms, June 28; sailed July 19, "Barbarosa." Rev. and Mrs. S. B. Kurtz appointed; Mrs. Kurtz consecrated at Topeka, Kansas, October 28. They sailed December 5, "Tartar." Churches organized at Bangar, Agoo, Balaooan, and Santo Tomas. Chapel dedicated at Cava.
- 1907—May 15.
Memorial Church,
Harrisburg, Pa. \$48,514 87
- Woman's Day offering for San Fernando Church, Philippines. Death of Mrs. L. H. Derrickson, October 24. Africa.—Settlement in full of the \$5,000 for Albert Academy. Rev. E. Kingman appointed by the Foreign Missionary Society to work jointly for both Boards for a time; consecrated in U. B. Assembly Room, February 25; sailed March 5, "Ivernia." Returned to America on furlough in the spring, Mrs. Delia Todd, Miss Minnie Eaton, and Miss Angie Akin. Miss Alice N. Dougherty appointed; consecrated at Board meeting;

sailed in company with Rev. R. P. Dougherty, returning to Africa, June 15. "Campania." Miss Mary E. Lambert consecrated at Anderson, Indiana, November 24; in company with Mrs. Todd, returning to Africa, she sailed November 28, "Baltic"; was married to Mr. E. M. Hursh, December 19. Rev. H. D. Southard and Miss Rilla Akin married in Freetown, January 2. Land purchased in Freetown for headquarters and residence begun. Dispensary occupied. M o y a m b a Home completed; cost, \$4,574.40. Work opened at Yonnie Banna and Yoyema. Deputation visit of Dr. W. R. Funk and Mr. J. W. Ruth. China.—Rev. C. E. Spore returned to America on furlough. Superintendency discontinued; secretary and treasurer appointed. Foundling Home opened in rented building. Churches organized at Canton, San Tong, Siu Lam, Kwai Chau, and Hang Tan. Visit of Bishop Mills. A mission conference organized. Philippines.—Resigned from our work, Dr. B. M. Platt, June 12; Rev. A. B. DeRoos, October 19. Sub-province of Amburayan added to our territory. Church organized at Bacnotan.

1908—May 26-29.
Anderson, Ind.

\$45,708 52

Woman's Day offering, China Building Fund. Death of Mrs. L. K. Miller, October 23. Africa.—Dr. W. R. Funk held the annual conference. Albert Academy dedicated January 11. First class graduated from Albert Academy, January 13. Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hursh and Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Miller returned to America in the spring. Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Miller resigned. Miss Minnie Eaton and Dr. Zenora Griggs, returning to Africa, sailed March 19. Miss Ella Shanklin appointed; consecrated at Board meeting. She, in company with Miss Angie Akin, returning to Africa, sailed June 20. Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Southard returned to America in the fall. Branch dispensary opened at Taiama. Mission headquarters, Freetown, completed; cost, \$7,800. China.—Mrs. E. I. Doty returned to America in the spring; Rev. E. I. Doty and Dr. R. M. Bigler in the fall. Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Spore, returning to China, sailed August 15. Mission conference organized January 4 by Bishop Mills. First class graduated from the Girls' Boarding School. Junior and Senior Christian Endeavor societies organized in the Girls' Boarding School. Philippines.—Mrs. M. W. Mumma returned to America in the fall. Visit of Bishop Mills. Mission Conference organized. Juan Abellera ordained. Lot purchased for

church in San Fernando. Printing-press sent to the field. Ilocano hymnal published. Churches organized at Naguilian and Alilem. Work begun in Luna.

1909—May 11-13.
Akron, Ohio.

\$47,626 66

Woman's Day offering for Seminary in China. Mrs. B. F. Witt resigned as General Secretary; Mrs. Alva Kauffman elected. Mrs. L. O. Miller resigned as recording secretary; Mrs. H. Z. McFadden elected. Cooperation with the Foreign Missionary Society and the Home Missionary Society agreed upon. Africa.—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hursh, returning to Africa, sailed January 6. Rev. and Mrs. J. R. King and Miss Mary Stauffer returned to America in the spring on furlough. Returning to Africa, Rev. and Mrs. J. R. King sailed September 15, accompanied by Rev. and Mrs. J. Hal Smith; Miss Mary Stauffer and Rev. F. A. Risley, December 18. Missionary residence at Shenge completed—cost \$2,500. Rev. R. P. Dougherty and Miss Alice Dougherty returned on furlough in the fall. China.—Dr. R. M. Bigler, returning to China, sailed August 17. Y. W. C. A. organized in Girls' Boarding School. Ground purchased for the Foundling Home and residence of the missionaries in charge. The Girls' Boarding School changed to the Elizabeth Kumler Miller Seminary. Philippines.—Returned to America, Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Widdoes in March and Rev. M. W. Mumma in June. Church Erection Society organized. Completion of translation of Old Testament.

1910—May 11-13
First Church,
Dayton, Ohio.

\$45,839 58

Woman's Day offering for deaconess work in America and Rest Homes for Porto Rico and the Philippines. Miss Ada M. Slusser elected secretary of Young Women's Department. Deaconess work designated as the special home object to receive the support of the Young Women's bands in addition to Seminary in China. Africa.—Rev. E. Kingman returned to the field February 8th. Mr. and Mrs. Wimmer and Miss Etta Odle sailed June 22. Mrs. Delia Todd reached home on furlough in the spring. Work opened in the Kono country with headquarters at Jaiama. Printing press installed in Academy. "The Sierra Leone Outlook" issued monthly. China.—Dr. and Mrs. Oldt moved to Siu Lam and opened medical work. Chapel at Lak Lau completed—cost \$900. Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Ward returned home on furlough July 16. Miss Mabel Drury sailed September 27. Japan.—Church building

at Kyoto completed—cost \$4,546.18. Porto Rico.—Rev. and Mrs. N. H. Huffman, returning to the field, sailed April 12. Rev. and Mrs. I. E. Caldwell came to America on furlough in the spring and returned to the Island August 27. Philippines.—Corner-stone of San Fernando Church laid May 31. Returning to the field, Rev. and Mrs. M. W. Mumma sailed January 25. Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Widdoes, June 20. Miss Matilda Weber also sailed June 20. Two dormitories for high-school students, one for girls and one for boys, opened in June. Home Missions.—Three deaconesses were appointed in June—Miss Lummie Gibson to Kansas City Mo., Miss Bess E. Ross to Omaha, Neb.; and Miss Mellic Perkins to Optima, Okla.

Missionary Directory

Sierra Leone, West Africa.

Name	Service Began	Place of Education.
D. K. Flickinger.....	1855....	Germantown Seminary.
D. C. Kumler.....	1855....	
W. J. Shuey.....	1855....	Ohio Conference Academy.
W. B. Witt.....	1856....	Hartsville College, Cincinnati Medical College.
J. K. Billheimer.....	1856....	Mt. Pleasant Academy.
C. O. Wilson.....	1860....	
Mrs. J. K. Billheimer.....	1862....	Otterbein University.
O. Hadley.....	1866....	Roanoke Academy.
Mrs. O. Hadley.....	1866....	Hartsville College.
Joseph Gomer.....	1870....	
Mrs. Joseph Gomer.....	1870....	
J. A. Evans.....	1871....	Michigan Collegiate Institute.
Peter Warner.....	1872....	
Mrs. Peter Warner.....	1872....	
Joseph Wolf.....	1875....	
Lizzie Bowman (Mrs. Joseph Wolf).....	1876....	Otterbein University.
Emily Beeken.....	1876....	
D. F. Wilberforce.....	1878....	
Mrs. D. F. Wilberforce.....	1878....	
Mrs. Mary M. Mair.....	1879....	Oberlin College.
Mrs. J. A. Evans.....	1880....	
R. N. West.....	1882....	Lebanon Normal, Ann Arbor Medical College, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mrs. R. N. West.....	1882....	Smithville Academy, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
J. M. Leshner.....	1883....	Lebanon Valley College.
Mrs. J. M. Leshner.....	1883....	Lebanon Valley College.
W. S. Sage.....	1883....	Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mrs. W. S. Sage.....	1883....	Smithville Academy, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Ellen Groenendyke.....	1889....	Hartsville College.
Frances Williams.....	1889....	Otterbein University, Moody Bible Institute.
Jacob Miller.....	1890....	Bonebrake Theological Seminary.

Union Biblical

Name	Service Began	Place of Education.
Mrs. Jacob Miller.....	1890....	Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Elma Bittle	1891....	Otterbein University.
Marietta Hatfield	1891....	Cincinnati Woman's Medical College.
Ella Schenck	1891....	Classical Academy, Eastern Indiana Normal School.
Alice Harris	1891....	Amity College, Wheaton College.
L. O. Burtner.....	1892....	Shenandoah Institute, Bonebrake Theological Seminary. (Appointed to P. I., 1901.)
Mrs. L. O. Burtner.....	1892....	Lebanon Valley College.
I. N. Cain.....	1892....	Leander Clark College.
Mrs. I. N. Cain.....	1892....	Leander Clark College.
Lydia Thomas	1892....	
P. O. Bonebrake.....	1892....	Leander Clark College, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
A. T. Howard.....	1894....	Otterbein University, Bonebrake Theological Seminary. (Appointed to Japan, 1898.)
Mrs. A. T. Howard.....	1894....	Otterbein University.
J. R. King.....	1894....	Otterbein University.
Mrs. J. R. King.....	1894....	Otterbein University.
Florence M. Cronise.....	1894....	Private tutors, and studied three years in Europe.
Minnie E. Eaton.....	1894....	Otterbein University.
Mary C. Archer.....	1895....	Callanan College, Leander Clark College, King Electric Medical College.
F. Minshall	1896....	Otterbein University.
Mrs. F. Minshall.....	1896....	Otterbein University.
L. A. McGrew.....	1896....	Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mrs. L. A. McGrew.....	1896....	Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
A. A. Ward.....	1897....	Leander Clark College.
I. E. Albert.....	1899....	Lebanon Valley College.
Mrs. I. E. Albert.....	1899....	Lebanon Valley College.
E. E. Todd.....	1899....	Leander Clark College.
Mrs. E. E. Todd.....	1899....	Northfield Seminary, Moody Bible Institute.
E. A. King.....	1899....	Lane University.
Mrs. E. A. King.....	1899....	Lane University.
S. J. Barakat.....	1900....	Syrian Protestant College, Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Name	Service Began	Place of Education.
Mrs. S. J. Barakat.....	1900.....	
Zenora Griggs	1900.....	Los Angeles Medical College.
W. S. Richards.....	1901.....	Lane University.
Mrs. W. S. Richards.....	1901.....	Emporia State Normal School.
Mary E. Murrel.....	1902.....	Otterbein University.
Rilla Akin (Mrs. H. D. Southard)	1902.....	Leander Clark College.
C. W. Snyder.....	1903.....	Otterbein University.
Mrs. C. W. Snyder.....	1903.....	Otterbein University.
C. Judy	1903.....	Otterbein University.
Mrs. C. Judy.....	1903.....	Otterbein University.
W. E. Riebel.....	1903.....	Otterbein University.
Mrs. W. E. Riebel.....	1903.....	Otterbein University.
R. P. Daugherty.....	1904.....	Lebanon Valley College, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
A. Eliza Akin.....	1904.....	Leander Clark College.
E. M. Hursh.....	1905.....	Otterbein University.
H. T. Miller.....	1905.....	Leander Clark College.
Mrs. H. T. Miller.....	1905.....	Leander Clark College.
H. D. Southard.....	1906.....	Mt. Hermon School, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mary E. Stauffer.....	1906.....	Cedar Rapids Normal School.
E. Kingman	1907.....	
Alice Dougherty	1907.....	Good Samaritan Hospital, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mary E. Lambert (Mrs. E. M. Hursh)	1907.....	Otterbein University.
J. F. Musselman.....	1908.....	Union Missionary Institute.
Ella Shanklin	1908.....	Otterbein University, Moody Bible Institute.
J. Hal Smith.....	1909.....	Bible School, Christian Workers' Training School.
Mrs. J. Hal Smith.....	1909.....	Houghton Seminary.
F. A. Risley.....	1909.....	Otterbein University, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
W. N. Wimmer.....	1910.....	Lane University, Campbell College. <i>Kno. State University.</i>
Mrs. Eva T. Wimmer.....	1910.....	Campbell College.
Etta Odle	1910.....	Bonebrake Theological Seminary.

China.

Austia Patterson (Mrs. H. K. Shumaker)	1889.....	Leander Clark College.
Lillian Shaffner	1889.....	Lebanon Valley College.

Name	Service Began	Place of Education.
S. Lovina Halverson	1891	Leander Clark College, Iowa State Medical College.
Regina M. Bigler	1892	Iowa State Medical College.
E. E. Fix	1893	Leander Clark College, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mrs. E. E. Fix	1893	Leander Clark College, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
H. K. Shumaker	1897	Heidelberg College, Starling Medical College.
E. B. Ward	1897	Leander Clark College.
Mrs. E. B. Ward	1897	Leander Clark College.
Ruth Thompson	1898	Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
O. S. Townsend	1902	Stanbery Normal College, Rush Medical College.
C. E. Spore	1902	General Baptist College, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mrs. C. E. Spore	1902	York College, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
E. I. Doty	1903	Leander Clark College.
Mrs. E. I. Doty	1903	Leander Clark College.
B. F. Bean	1905	Leander Clark College, Otterbein University.
Mrs. B. F. Bean	1905	Westfield College, University of Michigan Training School for Nurses.
Frank Oldt	1905	Otterbein University, Ohio Medical University.
Belle Myers	1905	Toledo Normal School.
Ora B. Maxwell (Mrs. Frank Oldt)	1906	Otterbein University.

Japan.

A. T. Howard	1898	Otterbein University, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mrs. A. T. Howard	1899	Otterbein University.
J. E. Knipp	1900	Johns Hopkins University, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mrs. J. E. Knipp	1900	Baltimore Kindergarten Training School.
Joseph Cosand	1901	Normal School.
Mrs. Joseph Cosand	1901	Earlham College.
Monroe Crecelius	1906	General Baptist College, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.

Name.	Term of Service.	Place of Education.
B. F. Shively.....	1907....	Otterbein University, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mrs. B. F. Shively.....	1907....	Otterbein University.

Porto Rico.

N. H. Huffman.....	1899....	Lane University, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mrs. N. H. Huffman.....	1899....	Lane University, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
E. L. Ortt.....	1900....	
Mrs. E. L. Ortt.....	1900....	
N. E. Clymer.....	1900....	Northwestern University, Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons.
Mrs. N. E. Clymer.....	1900....	Northwestern University.
P. W. Drury.....	1901....	Leander Clark College, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mrs. P. W. Drury.....	1901....	Leander Clark College.
Elizabeth Reed.....	1907....	Shippensburg State Normal School.
I. E. Caldwell.....	1907....	York College, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mrs. I. E. Caldwell.....	1907....	York College, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
C. I. Mohler.....	1908....	York College, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mrs. C. I. Mohler.....	1908....	York College, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.

Philippine Islands.

E. S. Eby.....	1901....	Normal School, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
S. B. Kurtz.....	1901....	Avalon College, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
L. O. Burtner.....	1901....	Shenandoah Institute, Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
Mrs. L. O. Burtner.....	1901....	Lebanon Valley College.
H. W. Widdoes.....	1903....	Central College, Lane University.
Mrs. H. W. Widdoes.....	1903....	
M. W. Mumma.....	1904....	Ohio State University.
Mrs. M. W. Mumma.....	1904....	Oberlin College.
E. J. Pace.....	1905....	Otterbein University.
Mrs. E. J. Pace.....	1905....	Moody Bible Institute, Otterbein University.

Name.	Term of Service.	Place of Education.
B. M. Platt.....	1906....	Wheaton College, Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons.
Mrs. B. M. Platt.....	1906....	Mt. Holyoke College.
A. B. DeRoos.....	1906....	
Mrs. A. B. DeRoos.....	1906....	
Mrs. S. B. Kurtz.....	1906....	Normal School.
<i>Matilda C. Weber</i> - -	<i>1910</i> - -	} <i>University of Cincinnati</i> <i>Conelike Theol. Sem.</i>
<i>May Cooley</i> - -	<i>1914</i> - -	

Statistics of United Brethren Foreign Missions

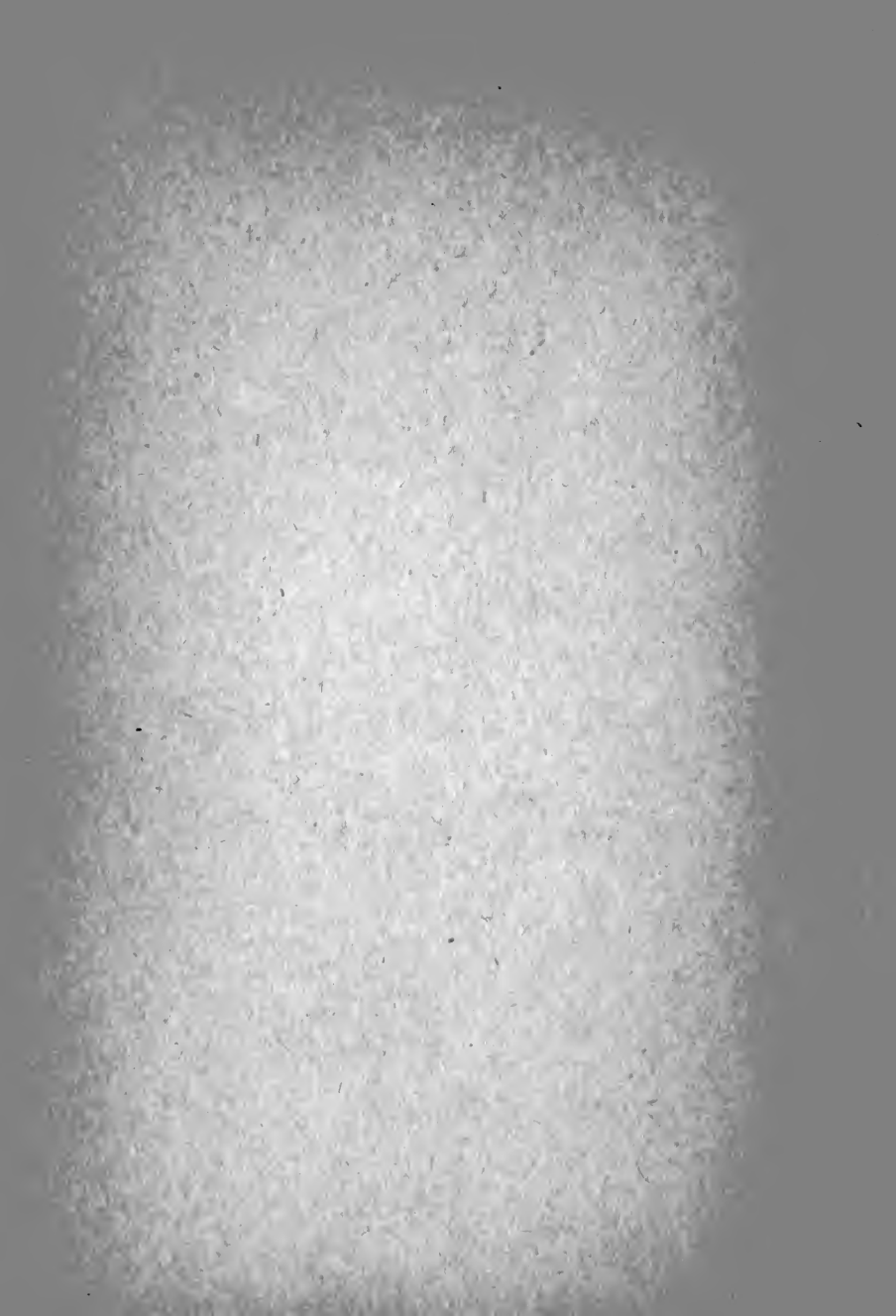
For Year Ending March 31, 1910.

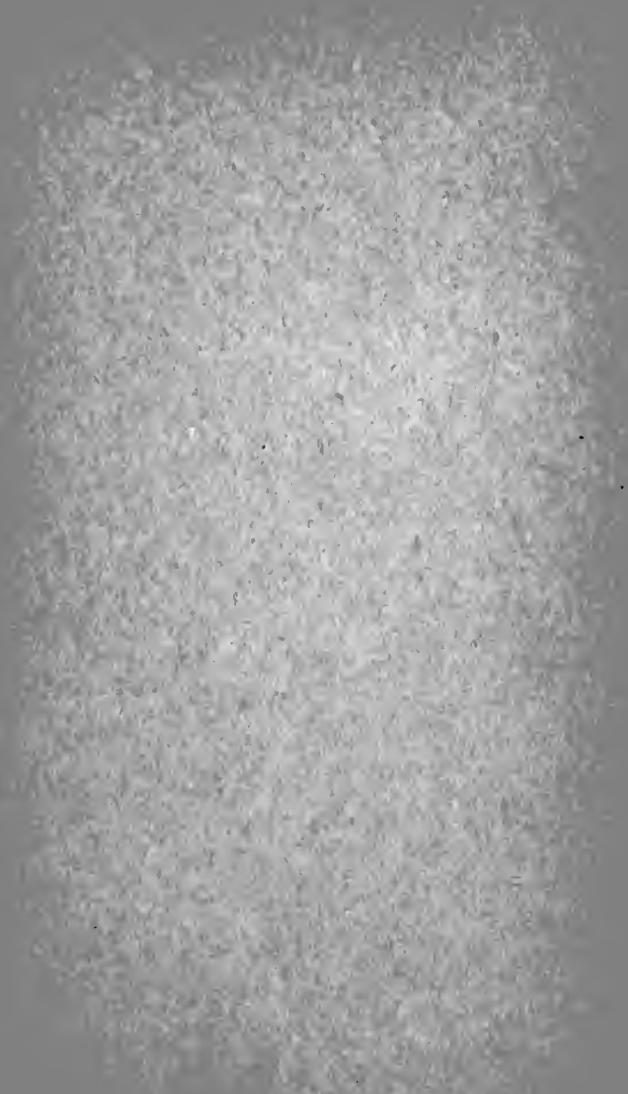
	WHEN ESTABLISHED						Total
	1855	1889	1893	1899	1901		
Ordnained men.....	8	5	3	4	4	24	
Unordained men.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Itinerants.....	6	4	3	4	4	21	
Single Women.....	7	2	0	1	0	10	
Wives.....	4	5	3	4	4	20	
Physicians.....	1	2	0	0	0	3	
Total missionaries.....	19	12	6	9	8	54	
Under appointment.....	3	1	0	0	1	5	
Ordnained preachers.....	7	1	8	2	1	19	
Unordained preachers.....	7	9	6	6	4	32	
Itinerants.....	12	6	14	6	7	46	
Other native workers.....	49	18	4	8	5	84	
Total native workers.....	63	28	19	14	9	133	
In training for religious work.....	11	14	3	4	11	43	
Organized churches.....	22	5	12	14	20	73	
Other preaching places.....	486	5	6	22	46	565	
Communicant members.....	863	347	538	871	1,252	3,871	
Adherents.....	3,500	694	1,076	1,642	4,500	11,412	
Sunday schools.....	28	2	19	23	17	89	
Sunday-school teachers and officers.....	121	14	38	70	79	322	
Sunday-school pupils.....	1,686	178	862	1,203	920	4,849	
Total Sunday-school enrollment.....	1,807	192	900	1,273	999	5,171	
Young Peoples' societies.....	9	2	9	5	4	29	
Members of Young Peoples' societies.....	312	69	108	218	72	809	
Junior societies.....	13	1	.....	.....	12	26
Members of Junior societies.....	501	20	.....	.....	258	779
Day and boarding schools.....	30	7	.....	.....	1	38
Pupils in day and boarding schools.....	1,230	296	.....	.....	11	1,479
Dispensaries.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Cases treated.....	3,266	19,468	.....	.....	.....	22,734
Church-houses.....	18	4	4	10	6	42	
Value of Churches and grounds.....	\$40,275	\$2,150	\$20,425	\$28,735	\$3,198	\$93,783	
Missionary residences.....	7	3	2	.....	1	13
Value of missionary residences and grounds.....	\$23,650	\$28,350	\$13,745	.....	\$1,950	\$70,695
Parsonages for native preachers.....	22	3	2	.....	.....	29
Value of parsonages for native preachers.....	\$2,455	\$950	\$800	\$1,400	.....	\$5,605
Value of school, medical, industrial, and other property.....	\$32,446	\$10,850	\$1,225	\$750	.....	\$45,271
Total value of property.....	\$98,826	\$42,300	\$34,970	\$31,360	\$4,898	\$215,354	
Amount contributed on field for 1909-1910.....	\$4,560	\$350	\$1,112	\$1,412	\$424	\$7,858	

MISSION FIELDS

Sierra Leone West Africa	China	Japan	Porto Rico	Philippine Islands
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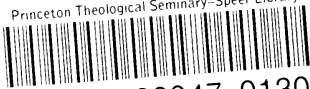
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