

At the close of the report Elder Loughborough made the following remarks: "I was very much interested this morning in the report of the Medical Department. I saw this health work start. They put me in as president of the first sanitarium, and I declare that if the President of the United States did not have more to attend to than I did, he would sleep well nights. We had two doctors, two helpers, and one patient; but before two weeks had passed, we had our institution full, and had to get room for helpers outside. One of the first men who came as a patient was Brother G. H. Bell. He soon accepted the truth, and later led out in our educational work."

A. G. Daniells: These interests suggested by the report will be taken up in due time, brought under the consideration of our physicians who are here, and of the Committee on Plans, and brought before the delegation.

NORTH AMERICAN NEGRO DEPARTMENT

We must now pass to another department, the North American Negro Department, A. J. Haysmer, secretary.

A. J. Haysmer then presented his report of the North American Negro Department, as follows:—

For this assembly to get a clear understanding of the work of this department, I shall first endeavor, in the few moments allotted me, to compare the conditions of the colored race fifty years ago, the time when they were liberated from the galling yoke of slavery, with what they are today.

On the first day of January, 1863, President Lincoln issued one of the most important documents of modern times, the Emancipation Proclamation. Thus, after an existence of 244 years, the institution of African slavery in the United States was swept away. That was fifty years ago. The progress that these freedmen have made is remarkable.

Population

In 1863 there were 4,500,000 colored people in the United States. There are now 10,000,000. This is a population of 3,000,000 more than the population of Belgium. It is greater than that of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and one ninth of the total population of the United States. It is equal to the white population of the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Over 7,500,000 of these are in the Southern, Southeastern, and Southwestern Union Conferences. The colored population in some of the union conferences is as follows: Southern, 3,208,664; Southeastern, 3,177,055; Columbia, 1,488,256; Southwestern, 1,270,523; Central, 230,500; Lake, 160,939; Atlantic, 158,327.

You will notice that the colored population alone, in each of the Southern and Southeastern Unions, is more than the entire population of the Pacific Union, and that the Columbia and Southwestern Unions each have about the same as the entire population of the West Canadian Union. We have more colored people in this country than the entire population of either the Australasian or South African Union.

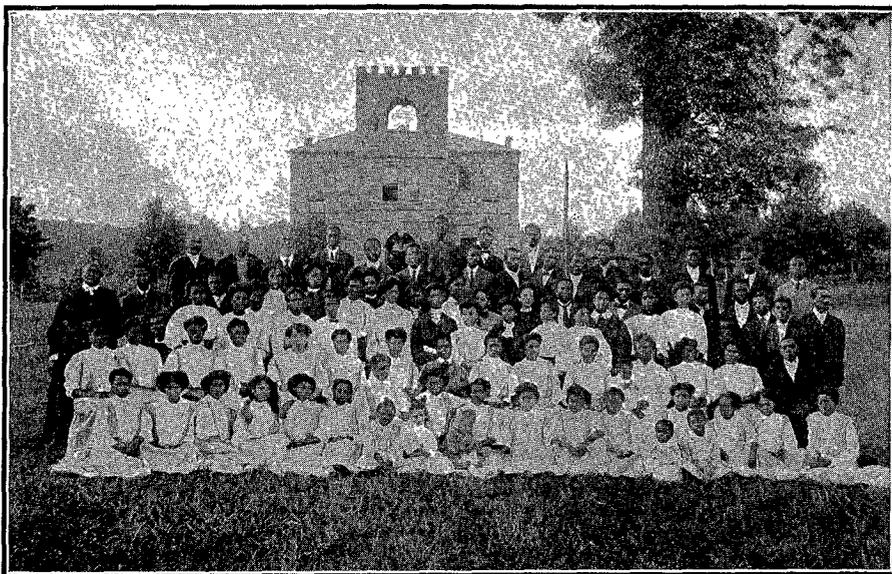
Occupation

Fifty years ago practically all the colored people in the South had but one occupation,—tilling the soil. There were no physicians, surgeons, pharmacists, graduate nurses, lawyers, teachers, dentists, architects, electricians, photographers, wholesale merchants, insurance agents, editors, undertakers, real estate dealers; no owners of mines, cotton-mills, dry-goods stores, newspapers, publishing houses, etc. At the present time there are more than 300,000 working at trades and other occupations requiring skill. There are more than 2,400 physicians, 20,000 graduate nurses, 21,000 teachers, 15,000 clergymen, 14,000 masons, 24,000 dressmakers, 10,000 engineers and firemen, 10,000 black-

Education

Fifty years ago the education of the colored people in this country had just begun; 95 per cent could neither read nor write. However, a great change has taken place. In 1900 the illiteracy had been reduced to 44.5 per cent. There were only four States, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Louisiana, with an illiteracy of over 50 per cent. In 1910, only one State, Louisiana, with 48.2, remained above 40 per cent, and the average for the United States had been reduced to 30.4 per cent, a decrease of 14 per cent in the last ten years.

There are now 50 colleges, 13 institutions for the higher education of women, 26 theological schools and departments, 3 schools of law, 5 of medicine, 4 of



OAKWOOD SCHOOL, HUNTSVILLE.

smiths, 21,000 carpenters, and they edit 400 newspapers and periodicals.

A few years ago it was unlawful for a colored person to hold any United States government position. At present there are 22,400 employed, of which 3,950 are in the different branches of the postal service.

Over 1,000 patents have been granted them, such as telephone registers, hydraulic scrubbing-brush, motor for running machinery, aeroplanes, automatic car switch, automatic feed attachment for adding machines, and many other useful articles.

Property

Fifty years ago the colored people in the South were without lands, money, stock, or homes. Today they not only have money in the bank, but own 20,000,000 acres of land, which if placed in a body would be about 31,000 square miles, or equal to the combined area of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. They cultivate 890,140 farms, or 100,000,000 acres, and own domestic animals to the value of \$177,273,975; poultry, \$5,113,756; implements and machinery, \$36,861,418; land and buildings, \$273,501,665. They now own 300 drug stores, and more than 20,000 grocery and other stores, 400 newspapers and periodicals, 100 insurance companies, 64 banks capitalized at \$1,600,000, and do an annual business of \$20,000,000. Their total wealth is over \$700,000,000.

pharmacy, 17 State agricultural and normal colleges, and more than 400 normal and industrial schools. The value of school property is now estimated at \$17,000,000. In 1912 over \$4,400,000 were expended for higher and industrial training, and \$8,600,000 in their public schools.

They have taken a deep interest in the education of their own children. From 1866-70 they raised \$700,000 for school buildings and the support of teachers. They are now raising annually \$1,000,000 for educational purposes, and they own \$17,000,000 worth of school buildings.

Although there has been great progress, the equipment and facilities in their schools are, on a whole, far below those in white schools. The majority of the rural schools in the South are still without adequate buildings, and the average length of terms is from three to five months.

The colored people constitute about 11 per cent of the total population of the United States. A little less than 2 per cent of the \$7,000,000,000 expended for education annually, is spent upon them. Of more than \$600,000,000 spent for public schools, the colored people receive about 15 per cent.

National Organizations

Fifty years ago there were no national organizations among the colored people. There are now, for their educational advancement, the American Negro Academy, National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, and the Negro National Educational Congress.

For their economic advancement, they have the National Negro Business League, the National Bankers' Association, and the National Association of Funeral Directors.

For their professional advancement there are the National Medical Association, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, the National Bar Association, the National Negro Press

They are contributing annually more than \$100,000 for home and \$50,000 for foreign missions.

In the Sunday-schools, which began to be organized about 1863, they had to be taught to read, so these schools were not much different from day-schools. Now there are about 35,000 quite well-organized Sunday-schools, with over 1,750,000 pupils. They have their own

There is no question, in my mind, but that the Lord interposed, and freedom was granted the colored people at the time it was, so they might be in a condition to accept this gospel message. However, it was a long time before we, as a people, began to realize the responsibility that rested upon us. Many years passed before any effort was put forth for them. For years the Lord kept sending us message after message through the spirit of prophecy, urging us to enter and work this field.

Elder J. E. White, having a burden to do something for this people, went to Mississippi with a few workers. While the prejudice and trials were great, they toiled on, and thus a beginning was made, under the name of the Southern Missionary Society. Mission schools were started, and much good was accomplished. Later the work was placed, for a time, under the council of the Southern Union Conference, and the work extended to other States. The Lord blessed the self-sacrificing efforts of those who labored for the education and evangelization of the colored people during those years.

In 1894 there were only about fifty colored Seventh-day Adventists in this country. As the result of the earnest efforts for the next fifteen years, or until 1909, the number was augmented to about 900.

As the great work of getting the message before them was carefully considered by the leading workers in the South, it was the general opinion that, in order for the work to be carried on as it should be, it ought to become a part of the regular organized work of the General Conference. Accordingly, at the session held in Washington, D. C., in 1909 the work for the colored people in this country was organized into the North American Negro Department. The work formerly carried on by the Southern Missionary



HUNTSVILLE (ALABAMA) SANITARIUM

Association, and the National Association of Colored Music and Art Clubs.

In the interest of colored women there are the National Women's Christian Temperance Union and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

Religion

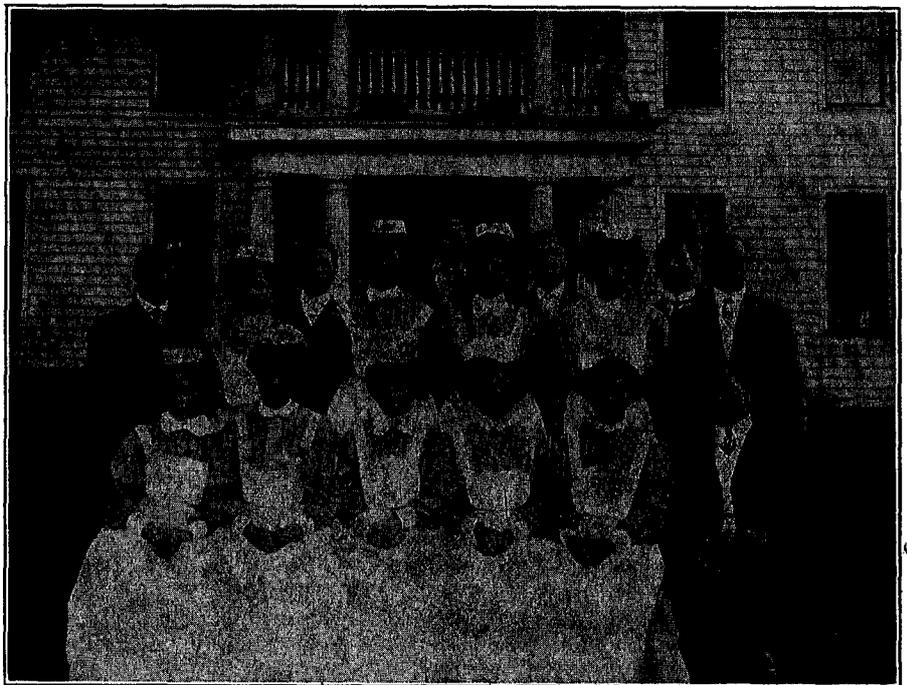
Fifty years ago colored religious denominations were just beginning to be organized in the South. In a few places, as Savannah and Augusta, Ga., they owned plain church buildings. In most cases they met for worship in very rude places, which were often nothing more than bush arbors. After they were freed, they put forth a great effort to replace these by more substantial and respectable ones. No other people, to my knowledge, have given a larger percentage of their earnings for religious work. Eight per cent of their total wealth, about \$57,000,000, is in church property.

For some time after their freedom it was difficult for the colored ministers to obtain the training they so much needed, as there were no training-schools in the South. Some went to the Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa.; some to Oberlin, Ohio; and some to the Oneida Institute in New York. Now there are scattered throughout the South 26 theological schools and departments for the training of colored ministers. In the early days of their freedom about all that was required of the minister was that he should have good lung power and be able to arouse a great excitement. Now there is a growing demand everywhere for a trained ministry.

A missionary spirit has characterized the colored people ever since their freedom. Nearly all the denominations maintain home and foreign missions.

literature and song-books written by colored people.

There are four large publishing houses, which devote all their output to supplying the demand for colored church literature. The National Baptist Pub-



NURSES' CLASS, HUNTSVILLE SANITARIUM

lishing House, located at Nashville, Tenn., is one of the largest business concerns established by colored people. It is valued at \$350,000, and employs about one hundred fifty people and has a payroll of \$200,000.

Society was taken over. Elder J. W. Christian was elected department secretary. However, it was some months before he could arrange his other duties so that he could take up the work; then he remained in the South only a short

time, as the climate did not agree withkeepers 2,414. We have 24 ordained ministers, 11 licentiates, 29 teachers, 55 canvassers, and 23 other workers. The offerings for 1912 amounted to \$3,702.50, and the tithe was \$16,323.02.

Our Needs

My first work was to study the field and its needs. The more I became acquainted with the situation, the more I realized the greatness of the work that the department had taken upon itself. Only a few sections of the great South had been touched, and the 3,500,000 in the Northern cities were as yet unwarned. Some of the first great needs that confronted us were the scarcity of efficient workers and lack of means and facilities. We found a scarcity of tents or anything to work with. Many of the workers, and especially the mission-school teachers, had entered the field before receiving sufficient training.

We felt that the matter of better equipping our training-school at Huntsville, Ala., should receive immediate attention. We visited some of the Northern camp-meetings and raised money to erect some new and much-needed buildings and put in other improvements, also to put in more industries, so we could better train the students and furnish work for those who could not otherwise attend.

The Lord has blessed these efforts, and today, while there are many more things we should have to make the school what it should be, as it is the only training-school for the United States and the West Indian Union Conference, we are prepared to do good work and accommodate about one hundred students. The attendance this year has reached over ninety, the largest in the history of the school. These are principally from the Southern States and the West Indian Union. We have graduates this year in the ministerial, normal, business, and nursing courses,—fourteen in all.

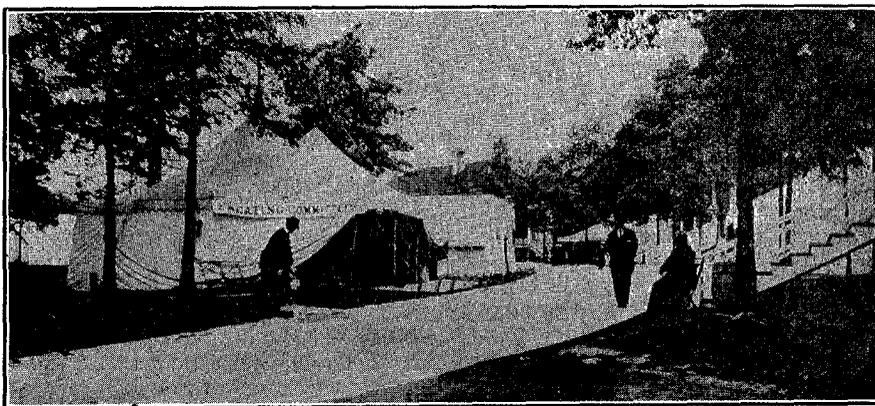
It has been necessary to close some of the mission schools that were accomplishing the least, and encourage the teachers to attend the Oakwood school, and get a preparation to do better work. As far as possible Bible workers have been put in the cities to carry on the work started by the mission schools. While there have been many perplexing problems to meet in the development of the organization, we believe the Lord has been guiding, and while there are many chances for improvement, we believe that the work is in the best condition it has ever been. With few exceptions, the colored people are pleased with the organization, and have settled down to do hard, active work.

The Lord has blessed the efforts put forth to place workers in different States and localities where the work has never been started, and many persons are now rejoicing in the truth. The evangelical efforts in tents, halls, etc., have been especially blessed. Tent efforts have been held in nearly every State where there are large numbers of colored people. As the result, several good, substantial companies have been raised up and others strengthened.

The membership has more than doubled in the last four years. The Southern Union has 588 Sabbath-keepers; the Southeastern, 794; Southwestern, 205; Columbia, 275; Atlantic, 219; Lake, 131; Central, 111; and scattered, 91; making the total number of Sabbath-

With one ninth of the population of this country neglected for many years, and now only touched with the tips of our fingers, there is surely a great work to do before we have accomplished what the Lord expects of us. Our needs are the same as any mission field,—good workers, and means to support them. We need more consecrated ministers, Bible workers, and mission-school teachers, as there should be many more mission schools scattered through the rural districts where they do not have educational advantages.

We need more industries at the Oakwood Training-school. We need tents,



THE ENTRANCE TO THE CAMP AT TAKOMA PARK

and assistance in the erection of church buildings in some of our large cities. Our brethren are sacrificing and doing what they can, but they must have help.

Conclusion

We feel that the Lord is making bare his arm to do a mighty work in the South land. Much work remains to be done. The Lord has told us that special efforts should be made in the large cities. "The great work before us all, as Christians, is to extend Christ's kingdom as rapidly as possible, in accordance with the divine commission." "Thousands of colored people in the South may now be uplifted, and become human agents to help their own race, if they can receive the help God is calling upon us to give them." A. J. HAYSMER, *Secretary*.

A. G. Daniells: This is the first report we have had rendered for this department. It was organized, you remember, four years ago, and the sails are up, they are stiffened, and the Lord is blessing this part of the work. At another time we shall give our colored brethren who are leading out in different parts of the United States, an opportunity to tell us some of their experiences and their successes in their difficult labors.

THE PRESS BUREAU

Now we have another new department. It was not organized four years ago. It is not in the fullest sense a department, but it is a specific line of work being carried forward. The secretary of the Press Bureau, Brother Walter L. Burgan, will report.

W. L. Burgan (reading):—

Report of First Year's Work

The Press Bureau is the most recent department in the General Conference, having been started Jan. 1, 1912. I was called from Baltimore, where I had spent several years in active newspaper work, to lead out in a campaign for the securing of wider publicity of our doctrines and the progress of the denomination in various ways through the secular press of this and other countries. I am very glad to report that the efforts thus far put forth along this line have met with success. No more important year could have been chosen in which to begin such a campaign. It was what is known as presidential year, and the newspapers in this country devoted considerable space each day to political happenings. But we see from what has been accomplished by different brethren who wrote for the press, that the political conditions did not prevent the pub-

lication of numerous good write-ups on different subjects.

Starting with the biennial meeting of the Atlantic Union Conference, which was held in Brooklyn, N. Y., the early part of January, your secretary visited similar sessions held by the Central and Northern Union Conferences in College View, Nebr.; the Southwestern Union Conference in Keene, Tex.; the Pacific Union Conference in Los Angeles, Cal.; the Columbia Union Conference in Pittsburgh, Pa.; and the Lake Union Conference in Battle Creek, Mich. Another brother who had become proficient in writing for the newspapers was sent on a similar mission to the meetings of the Southeastern Union Conference in Graysville, Tenn., and the Southern Union Conference in Nashville. At all these places the editors of the newspapers received us courteously and allotted considerable space for daily reports of the meetings.

It was proved in Brooklyn, Los Angeles, and Pittsburgh that newspapers in the very large cities will publish articles from us just as willingly as will editors in smaller places. It is interesting to state that notwithstanding the fact that the newspapers in Pittsburgh were devoting pages each day for the best part of the time during the Columbia Union meeting to the relation of incidents connected with the sinking of the "Titanic," yet we secured notices each day through one paper or another.

Not only were reports of these various conventions furnished the newspapers, but instruction on reporting was given to the delegates and others in attendance. The brethren and sisters at each of these meetings responded very