

**BURT, BISHOP WILLIAM**

With Bishop Burt in Zurich

HENRY M. HALL

Two weeks ago at Zurich, Switzerland, I had the gratification of meeting at their pleasant home, 22 Englisch Vertal Strasse, Bishop Burt and his family, including Mrs. Burt, her mother, Mrs. Grava, and the daughter, who is principal of the young ladies' seminary at Rome, Italy. It occurs to me that the many readers of the ADVOCATE might be interested in hearing of this interesting and actively religious Methodist family in Europe.

One pleasant afternoon my wife and son, Doctor Hall, of Pittsburg, and the writer, had a "four o'clock tea," under the shade of their lovely garden trees, with them, and two other American ladies, guests with us. This was a delightful experience for us, in this far-away grand little republic; and in its largest and perhaps most cultured city. Many of your readers will recall Bishop Vincent's graphic lecture upon Zurich a few years ago, upon his return home from his four years' sojourn in Europe, and this city as the central point of his missionary work on the continent. Bishop Burt is a worthy successor of Bishop Vincent in the great and increasing missionary enterprise of the American Methodist Church on this continent. He is in the prime of mature life, in robust health, of an enthusiastic and sanguine temperament, and a good example of "muscular Christianity." He is what Dr. Francis Patton denominates a "business Christian," so much needed always in the Lord's work, as he combines with religious fervor a clear business brain, so that the extension of the Methodist influence in Italy and throughout the other countries of our mother continent is in all respects in good hands.

It is to his far-seeing wisdom that the very valuable site for our churches Italian and American was secured fifteen or more years ago, after a skillful campaign of four years, against great opposition, in the Eternal City. The Bishop also was one of the principal agents in securing another fine site for the large seminary for young ladies in Rome, where three hundred pupils are yearly instructed in all the usual branches of knowledge taught in our American female colleges and schools. This large building, in one of the finest quarters of the modern part of Rome, was dedicated at its completion by Bishop Vincent, when he was here some years ago. Two years ago I had the pleasure of visiting this fine institution of learning. It is not sectarian, and is filled yearly with young ladies and girls from many of the prominent Roman Catholic families of the city.

Bishop Burt informed me that he has more than ten "Conferences" in his charge, to supervise and visit during the year many times, from Italy to Norway, in nearly every country of the continent. How many churches or mission stations, I did not learn; but about sixty in Italy alone, if I remember aright, from Sicily to Piedmont.

The recent International Sabbath-School annual convention, which met in Rome last May, the first ever held in Italy, with sixteen hundred delegates from nearly every land of Christendom, five hundred from the United States, found the American Methodist Church building the only one to be had in Rome in which their large audiences could find room. Your readers will remember that the granddaughter of Garibaldi gave the convention the welcoming address upon that eventful occasion, amid great enthusiasm. Rome is one of Bishop Burt's great headquarters. It is nearly three times larger in population and size than fifty years ago, now under the consolidated modern Italian government.

Zurich is a large and flourishing commercial city, lying upon a beautiful lake of the same name, about the size of Lake Chautauqua. It is a famous silk manufacturing city, and annually exports twenty million francs worth of this fabric, the gift to womankind of the humble silkworm. Vienna—this large capital of Austria, of two millions population, where I am now sojourning for a few days, is a marvelous revelation of the Eastern beauty and progress of the easternmost ancient city of Europe.

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First Church, Canton, E. C. Bixton, pastor. For two months the church has been closed for repairs. The roof has been thoroughly overhauled, the audience-room beautifully decorated, and newly carpeted, a new and complete system of electric lighting installed, and many other improvements made. The cost of the repairs was \$6,500, which amount had been so nearly provided for that no appeal was made for money during the day. The church is now complete and beautiful throughout—never before so much so in its history. The people are very proud of the result, and have a right to be. In its accomplishment the pastor has been indefatigable and unremitting in his labors. In addition to the repairs put on by the congregation, Mrs. McKinley had provided during her life for the placing of four windows in the audience-room, as a memorial to her beloved husband, President William McKinley. This work having been completed, the windows were unveiled on Sunday last. These windows had been arranged for by Mrs. McKinley during the pastorate of O. W. Holmes, largely through the suggestion of Mrs. Holmes, and the work had been carried forward under the advice and direction of Pastor Holmes and Judge Day, both of whom took a deep interest in the matter. The unveiling of the windows took place Sunday morning, the address appropriate to the service being delivered by Brother Holmes. In the evening the Editor of the Advocate, also a former pastor, preached. The congregation during the day crowded the large church, Sunday-school room and all. Inspiring music was furnished by a large choir, assisted with special pieces by Mrs. H. F. Daly, Mrs. O. W. Holmes, Mr. L. V. Busche, Harvey Feighner and Miss Anna Ruse.

UHRICHSVILLE DISTRICT.—First Quarter.—Oct. 6, Uhrichsville, Midvale, Dennison; Oct. 13, Bowerston, Deersville; Oct. 20, Cadiz, New Athens, Holmes; Oct. 27, Jewett, Bethel; Nov. 3, Freeport, Tippecanoe; Nov. 10, Flushing, Piedmont, Holloway; Nov. 17, Scio, Leesville; Nov. 24, Mineral City, New Cumberland; Dec. 1, Centenary, Gilmore; Dec. 8, Newcomerstown, Kimbolton; Dec. 15, Adamsville, Plainfield; Dec. 22, Coshocton, West Lafayette. C. B. HENTHORNE, P. E.

CANTON DISTRICT.—First Quarter.—Sept. 29, Salem, Sebring, Damascus; Oct. 6, Columbiana, Franklin Square, Letonia; Oct. 13, East Palestine, New Waterford, Petersburg; Oct. 20, Rogers, Negley; Oct. 27, Lisbon, Hanoverton, East Rochester; Nov. 3, Berlin Center, North Jackson; Nov. 10, Union Avenue, Marlboro; Nov. 17, Carrollton (Pleasant Hill), Dell Roy (Leavittsville).

session was given to our missionary, Miss Hingsworth. Dinner and supper were served by the Scottdale ladies.

Emory Church, Pittsburg, last Sunday entered upon the services connected with the dedication of their new church building. Bishop Hamilton preached in the morning with his old-time vigor and power, and in the evening John Krantz, of New York, preached; he also conducted the finances during the day. Fifty-six thousand dollars was asked for, and the responses amounted to about \$48,000. When persons not present are seen, it is confidently expected that the whole amount needed will be secured before the dedicatory services are concluded. Next week we expect to present a cut of the church, together with a description of its various parts. Bishop Hamilton is announced to lecture on Monday evening, on "Some Persons of Quality at Boston," but as these lines go to the printer before the lecture, we can not speak of it further. Next Sunday Bishop Andrews will occupy the pulpit, and on the following Sunday evening, October 6, Bishop Spellmeyer will preach, and dedicate the church.

Elizabeth, J. T. Steffy, pastor, is closing its second year of this pastorate with some encouraging results. Improvements at the cost of over \$300 have been made—grading, paving and repairs on church and parsonage by the trustees, the Epworth league, and the ladies' aid society. The debt of \$626 will disappear from the Conference Minutes. Attendance on the services is maintained and spirituality deepened. The Sunday-school

Mich. C. Adv.

May 3, 1913. Bishop Burt

#### A PEN PORTRAIT OF OUR RESIDENT BISHOP

By One of the Rank and File

Sitting in our church, at South Haven, on Wednesday morning, April 23, in attendance at the spring meeting of our District Ministerial Association, there stepped into the building our resident bishop. As we looked for the first time upon the stalwart, vigorous form, slightly under middle height, we felt at once here is a man and a brother, and not merely a great church official. The portrait given us in some of our official papers does not do our chief superintendent justice. His fine head, crowned with white hair, which is abundant, regular features, clear sparkling eyes, and face which radiates benevolence, gives him a distinguished appearance.

He reminds one of the portraits of the late Signor Crispi, Italy's famous premier; though how different in character. His long residence in sunny Italy has given him the pleasant expression and softness of line we have noticed in Italian orators. Who can forget that marvelous bird's eye view of the work in Europe, given us by the man who was a leader in that work during twenty-seven years? As we heard of our great buildings, right in the heart of the Eternal city, under the shadow of the Vatican, erected under the skillful leadership of this man of indomitable will, matchless courage, and undaunted faith, we thought surely he is of the apostolic succession, cast in the heroic Wesley mould.

The history of our bishop reads like a romance. Born in the little Cornish fishing village of Padstow, we find him making his way as a poor boy to America, where he not only aided his "ain folk," but put himself through college, graduating at Wesleyan University, Middletown, a fellow student of the Kalamazoo district superintendent. His success as a member of the New York East conference was such that the church appointed him to Italy twenty-seven years ago. It was a proud day when this man, who left England a poor lad, appeared a few years ago as fraternal delegate to the British Wesleyan Conference.

His career, briefly summed up, is a sermon on the text: "Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings." There is not on the episcopal bench today, any man who has appeared before so many of the crowned heads of Europe, as has Bishop Burt. He has had audiences with the king of Italy, from whom he has received decoration for distinguished service; the kings of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, the queen of Bulgaria, who all hold him in highest esteem because of what Methodism has done for their subjects under his wise administration. And yet with all this distinction, our bishop is humble as a little child, most affable and approachable. This was seen, when over a year ago he was holding the Bulgarian conference. The queen hearing of his presence in her kingdom, sent for him for an audience on educational and other matters. Arrived at Sofia, the capital, he found at the station to meet him, the prefect and an escort of soldiers. Before stepping into the royal carriage to be conveyed to the palace, he excused himself to shake hands with a number of humble Methodists, who had turned out to greet him.

We feel already as though we know our bishop and anticipate much benefit under his wise, and genial and capable leadership.

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May 3, 1918.

#### GENTLE HITS

The shop window is the proper place for a hoisery display.—Toledo Blade.

Wool on the free list makes the shorn income tax lamb shiver.—Washington Post.

Where there's a will there's usually a lot of squabbling cousins and other relatives.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Our idea of an eloquent preacher is one who can keep his audience interested in Isaiah after 12:30 p. m.—Galveston News.

A man can thread a needle all right if he feels the sewing has to be done and there is no woman around.—Atchison Globe.

Another eccentricity of logic is the explanation that a warm winter is likely to cause an increase in the price of artificial ice.—Washington Star.

If the English suffragettes can do so much damage when they cannot vote, how much more damage can they do if they do vote?—Philadelphia Ledger.

A lawyer in New York has been awarded six cents in a slander suit. Somebody must have accused him of offering his service gratis.—Cleveland Leader.

If it is a fact that London men are wearing aigrettes in their hats we have nothing further to say. Let the suffragettes do their worst.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Department of Agriculture is going to wrestle with the question, "What is sausage?" We trust our suspicions may not be verified.—Chicago Record-Herald.

All women have long and beautiful hair in story books. In real life it sometimes looks as if the rats had gnawed it.—Chicago News.

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#### Farm Notes

From South Australia come reports of splendid results from a new variety of wheat called Silver Bar. In 1910 it yielded thirty-six bushels per acre, and the following year twenty-four.

Farmers were getting less for their staple crops on April 1 than on that date any other time during the last five years, as figured out by the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture. On April 1 this year prices of staple crops averaged 25.9 per cent lower than on like date of 1912, 3.7 per cent lower than in 1911, 18.2 per cent lower than in 1910 and 13 per cent lower than in 1909.

Two hundred and seventy-seven samples of butter packed for the navy last spring and summer were recently opened and examined by experts at the department of agriculture, after having been kept in cold storage for from seven to ten months, and were found to be of fine quality, being graded as "extras," in the highest market grade. The excellent quality of this butter is attributed to the fact that it was made from pasteurized sweet cream.

## Trophies of Service

Many men treasure a collection of trophies as a result of their prowess as hunters or world travelers. However, the man who has trophies as a result of his service to his fellowmen has far greater riches. Such is the case with Bishop William Burt. One who visits the episcopal residence of the Buffalo Area is conscious of this fact, for in this home there are many fine tokens of the high esteem and brotherly love in which Bishop Burt is held among the peoples of Europe, to whom he gave over a quarter of a century in great Christian statesmanship. If one could secure the history of these many gifts, it would make an interesting volume. A few of them, however, it is possible to list.

There is a wonderful piece of handwork in walnut, a table and sideboard, which took first prize in the London Exposition more than a quarter of a century ago, the work of the students in the Methodist Boys' School at Venice. There are numbers of others, companions of this, but those of recent receipt hold a place of special interest.

It has been remarked in these columns before that Bishop Burt's recent visit to Europe was one of great triumph, as he received the expressions of gratitude and appreciation from the members of the Conferences from the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean. While the most appreciated tokens were the words spoken during the bishop's visit to these fields of his former labors, there are a number of physical expressions of their esteem. From the Italian, the Switzerland, the North German, the South German, the Norway and the Swedish Annual Conferences, and the Central European Conference came gifts and words of esteem.

There is a Winged Victory in bronze, presented to him on Monte Mario, where now has been established one of the finest schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made possible by the early years of his labor and litigation in order to secure the right of Protestant bodies to hold property in Italy. Also a vast volume of views illustrating scenes of Dante's "Divine Commedia," bearing the inscription on its cover, "From the Laymen of Italy to Bishop William Burt, Father of Italian Methodism, with grateful soul and appreciative affection." There is a beautiful silver vase from the deaconesses of Norway, whose order Bishop Burt founded twenty-five years ago. A large portfolio of views shows the centers of Methodism in Italy, each view representing some great achievement under the leadership of Bishop Burt, this from the Italian Conference. Among the buildings shown are two erected under the direction of Miss Edith Burt, while head of the girls' school. There are also in the groups the faces of many who found Christ and the inspiration for their life work during Bishop Burt's ministry among them. One of these is now mayor of the city where one of the most desperate efforts was made to drive Methodism from Italy. Another is mayor of a Sicilian city. Also one of them, a graduate of our boys' school in Rome, is now head of a far greater school which he founded, the Casa Materna. Another is the editor of our Italian Methodist paper and head of our theological school, who also stands out as one of the greatest preachers of Italy. This volume in parchment with hand carved cover bears the following inscription artistically surrounded with a vine of silver: "Made of the light of the sun, these pictures, the work of the light of faith, tell you, Bishop Burt, that in our hearts a pure light of love envelopes your name and the memory of your apostleship in Italy."

The French Conference sent a very artistically engraved resolution in a hand-tooled portfolio, calling Bishop Burt the Father of French Protestantism, which honor he does not admit, although it was through his fostering care of a struggling Methodist mission during the years before it was recognized by the Board of Foreign Missions that this work was maintained with the assistance of a generous gift of \$500 a year from the late John S. Huyler. It is not to be wondered at that they look upon Bishop Burt as the Father of French Methodism. These and other gifts from the grateful people of Europe who have been shown the light through the labors of this great apostle of the evangelical gospel should be constant to Bishop Burt that God has honored his labors.

# PHIL The CHR

NEW YORK

BY RA

*You can hear th*

**I**NTO the bright n  
prosperous life, t  
ing, wailing and l  
thousands, yes, n  
These are the  
and perish. You can hear th

**NOW LISTEN**, for the  
appeal. The little ones are  
guides from America, march  
through dusty deserts, ploddi  
Crusade, not setting out to c  
carrying a cross into banishm

**NOW LISTEN AGAIN**  
shelters provided on the slo  
porus; their hunger has bee  
a little sound of thin and qu  
will sing if a chance is given.

**WELL**, shall they be kep  
peace on earth—peace with p  
Shall these little lost lambs be

*How near is t  
That depena*



**LIVES WHICH**  
These are som

April 10, 1936

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## BISHOP BURT DEAD, METHODIST LEADER

Former Head of That Church  
in Europe, 83, Had Headed  
Diocese of Buffalo.

HONORED BY KING OF ITALY

Worked in Machine Shop While  
Studying for Ministry and  
Supporting Family.



Times Wide World Photo.  
WILLIAM BURT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., April 9.—Bishop William Burt died at his home here this morning at the age of 83. Formerly in charge of the European Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and later of the Buffalo Diocese, he had made his home in Clifton Springs since his retirement in 1924. He had served on the board of trustees of Clifton Springs Sanitarium since 1918.

His widow, the former Helen Leaves of Lynn, Mass., whom he married in 1881; three daughters, Miss Edith H. Burt of Clifton Springs, Mrs. Otto F. Shroedter of Germany and Miss V. R. Burt of New York; two sons, William W. Burt of Santa Monica, Calif., and the Rev. Paul Burt of Urbana, Ill., and a sister, Mrs. Mary Shuttleworth of Warren, Mass., survive.

### Furthered Cause of Church

More than twenty-five years of Bishop Burt's life were spent in furthering the cause of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe. The bulk of that period he lived and worked in Italy, where his church was at times in controversy with the Roman Catholic Church.

Interest was centered on the Methodists in Rome in 1910 when former Vice President Fairbanks kept his engagement to speak in the American Methodist Church in Rome, thereby foregoing an expected presentation to the Pope. At that time it was said that Bishop Burt, then Resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe, was the one man more than any other who had angered and grieved the Catholics.

Presiding at a session of the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1929, Bishop Burt, then Bishop of Buffalo, announced that an address, read by another bishop, which declared that all agitations to modify and repeal the prohibition laws had failed and would fail, had been unanimously approved by the forty bishops who had considered it.

### Worked in Machine Shops

Born in Padstow, Cornwall, England, Bishop Burt worked hard to care for his mother, two brothers and a sister after the death of his father. He studied at night to prepare himself for the ministry. Coming to the United States as a youth, he worked in a Warren, Mass., machine shop and was able at length to send for his family.

He was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1879 with an A. B. degree and from Drew Theological Seminary in 1881. He received a D. D. degree from Grant University in 1888 and honorary degrees from Wesleyan in 1902, Dickinson College in 1913 and Syracuse University the same year.

He entered the New York Eastern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1881, serving until 1883 as pastor of St. Paul's Church



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In 1886 he was transferred to Italy and made presiding elder at Milan. He wrote several books in Italian and translated the Methodist Church Discipline into that tongue. He moved to Florence in 1888 and to Rome in 1890, remaining there until 1904. From 1890 to 1904 he was in charge of the Methodist churches and schools in Italy. He founded a theological school there as well as two other schools, and helped to increase the number of Italian Methodists.

He was consecrated a Bishop in 1904, becoming that year Resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe. In that post he traveled all over the Continent, organizing churches.

Bishop Burt received from the King of Italy in 1903 the Order of Cavaliere di SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro.

He became Bishop of Buffalo in 1912, holding that position until his retirement in 1924.

**WOMAN, ILL 15 YEARS,  
PRAYS, THEN WALKS**

**Able to Leave Bed After  
Lightning Strikes House**

Special Dispatch to New York Post  
KEYPORT, N. J., March 25.—Ade-  
line Slover, bedridden fifteen years,  
said the Lord's Prayer Saturday  
during an electrical storm.

Today she walked for the first  
time since 1921 and said she felt al-  
most well enough to dance.

"There was a blinding flash," said  
Miss Slover, forty, "and the light-  
ning struck a transformer outside  
my window. My whole body shook  
and I was frightened and said the  
Lord's Prayer. My strength began  
to come back and now I can walk  
around the house."

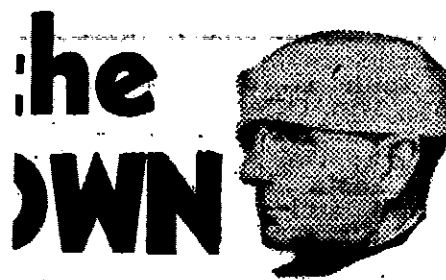
"I believe," she said, "it is a  
miracle."

BISHOP WILSON

**Don't  
scoff  
at things  
like this**

• Miracles do  
happen. But are  
they miracles—  
or only some-  
thing that sci-  
ence does not  
yet understand?

Surgeons and physiologists open for  
bring you new hope for a fuller  
spiritually. Read—



**THE DAWN**

Dr. W. P. Dillmore, and member of the Rockefeller  
of machines to the body and soul  
distinguished surgeon discusses not  
g, but the mental and spiritual  
dinary chapters on moral, esthetic  
hy, on prayer. Read what he says  
s. Let him help you analyze your-  
Let him give you a stronger belief  
which you want to believe, in spite  
of "The Dawn" is one of the great works of  
of the humane experiences of a  
and women anxious to supplant  
the conquests of life. A best seller  
for \$3.50 at all bookstores.

East 33rd Street, New York



**WILSON TOWNE**  
broadcasts:

Norman Collins and his  
**FRIENDS with loud  
speakers.** England's latest  
best seller. \$2. Doubleday Doran.

**FRIENDS**  
NORMAN COLLINS

new mystery by

**broadcasts:**  
Norman Collins and his  
**FRIENDS with loud**  
**s."** England's latest  
er. \$2. Doubleday Doran.

**FRIENDS**  
NORMAN COLLINS

*new mystery by*

**HELEN**  
**EILLY**

Inspector McKee, stalwart  
leuth of *The Line-Up* and  
*McKee of Centre Street*  
ices the most baffling and  
xciting case of his career.

**TH'S HAT**

Cable messages to the daily press state that on Friday, March 13th, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy received in private audience Dr. William Burt, Presiding

Elder of the Rome District, Italy Conference. At the close of the audience, Dr. Burt received the decoration of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, as a token of His Majesty's appreciation of Dr. Burt's labors in Italy, extending over seventeen years. Only a few weeks since King Victor Emmanuel received in private audience Dr. N. Walling Clark, formerly at the head of our Theological School at Rome, and now traveling in Papal Europe and the Levant, under the auspices of the World's Student Christian Federation. Dr. Burt is an alumnus of Wesleyan University, class of 1879, and of Drew Theological Seminary, class of 1881. He holds the degree of Master of Arts from Wesleyan University, and is also a Doctor of Divinity. He entered the New York East Conference in 1881, and was transferred therefrom to the Italy Conference in 1886. The Methodist work in Italy began in 1872. The statistics for 1902 show 21 ordained Italian preachers, 1,923 full members, 534 probationers, an average attendance at Sunday services of 2,513, and 1,120 in Sabbath-schools. The Methodist church property in Italy is valued at about a third of a million dollars.

ceeding interest. Prayer is the very soul  
and essence of religion; wherever it is  
lacking there is no religion. "It consists  
everywhere ~~and~~ on all its stages in the

*5. 1. 1907*

tack, she was told that her days of active  
work were over; she must henceforth go  
very softly and carefully, and be content  
to wait God's will rather than do it. She  
had been an active worker, with general  
good health, and had never been used to  
sparing herself either in family or church  
work. Her children found her at all times  
ready to share their joy, help in their  
perplexities, or work for their comfort.  
Her husband was satisfied with the wife  
he had chosen, and the people of the  
parishes under his care always seemed  
pleased to welcome her to their homes,  
many confiding to her their cares and  
worries, feeling sure of sympathy.

She was not naturally patient—she had  
an extremely nervous temperament. To  
be in action was her delight. She was  
willing to minister, but not greatly de-  
sirous of being ministered unto. In fact  
she was now being tried where she was  
weakest.

Laid aside, and life henceforth to be a

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**BISHOP WILLIAM BURT, ONE OF OUR  
MODERN DAY APOSTLES**

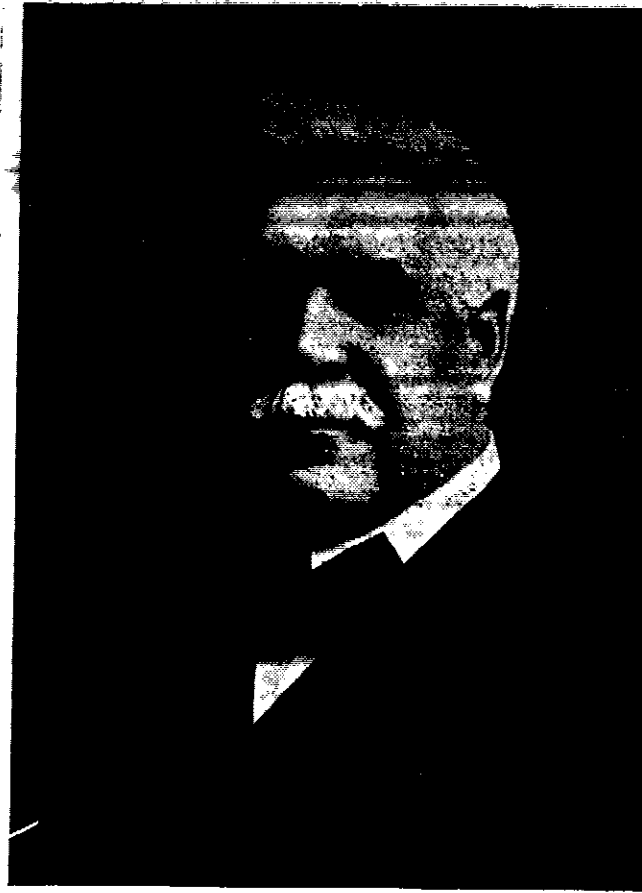
By a Contributor

From the days of John Wesley, Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury, Methodism has taught us to believe in the divine call to the ministry, and in May, 1904, William Burt, having been elected to the episcopacy at Los Angeles, Cal., before a vast assembly, at the time of his consecration, was asked that historic question: "Are you persuaded that you are truly called to this ministration, according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ?" To which he gave reverent answer, "I am so persuaded."

Three quadrenniums have passed since then, and two of these the bishop spent as the resident bishop of Europe with headquarters at Zurich. An alumnus of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and also of Drew Theological Seminary, entering the New York East conference in 1881, he spent two pastorates in Brooklyn, when at the call of the church he was transferred to Italy as presiding elder of Milan district. In 1888 he was appointed superintendent of the Italy Mission and in 1890 Bishop Fowler, that man of keen vision, appointed him to reside in Rome. The story of his work from this time on is truly apostolic. The great Methodist building with publishing house, theological school, halls for the Italian and American churches, the erection of the boys' college, the young ladies' college, the founding of churches, and this in the Eternal city, made him a marked man for the episcopacy. Having served in four General Conferences as delegate, and been honored with knighthood by the king of Italy for distinguished services to the kingdom, he entered upon his episcopal duties well seasoned by heroic services. His episcopal life of eight years on

the continent brought him before the kings of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy and Bulgaria, and at the Quirinal palace he met the emperor of Germany and the shah of Persia. He organized the France Mission conference, the Austria-Hungary Mission conference, the Russian Mission, and the Denmark and Fin-

land annual conferences, and the European Central conference. "Few men have accomplished more for Methodism."



Bishop William Burt, D. D., LL. D.

Thus this faithful servant of Christ had demonstrated by a residence of twenty-six years on the continent (eight in the episcopacy and eighteen as superintendent and presiding elder), his call to the ministry and to the episcopacy. For, our Methodism has always tenaciously held that the good fruits of service demonstrate the call to service. By such a test our beloved bishop wins out with an overplus.

It was a delightful piece of good news when, in May, 1912, he was assigned to the Buffalo area, with residence at Buffalo, N. Y. The six great conferences over which he was to hold residential supervision welcomed him with open arms. These conferences, the Genesee, Northern New York, Central New York, Erie, Detroit and Michigan, are among the best in the entire connection. Through these vast stretches of territory the bishop has gone with ceaseless activity, and everywhere the impress of his gentle but firm hand has left a stronger Methodism. It was on March 18, 1912, when the good bishop and the "angel of his heart," the blessed wife, who yet graces his home with love and devotion, landed at New York. The bishop holds his local preacher's license from New England, signed by Jefferson Haskell, and it was fitting that his first duties should be in connection with the New England and Maine conferences. On April 17, of the same year he attended the meeting of the board of trustees at Drew. Dr. Buttz that day presented his resignation as president, and it was a matter of unique interest that just thirty-two years before William Burt, then a student at Drew, representing the student body, made an address of welcome to Dr. Buttz, as president. In July they came to Buffalo, and he says himself, "The area plan was not new to me, indeed, I had not known any other, having been in Zurich for eight years." He took up his episcopal residence in that stately house, in which before him Hurst, Vincent, Mallon and Berry had lived.

**BISHOP WILLIAM BURT, ONE OF  
OUR MODERN DAY APOSTLES.**

(Concluded from first page.)

All who have met Bishop Burt remark about his urbanity and delightful courtesy. He has a genius for getting acquainted, and during this quadrennium all the superintendents can testify how well he has come to know the brethren of the conferences. In the gentleness of his manner, and his brotherliness, he much reminds one of Bishop Ninde. The people and pastors affectionately speak of him as "Our Bishop."

During the quadrennium he has held the Central New York and Genesee Conferences four successive times; the Detroit, Michigan, Erie and Northern New York Conferences three times; the Italian Mission three times. He has also held the East German Conference twice, and the Baltimore and Central Pennsylvania once each. In the spring of 1913 he visited the Porto Rico mission and organized it into a mission conference. Three additional Churches have been built in the area for the Italians. The 3,000,000 of Italians make a tremendous appeal to Bishop Burt. Having lived in that land of sunshine from whence they come, and knowing the ignorance and superstition and servility and immorality which everywhere, as in Porto Rico, for instance, accompanies the Church of Rome, he believes that Methodism should awaken with a great passion to save them and the multitudes of foreigners in this land, all of whom, he holds, are reachable by the loving heart. The Area includes 1,741 Ministers, including probationers; the church membership is 328,907, with 18,201 probationers, a net gain of 43,669. In the Sunday Schools there are, scholars and teachers, 435,882, a total net gain of 92,030. In ministerial support there is a total increase of \$148,204. The banner conference in the Area for benevolences is the Central New York. Within the Area are Syracuse University, Allegheny College, Albion College, Lima and Canisius Seminaries, and the Foltz Mission Institute. In Detroit there has been a phenomenal advance with 18 new societies and 17 new church buildings. Grand Rapids new First Church is one of the most monumental and complete in the entire Connection. Also there is the Chelsea Home for the Aged, and the Clark Memorial and Deaconess Training School in Grand Rapids.

So tireless has been the devoted service the Bishop has rendered, his face has been seen frequently

throughout the Area, and perhaps no section has been more often visited than have the two conferences of Michigan. As an advisor and umpire in the cabinet work he likely has no superior in the Church. For the power with which our bishops are clothed creates a hazard if a bishop be arbitrary, but in the hands of a gentleman and brother as Bishop Burt has invariably shown himself to be, considerate of the most obscure church and pastor, it can be made an avenue of benediction. It would not be supposed that the rulings of any bishop would please all, all the



land annual conferences, and the European

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+

of the teachings of Jesus Christ, the all-  
deemer of mankind.

#### Episcopal Administration.

The General Superintendents have been able to visit all the conferences and missions in the United States, territories, and Porto Rico, and in foreign countries until restrained by the war.

#### The Episcopacy.

The episcopal office has been the subject of frequent discussion. Radical at times, as have been some of the measures proposed in long continued debates, no legislation has ever been enacted to change the restrictive rule which protects the itinerant general superintendency.

The bishops in the episcopal address suggested to the General Conference four years ago, as "a safe experiment," "without any infraction of the restrictive rule," a plan of "residential supervision" by which the bishops should have jurisdiction "within the territory contiguous to their respective residences" in the intervals between the sessions of the annual conferences—all this "without any infraction of the restrictive rule" which makes a General Superintendent a bishop for and throughout the entire church. This course had already been pursued by agreement between themselves, by several of the presiding and resident bishops, particularly by those whose respective residences were remote from each other.

This suggestion of the bishops was approved by the General Conferences and, acting under it, the bishops arranged the conferences, so that each conference has all the time a resident bishop. The bishops are pleased to report that in their judgment the plan of residential supervision and presidential administration has given general satisfaction.

But the plan of dividing the church into large groups, each including several residen-

your General Superintendents bring to you, who are come from all continents, affectionate greetings and Christian salutations.

#### Memorial Tributes.

~~but the plan of dividing the church into~~  
large groups, each including several residen-

*Mich. C. Adv.*

your General Superintendents bring to you, who are come from all continents, affectionate greetings and Christian salutations.

#### Memorial Tributes.

Seven highly honored bishops have died during the quadrennium. Reverently we speak their names: Henry White Warren, John Morgan Walden, Thomas Bowman, Robert McIntyre, Charles William Smith, David Hastings Moore, Naphtali Luccock. These all died in the faith.

Less conspicuous, but not less faithful and consecrated, are the noble women who have fallen. We speak their names with affection: Mrs. Annie Seegar Wiley, Mrs. Emma Battelle Hamilton, Mrs. Susan Matthew Andrews, Mrs. Jennie Culver Hartzell.

In the death of Homer Eaton, Robert Forbes, John Thomas McFarland, and now Adna B. Leonard, the church has suffered great loss.

#### Opportunities and Obligations.

The General Conference has never assembled under weightier responsibility and with greater opportunity.

The strife and upheaval of nations has distracted the minds of all men everywhere. Never have so many millions of people been "scattered and peeled" by the shameless perfidies and terrifying cruelties of an utterly lawless war. Thousands of the members of our communion are impoverished and bereaved by the losses of relatives and friends. Civil governments are in transition, and new maps of the world are being sketched, but still are unfinished and undecided. It was not an extravagant statement which one of our brothers made recently when he said, "We are living at the most dangerous time in the history of the world." There has never been even an epochal period in the history of the Christian Church or the world when the exhortation of the apostle was more needed and should be more heeded in the great councils of the church.

Therefore we should indeed be of sound mind and be sober unto prayer, above all things being fervent in love among ourselves.

There are certain compensations for all the wrathful utterances of government and murderous deeds of mad men. There is a rising up of the better nature of both men and nations which pours forth sympathy with the helpless and bereaved; seeks the unoffending but comfortless hearts which are hidden

and room for a nurses' training school. And so I might go on to enumerate, I am sure if you could only see it, would be a wonder to you. Our greatest problem is not how to get students, but how to keep from sending so many away, as we are compelled to do every term. Generous as it is, the church home has not begun to keep pace its giving with the growth of the

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Therefore we should indeed be of sound mind and be sober unto prayer, above all things being fervent in love among ourselves.

There are certain compensations for all the wrathful utterances of government and murderous deeds of mad men. There is a rising up of the better nature of both men and nations which pours forth sympathy with the helpless and bereaved; seeks the unoffending but comfortless hearts which are hidden away under the heavy clouds of sorrow with which the brutal passions of inhuman men have invested them. No greater evidence of this sympathy could have been expressed than was manifested in the unparalleled giving of multi-millions of dollars, which the American people have contributed so generously to the relief impartially of the sufferers in all the warring nations and which was so extensively supplemented by the personal service of American physicians and nurses in hospitals and on battlefields.

If through ignorance and wickedness this heedless war was begun, there is a God that judgeth in the earth: his judgments are a great deep, but they shall return unto righteousness and he that worketh righteousness shall never be moved. There never was a war in which the Son of Man was defeated. Out of the ruins of our vaunted civilization shall rise the surer foundation of his eternal kingdom. He shall not fail nor be discouraged till he have set judgment in the earth

shall soon cease to be a republic, and become a monarchy again. Those of us who live in the south do not approve but there is nothing to do but acquiesce. We wish it were possible for you to make another trip to Foochow that you might see what has been accomplished, particularly in the way of building new institutions. The Anglican Chinese College, which was not started until the eighties, has had a phenomenal growth. This term it has 462 enrolled in its classes and has a faculty of thirty teachers, with four large dormitories and two large recitation halls. The new Woman's College, but recently established, has two of the best buildings in China. Just beside it, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society hospital has erected a magnificent new building, with beds for 150 patients and room for a nurses' training school. And so I might go on to enumerate. I am sure if you could only see it, it would be a wonder to you. Our greatest problem is not how to get students but how to keep from sending so many away, as we are compelled to do every term. Generous as it is, the church at home has not begun to keep pace with its giving with the growth of the institution.

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n- problem is not how to get student  
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stitutions here. A new union collic  
d- for men, in which all the six missio  
we of this province co-operate, will  
ect opened in February. Within the pe  
as year a large institutional church h  
me been opened by us in Foochow ci  
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ive America, this church is not design  
the to reach the poor, but to reach t  
lon rich and official and scholar class.  
nd The effort has been phenomenally su  
cessful. A few weeks ago, I held sor  
er- revival services and though the chur  
in- had been in existence only a fe  
om months, we had nightly congregatio  
of from five to seven hundred from t  
ian best families in the city. During co  
und ference this year the governor an  
er- some of the high officials in the pro  
und ince came to visit the church an  
spoke there. They have a splend  
staff of workers, both men and wo  
men. The head is one of our your

is laws, but they are...  
international hue.  
Our state affairs are in such condi  
tion, particularly as they relate to in  
creased and increasing expenses and  
consequent increased and increasing  
taxation, that much attention is sure  
to be given this subject.  
"A third question which will occupy  
a large place in the public mind in  
volves a moral issue. This fall there  
will be placed before the voters an  
of amendment to the state constituti  
on the liquor question. Its submissio  
ty will be due to the fact that many thou  
sands of electors have petitioned tha  
it become a part of the constitution  
It is an initiated amendment, originat  
ing with the people instead of with th  
legislature as has been customary.  
"An amendment to Article XVI o  
of the Constitution of the state o  
n Michigan to be known as Section 11  
and to read as follows:  
"Sec. 11. The manufacture, sale  
keeping for sale, giving away, barter  
ing or furnishing of any vinous, mal  
brewed, fermented, spirituous or in  
toxicating liquors, except for medic  
nal, mechanical, chemical, scientific  
or sacramental purposes shall be afte  
in April 30, 1918, prohibited in the stat  
forever. The legislature shall by la  
provide regulations for the sale of suc  
liquors for medicinal, mechanical  
to chemical, scientific and sacrament

William Burt, D.D., one of the eight men elected as General Superintendents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the session of the General Conference held at Los Angeles, May, 1904, is the first General Superintendent of the Church taken from the immediate ranks of the foreign missionaries, having been for eighteen years connected with the Italy Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Burt was born in Padston, Cornwall, England, Oct. 25, 1852. He was educated at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., at Wesleyan University from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879, and at Drew Theological Seminary, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1881. Wesleyan University granted him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1902. He joined the New York East Conference in 1881 and filled pastorates in St. Paul's Church and in the De Kalb Avenue Church, both in Brooklyn, N.Y., until the spring of 1886 when he was appointed a missionary to Italy, arriving on the field April 29. Besides serving as pastor, presiding elder, and educator, Bishop Burt was superintendent of the Italy Conference from 1889 to 1894. He was elected a delegate to the General Conferences of 1892, 1896, 1900, and 1904.

William Burt was born in Padstow, England, October 23, 1852. He was educated at Wilburham Academy, then entered Wesleyan University, graduating in 1879, and from Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., in 1881.

He entered the New York East Conference the same year, becoming pastor of St. Paul's church, Brooklyn, from 1881 to 1883, and then of DeLalt Avenue church in the same city from 1883 to 1886. He was at that time secretary of the New York preachers' meeting, and also of the Brooklyn Church Society. In April, 1886, at the call of Bishops Boss and Hurst, he was transferred to the Italy conference and was made presiding elder of Milan district. In 1888 he removed to Florence, establishing a theological school, and became superintendent of the Italy mission. In 1890 Bishop Fowler appointed him to Rome. There he erected the now well known Methodist building on Via Venti Settembre and Via Firenze, with halls for the Italian and American churches, the Boys' College, Theological school, publishing house, and apartments for the missionaries and pastor. He also built several schools and churches in other parts of Italy, and organized in Rome the Boys' College, a Young Ladies' College, and publishing house. He was elected delegate to the General Conference of 1892, 1896, 1900 and 1904, and on May 20 of that year was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Los Angeles, Cal., and appointed resident bishop of Europe. In 1908 the General Conference reappointed him to the same residence.

He was sent as fraternal delegate to the British and Irish Wesleyan Conferences in 1900. In November of the same year he was elected by the Board of Bishops to make the quadrennial visit to our missions in Africa. He spent about five months visiting all our work in Africa in a most thorough manner, returning the last of April, 1907, to take up his own regular work in Europe.

In 1888 he received the degree of A. B. from Grant University, and in 1902 Wesleyan University conferred upon him the degree of D. D. Dickinson College in 1908 gave to him the degree of LL. D., and in 1910 the same institution gave the degree of S. T. D. In 1909 his alma mater, Wesleyan University, honored him with the title, LL. D. In 1913 Syracuse University added to his literary honors the title of E. L. D.

While in Italy Bishop Burt translated the Discipline into the Italian language, compiled several books in the same language, one of which on "Homiletics," has been translated and published both in French and German.

In 1900 Bishop Burt was knighted by the King of Italy Victor Emmanuel the Third, receiving order of Cavaliere di S. M. Maurizio e Lazzaro. He has been received in public audience by the Kings of Italy, the Kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the Queens of Italy and Belgium, and the Imperial Palace to act the Emperor of Germany and the King of Serbia. "He shall be brought before kings for my sake."

[While in charge of the European work Bishop Burt organized the France Mission conference, the Austria-Hungary Mission conference, the Russia Mission and the Denmark and Finland Annual conferences. In September, 1911, in Rome, he organized the European Central conference, composed of delegates from all the conferences and missions on the continent, thus articulating all our Methodist forces among the different nations. Few men have accomplished more for Methodism, and for Protestant Christianity than our own Bishop. May life and health be given to him for many years of service in the advance of the Kingdom.--From the Directory of Michigan Annual Conference.]



*Burt - Biographical*

*Annual Report*  
*1904 -*

Rome District

The Rev. W. Walling Clark, presiding elder, reports;

The year 1904 has been an eventful one for the Italy Mission, chiefly because of the election of Dr. William Burt to the office of General Superintendent. For eighteen years Bishop Burt was a missionary in Italy, and during the entire time he occupied the office of Presiding Elder. For many years he was the sole presiding elder in the Italy Conference, and from 1897 to the present year he had charge of the Rome District, which included the larger portion of the churches and stations in the conference. For many years he was the Treasurer and general administrator of the mission. During his term of office great progress was made in all parts of our work. Among the institutions which owe their foundation to his initiative are the Theological School, the College for Young Men, as well as that for young women, and the Publishing House; the mission building in Rome has been erected, as well as churches in Milan, Turin, and one or two smaller places; the Venice Industrial School founded by Mrs. Hammond and the Rev. S. Bernatto, has come into the possession of the Missionary Society; and the evangelistic work has been extended in all parts of Italy.

# The Daily Christian Advocate

CHARLES M. LEVISTER  
Editor.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1912. VOL. XVII. NO. 3.

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BISHOP JOHN W. HAMILTON,  
Who Presides Today.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR A WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Saturday, May 4—Report of Bishops: China and Korea.

Sunday, May 5—3 p. m.: Memorial Service, in charge of the Bishops.

Monday, May 6—Anniversary Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

Tuesday, May 7—3 p. m.: Anniversary Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Reception of Fraternal Delegates representing Methodist Episcopal Church South, Methodist Protestant Church and Methodist Church of Japan.

Wednesday, May 8—Lecture, Bishop W. A. Quayle, under auspices of local committee.

Thursday, May 9—3 p. m.: Anniversary Woman's Home Missionary Society. Anniversary Board of Foreign Missions.

Friday, May 10—Anniversary Board of Education.

## PROGRAM FOR THE THIRD DAY

8:30 A. M.—Devotions in charge of Bishop Berry.

9:00 A. M.—Business session.

Concluding roll call for introduction of resolutions and calling roll for presentation of memorials.

Order of the day—Reading of the second section of the Episcopal address immediately after recess.

3:00 P. M.—Anniversary of General Deaconess Board.

Rev. F. J. McConnell will speak.

8:00 P. M.—Lecture, "The Puritan in Two Worlds." S. Parker Cadman, D. D., Brooklyn.

By request of the Board of Bishops the morning devotions each day have been placed in the control of the General Conference Commission on Evangelism.

The devotions are a part of the Conference session, and will begin at 8:30 a. m. sharp. At that time the doors will be closed and remain closed until 8:40 to allow belated persons to enter. After that the doors remain closed until 9:00 o'clock, when the presiding bishop will take the chair.

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS TODAY.

Episcopacy—Church of the Redeemer, corner First Ave. S. and Grant St. Chairman, Thomas Nicholson; Secretary, O. F. Hypes.

Itinerancy—Wesley Church, corner Grant St. and First Ave. S. Chairman, Geo. P. Eckman; Secretary, O. G. Markham.

Boundaries—Central Baptist Church, corner Fourth Ave. S. and Grant St. Chairman, Bishop Walden; Secretary.....

Revision—Y. M. C. A., corner Tenth St. and Mary Place. Chairman, R. A. Booth; Secretary, E. H. Forkel.

Temporal Economy—First Baptist Church, corner Tenth St. and Harmon Place. Chairman, J. Edgar Leaycraft; Secretary, John Krantz.

State of the Church—Westminster Church, corner Twelfth St. and Nicollet Ave. Chairman, A. J. Wallace; Secretary, J. D. Gillilian.

## THINGS DONE YESTERDAY.

Proposition for early report from Committee on Episcopacy as to early elections of bishops referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Proposition to request bishops to appoint a commission to study the matter of Episcopal supervision of our colored members for report not later than Thursday, May 9, adopted.

First section of Episcopal address read by Bishop Cranston.

Fraternal delegates introduces in morning and formally received in the evening.

All memorials relating to size of General Conference referred to Commission on that subject.

## SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Bishop Berry, as chairman of the General Conference Commission on Evangelism, to whom the Board of Bishops has committed the first half-hour of each day for devotions, opened the first meeting of this series promptly at 8:30 a. m. After the singing of two hymns, the repetition of the Apostle's Creed and prayer by Bishop Lewis, the morning address was delivered by Bishop McDowell. His purpose was to give as the keynote of this General Conference, as well as for these morning devotionals, "putting Christ foremost," and his Scriptural basis for this was "That in all things He might have the pre-eminence." A hush came over the great assembly at the close of the morning address as Bishop Berry asked for silent prayer, and then the latter offered a brief audible prayer. This first half-hour devotional service concluded with the hymn, "Where He Leads Me."

Bishop Moore took the chair at 9 o'clock, and the business session was on.

There was the usual reading of minutes, followed by explanations concerning the large hand book furnished each delegate and numerous announcements of interest from Dr. Homer Eaton, the Secretary, and others.

William H. W. Rees, of the Puget Sound Conference, presented to the Conference for its use a block of wood and a large-sized gavel made from the wood of the large trees in the State of Washington, and these highly-prized implements were to be surrendered to the Nebraska University, in the name of the donors, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who are alumni of the above institution, at the close of this General Conference.

The roll of the Conferences was then begun, with the opportunity to present resolutions. There was no response until the name of the Michigan Conference was reached, when Mr. Samuel Dickle presented a resolution concerning General Conference elections. This resolution looked to a report of the Episcopal Committee for May 10, so that the elections might begin on the eleventh. On the acceptance of an amendment by Dr. Forbes asking for a report from the Episcopal Committee on the number of Episcopal residences as well as on the effectiveness of the Bishops, the Conference decided to refer the whole matter to the Episcopal Committee; this action was taken after Dr. Nicholson, of the Dakota Conference, and chairman of the Episcopal Committee had spoken.

The roll call of Conferences continued and the Mississippi Conference, was the next to respond, in the person of James M. Shumpert. He presented two resolutions. One concerning the publishing of the disciple, which was referred to the Committee on Revision, and the other asking that the Publishing Agents mail a copy of the General Conference Journal to all the delegates as well as to the Bishops, Conference Seminars and Colleges, etc. This was passed.

Wm. W. Lucas, of the Mississippi Conference, presented a resolution to the effect that a Commission consisting of one preacher and one layman from each General Conference Dis-

(Continued on Page 70.)

## GENERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

### EVENING SESSION, MAY 1.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson took the chair at 8 o'clock and called the Conference to order. He asked the congregation to join heartily in singing

"The morning light is breaking,"  
after which there was sung

"From Greenland's icy mountains."

Rev. K. A. Jansson, of Stockholm, Sweden, president of the Theological School of Sweden, read the Scripture lessons (Romans XV. 8-20), after which Dr. Judson S. Hill, of Morristown, Tenn., led in prayer.

Bishop Wilson: Let us join in singing

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun"

Doth His successive journeys run."

Bishop Wilson: It is desired that I call attention to the blanks which have been distributed among the delegates and ask that these blanks shall be filled as promptly as possible and placed in the hands of proper persons either at the close of the session tonight or tomorrow at the latest. These cards provide for the name and conference, the Minneapolis address and the home address of the several delegates to the General Conference. Your attention is very earnestly called to this matter.

May I ask that during the addresses this evening there shall be perfect quiet. It seems hardly necessary to ask that of those who are in this room, for the exercises of the day have demonstrated your desire for perfect order. But it occasionally happens that those not in the room are in conversation so that the speakers upon the platform are annoyed; and I am very sure that as the voices of those who are outside can be heard here, so I believe that any voices speaking in here can be heard outside where these persons are. But I should be very glad indeed if those who are near the door would notice the groups which are gathered outside the door and will call the attention of our friends to the fact that their conversation is an annoyance to us.

The secretary states that the minutes will not be read this evening, but in the morning. We are gathered in a General Conference session this evening to hear the reports from the bishops who have been in charge of foreign fields. This evening the fields to be considered are those of Europe and Africa; and the first speaker will be Bishop William Burt, whose residence is in Switzerland and who has had charge during the quadrennium of our work in Europe. I have pleasure in presenting Bishop Burt.

#### QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF WORK IN EUROPE.

By Bishop Burt.

When we left Baltimore to return to Europe for a second quadrennium, it was with a sense of peculiar joy because we anticipated four years of intensely interesting events, and we have not been disappointed. Everywhere, beginning with Italy, ministers and people gave us a cordial welcome and did all in their power to make us feel that they were glad we had returned.

We have had four years of jubilees, and of splendid successes in all branches of our European work. France and Austria-Hungary have been organized into Mission Conferences, Denmark and Finland have become Annual Conferences, and Russia has been set apart as

a separate Mission, so that now we have in Europe eight Annual Conferences, three Mission Conferences and one Mission, and all twelve organized into one Central Conference.

We have been highly favored during the quadrennium with the presence at our Conferences of several distinguished visitors, Bishops Cranston and Hamilton, and Drs. A. B. Leonard, Homer Eaton, J. F. Fisher, E. G. Richardson, C. B. Spencer, Mr. Hanford Crawford and many others, all of whom have cheered our hearts and greatly delighted ministers and people.

In 1909 Bishop Cranston held seven of the European Conferences. By his able sermons and addresses, by his wise counsels and suggestions, and by his brotherly relations with us all, he greatly endeared himself to our hearts, encouraged us in our plans and endeavors and accomplished incalculable good.

In April, 1910, we met Dr. Leonard and Dr. and Mrs. Fisher in Constantinople and, beginning with Bulgaria they accompanied us to all our Conferences. Dr. Leonard had been over the same ground ten years before, hence he could mark the progress our work in Europe had made during that time. Ministers and people were greatly helped by his inspiring addresses, while his brotherly spirit won all hearts. To all these brethren we unanimously said, Come again!

We think that we have the most interesting field of labor in our great world-church. In Europe there are still forty distinct states and the differentiation of these nations and peoples is so marked, the personal characteristics and traits in each so profound and uncompromising that if we would understand them we must study them and judge them separately. While there are commercial treaties and many international associations which link these countries together, the individual national spirit has been greatly accentuated in recent years. Instead of nations dropping their peculiar languages, customs, mental attitudes and political ambitions for the sake of union, all their differences have been emphasized, as seen in Hungary, Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania, Greece, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

Religiously the people, more than four hundred millions, are divided into Roman Catholics, mostly in the Romanic countries; the Greek or Byzantine Church, chiefly Slavonic; and Protestant, for the most part in the Germanic and Scandinavian sections of the continent. There are also about six and a half millions of Mohammedans and five and a half millions of Jews.

We Americans are apt to think that of all the nations of the world ours is moving the most rapidly and is the most progressive, the most dynamic. In some respects this may be true, but while the changes in America have often been only external adjustments, the changes in Europe have been radical upheavals such as the Reformation, the French Revolution and the great tidal waves of 1848-1870. These changed not only the forms of government, but the very structure of society. And these changes are still taking place as witnessed recently, in Russia, Austria, Germany, France, Spain and Portugal.

In several places during this quadrennium we have been celebrating our fiftieth anniversary and in others our twenty-fifth, while in some places as yet we are only a few years old.

It is intensely interesting to watch the growth and to compute the future possibilities of our work in Europe. We are making history and shall exert a potent influence on the future of all these lands.

We must not forget that Methodism is of European origin. This is her native soil. She crossed the Atlantic to bless America and then, baptized with American enterprise and possessed of a larger conception of religious liberty, she returned to accomplish her holy mission on the continent of Europe.

Here she found religion protected by and dependent on the state; Church ceremonies substituted for a living experience; and the people alienated from, if not hostile to, Christianity. The individual had been lost sight of, and for centuries Church and state had ruled over the masses of uneducated and unthinking people. Now everywhere the people are awakening to their rights and privileges, but with a general sense of weariness of religion and of church ceremonies and with a growing spirit of criticism which threatens to carry before it doctrines, traditions and the religious sentiment. Then too there is apathy and indifference on the part of Christian ministers who have no divine vocation.

Methodism has those characteristics which permit her to adapt herself to the needs of the hour in these old centers of civilization. She comes with a message from God to every individual soul. In place of an enforced uniformity she preaches Christian unity, and instead of dead formalism she brings life. Methodism perhaps more than any other Church has solved the problem of the relation between organized authority and individual liberty. As one of our preachers has said: "She has avoided on the one hand that exaggeration of authority which stultifies individuality and on the other hand that excess of individual liberty which finally results in chaos."

Methodism has now become an important part of the national life of many of these European countries and every year she is putting her roots deeper down into the native soil and spreading her branches out over new fields.

A new impetus has been given during this quadrennium to the deaconess work. For several years this work has been very prosperous in connection with our Churches in Germany and Switzerland, later it was introduced into Austria, Norway and Sweden, and now in Denmark, Italy, Finland and Russia, and sisters are being prepared for Hungary and Bulgaria. All our deaconesses in Europe are trained nurses. We make special mention of the splendid new hospitals and homes recently built in Frankfurt and Zurich. We can now say to the Methodists of the world: If you should be traveling in Europe and need care there are no better nurses anywhere than those in our homes and hospitals. Please make a note of this for your own comfort while you may be visiting Zurich, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Helsingfors, St. Petersburg, and other great centers.

Special attention has also been given to our property debts. We had to have buildings for the prosecution of our work. We could not build without debts. At first perhaps there was not that care that should have been exercised. Since 1905, however, in the German speaking Conferences no debts have been made



that were not provided for locally. If the debts made prior to 1905 could be paid three entire Conferences might become during the next quadrennium entirely self-supporting.

We have given special emphasis everywhere to evangelism and to the organization of the Methodist Brotherhood for work among men, and we are sure that blessed results will follow our efforts.

In addition to our work in Europe we served as delegate to the Ecumenical Conference at Toronto, made a journey to Jerusalem to inspect and report on the Newman property, and held two Conferences in America.

On our visit to Bulgaria last spring we were not a little surprised to receive a telegram from the queen, inviting us to visit her at her summer palace near Varna. When we arrived the prefect of the city was at the station to receive us, a carriage was placed at our disposal and rooms provided at the hotel. The interview was most cordial and the queen expressed her deep interest in our educational work and in our endeavors for the spiritual enlightenment of the people. Reports of the visit were in all the papers and many people became interested in us who had never before heard of the Methodists. During the quadrennium the work in Bulgaria has steadily advanced and grown in favor. There is now before me a letter just received from Dr. Count, our able, consecrated superintendent, stating that he has been invited to deliver an address in the city of Sofia before a cultured audience presided over by the minister of the interior. The one crying need of today is suitable property in the capital city of this growing nation, the most important of the Balkan states.

This year we organized the Austria-Hungary work into a separate Mission Conference with seven ministers, one local preacher and 570 members and probationers. Our preachers are a splendid company of young men who mean to win. In Hungary there is constitutional religious liberty, but because of the ignorance and prejudice of the people, there are still cases of persecution, especially when the people are incited by jealous priests or pastors. At O-Ker, Brother Kussli, one of our local preachers, announced that he was going to hold a meeting and preach in Hungarian. The local judge sent the police to prevent him. When they saw that he did not immediately obey they directed their pistols at him and took aim. He yielded, was arrested, conducted to the station and fined \$20. A like experience befell our superintendent. On appeal, these sentences were annulled because unconstitutional. In spite, however, of these persecutions, we repeat here what we stated in our last report that there is no more promising field for our work in all Europe than Hungary.

The evangelization of Hungary is especially important for two reasons: 1. About one hundred thousand Hungarians come to America every year. We are receiving requests from different parts of the United States for men who can speak the Hungarian language. A Hungarian recently converted in one of our churches in America wrote to one of our preachers in Hungary urging him to go and tell his mother the good news of Jesus and His love. 2. Hungary is the key to the East since it is the boundary between the Orient and the Occident and since the Hungarians themselves are of Eastern origin. The pioneer of our work in Hungary, Rev. Robert Moeller, is a member of this General Conference from South Germany.

In Austria we have not even legal toleration for public services, only what they term domestic worship, at which simply the members of a household are supposed to be present.

In practice, however, the idea has been enlarged to include a few invited guests. This is what Pius X. means by religious liberty.

On Conference Sunday our hall in Vienna was filled with earnest worshippers. In the afternoon we desired to get at the larger public, so we organized a "Family Song Service" in a hired hall, to which we invited guests. The addresses were under the title of declamations, the only form which the authorities could approve. We had a blessed meeting and the Lord was with us in prayer, testimony and song. Our hall is now crowded every Sunday to its utmost capacity and we are looking for the larger liberty which we believe is soon coming. The people are becoming restless under the horrible restrictions which they have had to endure so many years. Recent elections are an indication that the people by their votes will serve notice on the clericals to quit. Then will come our larger opportunity also in Austria.

In Italy this year the brethren planned a series of meetings and receptions in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of our transfer to Europe. We were grateful for the privilege of witnessing some of the results of our toil. To Italy we have given the most useful part of our life, eighteen years of unremitting labor, of struggles and conflicts of the fiercest kind, and of tears and prayers even to the break of day. No one can understand what it means to confront the Papacy who has not been there. Thank God, however, for the victory. The contrast between the conditions which existed when we first arrived twenty-five years ago and now is very striking. Our heart was full of gratitude as we looked at our great building and realized what a center of influence it had become with its Churches, publishing house and boys' school, to the girls' home school across the Tiber and Cranston Institute with its two superb buildings, one the gift of Mr. Chester D. Massey and Mrs. Treeble in memory of their sainted mother. While the brethren were saying: "If you would see his monument look about you," we said, "No, let our monument be in the hearts of the splendid, well-educated young men to whom we have sought to transfer our faith and purpose to win. They must now carry on the work which we have only been able to begin." Yes, our work in Papal lands has only just begun, and some day, soon we hope, the Church will wake up to its importance if we would save our own Christian ideals.

Roman Catholicism is substantially paganism in its conceptions, doctrines, traditions, fears, hopes and promises, most of which have no counterpart in reality. Some of the Roman Catholic festivals in certain parts of Italy still retain the characteristics of Bacchanalian feasts. If the horrid crimes once connected with those feasts are not now openly committed it is simply because of the presence of the civil authorities. Nearly all the educated people have turned away from Romanism with disgust.

Admiration for this anacronism of autocracy seems to have been transferred to this enlightened and democratic republic if the daily press at all represents public sentiment.

Our mission in Italy is to show the people that Roman Catholicism against which they have rebelled is not Christianity, to preach in its simplicity the Evangel of the Christ and to manifest it in a pure life. Dr. N. Walling Clark reports that he has recently been conducting some very successful revival services in different parts of his district.

In this quadrennium we have transferred to Italy the Rev. Dr. B. M. Tipple, from the New York East Conference, who has thrown himself

with all his intelligence and energy into the work. He is pastor of the American Church in Rome and president of the Theological School and Boys' College. What a power these institutions might become if they only had the adequate equipment.

One of the outstanding facts of the quadrennium has been the acquisition, through the valid co-operation of Dr. Greenman, of the splendid property in Naples.

The Central European Conference was organized this year in Rome. It was a great and an historic occasion. We received greetings from the king and from the mayor of Rome, and all our proceedings were published in the daily press as never before in Italy. All the Conferences, including the Central, have voted recommending that we begin work in Spain.

Our France Mission is yet in its infancy, but thank God the child is growing and developing in strength. It is now a Mission Conference under the intelligent and zealous superintendency of Rev. E. W. Bysshe, whom we transferred to France from the New York East Conference. Certainly France can no longer be regarded as a Roman Catholic country. Out of thirty-nine millions only about twelve millions profess to be Romanists.

When one reads the history of this wonderful country and sees the centuries of deception, political trickery, persecution and debauchery, carried on in the sacred name of the Christian religion, he sees in the attitude of the people today the revolt of a nation deceived and seduced and betrayed up to the point where all feeling has gone and only indifference remains. Everywhere secularism and infidelity are dominant.

The papacy oppressive, grasping and anti-democratic has almost strangled the religious life of the nation, while Protestantism often weak, selfishly narrow and rationalistic, has failed to measure up to its opportunity to lead the people back to their original simple faith. Hence France, which in a very special sense, has been the leader and interpreter of the intellectual, social and political thought of Europe appeals to us in this moment with an urgency which must touch every Christian heart. The need of the hour is the simple gospel of the Son of God in the power of the Spirit. But how to get at the people is the question? To help solve this problem Brother Bysshe, in addition to the regular services in the chief centers, inaugurated an evangelistic tent campaign which has proved a wonderful success. Thousands have heard the message and many have been soundly converted. This campaign has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the French people are hungry for the truth, and that the gospel is the power of God unto salvation for them just the same as it has been and is for all others. Prof. Allier, one of the foremost Protestants in France, has recently said: "I must let you know how rejoiced I was to personally examine your work at Albertville and to learn what our influences at once widely extended and profound is being exerted by your minister, Mr. Chatelin, throughout that entire region. His activity is prodigious, and his labor is being blessed. The results obtained with the help of God are among the most remarkable to be found in the entire work of evangelization in France. It would be to me a source of profound Christian joy to see your Mission push vigorously this work. It seems to me that God is giving you abundant indications of His will. May He bless your labors!" Brothers, do we really believe in the mission of the Christ as the Saviour of the world? Then let us believe in and work for the spiritual redemption of France.

At the Switzerland Conference last May there was both a golden and a silver anniversary. Fifty years ago the German Conference, including all our German work in Europe, was held in Zurich, and twenty-five years ago the Switzerland Conference was organized there, Bishop Foss presiding. We had the good fortune to be present on that historic occasion, by invitation of the bishop. The five men who joined the Conference fifty years ago are still living, three in Germany, one in Switzerland, and one in America.

This quadrennium will be memorable in the Switzerland Conference for the remarkable material progress. Thirteen new churches, three parsonages and three other buildings have been erected at the cost of \$290,000, and the debt on the Book Concern almost extinguished.

Perhaps the most thrilling event of all the Conference sessions was when the news came that the people of Switzerland had voted, by a majority of 97,000, to abolish the sale and manufacture of absinthe from their land. Our Methodist preachers and laymen had done valiant service in the campaign. We sang the doxology and shouted: "Surely our God is marching on!"

We have had continual success in Germany in all branches of the work. Here we have a splendid body of men who are faithful ministers of the Christ and loyal Methodists. Revival fires have been burning especially in Saxony and Wutemburg and many have been gloriously saved.

The pioneers of our work in these lands were worthy to stand by the side of the Christian heroes of New Testament days and to have their names recorded in the eleventh chapter to the Hebrews, for truly "through faith they subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness and obtained the promises."

It is to the credit of our German Methodism that the work was begun and has been faithfully carried forward on genuine Methodist methods, characterized by earnest extemporary preaching, hearty singing, class meetings, love feasts, prayer meetings and revivals. Our machinery does not run well without revival fires. Our methods are not worn out if we will but use them intelligently, adapting them to the exigencies of today, but methods can never be substituted for life.

We have celebrated also the fiftieth anniversary of the first Methodist sermon preached in Denmark. On this occasion we were received in private audience by King Frederick, who expressed his great interest in our work and said that he prayed daily for our prosperity, because it meant all that was good for his country and people. Last year the Denmark Mission Conference became the Denmark Annual Conference.

In Norway we were also received by King Haakon and in Sweden by King Gustavus, both of whom were most cordial and wished us every good.

In Scandinavia we have accomplished much good and still have a great hearing. Drs. Leonard and Spencer will not soon forget the enthusiastic thousands who attended the services at Haugesund. Similar scenes have been witnessed in all these lands.

During the quadrennium we have fostered the fraternal spirit between these countries, which culminated in a great Union Conference held in Gothenburg, Sweden, March 2-6, which will ever remain as one of the most memorable occasions of my life.

These nominally protestant countries have needed and need today the presence and work of our Church. While some of the state Church ministers are devoted men, many of

them are rationalists and worldly men who do their work in a most perfunctory manner. Our attitude toward them is not antagonistic nor unfriendly, notwithstanding the animosity sometimes shown by them to us. We are aggressive and missionary in spirit and hence we provoke opposition, but it is the opposition of darkness to light and of death to life.

Not long ago one of the dignitaries of the State Church complained that the Methodists were making converts among his people. Whereupon one of the young pastors replied: "But, sir, is not live Methodism better than dead formalism?"

One of the most significant and encouraging facts of the quadrennium has been the growth and development of the missionary spirit among our people. We have ordained and appointed five men to the Bismark Archipelago. Three young men went to Africa, one to India. One young lady went to Korea and another to China. Several Conferences are supporting lighthouses in darkest Africa, and with enthusiasm the people contributed out of their limited means to the Jubilee Fund for Korea. Some of our bravest, most consecrated and most efficient missionaries for the future will come from our Churches and Conferences in Europe.

In Finland, too, we had a Jubilee, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of our Mission in the land of Suomi. The Mission Conference was organized into an Annual Conference, with 33 preachers, 45 preaching places, 12 church buildings, 1,800 members, and 3,600 adherents, a theological seminary, a Swedish and Finnish Book Concern, a deaconess home with seven deaconesses, and an orphanage.

Methodism was begun in Finland by a local preacher, K. J. Lindborg, who is still living and was present at the Jubilee Conference. He came to Wasa in 1880 without friends or money. When a merchant asked him to what Church he belonged and he replied that he was a Methodist, he was told to return at once to his own country because he was not wanted there. But Brother Lindborg, instead of leaving the country, went into the woods to pray, and seeing that God's sun was shining as brightly on Finland as on Sweden he determined to remain, for he said the same God who helped me there will help me here. The first Methodist sermon preached in Helsingfors was preached in a Rescue Home for fallen women. Thank God we have ever had the message of hope for the sinner. Who can estimate the good that has been accomplished through this message during the past twenty-five years, not only in Finland, but to the thousands of Finns who have come to America?

Finland was the door through which we entered Russia. His excellency, the director of the Department for Foreign Religions in St. Petersburg said: "We know Methodism. We have studied her movements in Finland for the past twenty-five years. We know that your Church stands for order and discipline. We do not worry concerning you, but it is these hundreds of sects which are springing up like mushrooms over night in the various parts of the empire which give us cause for concern."

To give any adequate idea of the marvelous opportunity awaiting us in Russia we must use large terms. Russia is the greatest country in Europe, larger than all the other states put together. Until recent years no member of the Greek Church could renounce his creed except on pain of detention for life in a convent prison. Foreigners coming to Russia were permitted to follow their own particular beliefs, but never to make any propaganda among Russians. By a decree of the czar,

which, however, has not yet become law, there is a condition of toleration never before enjoyed. We Methodists have pushed the door far enough open to get in. One hundred and sixty millions of people besought us to come. Their desperate need is their urgent call. If there is any place in all the world where there is need of the simple gospel of Jesus it is in Russia.

Not long ago there appeared in the "Novoye Vrenya," organ of the Conservatives, the following, which shows the longing of the people for the Christ whom the priests have buried out of sight. "The whole aspect of the Church, all the old-time ikons whisper to me, 'falsehood, lie.' You came here through falsehood, you stay here to lie, and all one sees is falsehood and lies. Don't you see that things are just the opposite to what they ought to be, according to the Divine order? I cannot finish my thought. When I think my heart feels so sick. I cannot answer the questions of my soul. I feel the need of prayer, but to whom and where shall I pray? I am a Russian and cannot tear myself away from all that is Russian, but the separation is coming and I cannot help it." Still another who stands nearer to the Church, in an address to the religious philosophical society, said: "If Christianity and the Church are two different things then we do not know where Christ is. O Christ, Thou must reveal Thyself to us, Thou art unknown to us, but we are longing for Thee, give us Thyself!"

Dr. J. R. Mott, after his wonderful experiences in the East said that when he came to Russia and saw the students there he was obliged to admit that "he stood before an even greater door." "Here is the greatest need." These students are virtually without religion. They despise the Church in which they were born and its type of Christianity. Christ has been buried out of their sight under foolish traditions. They are without moral restraints, everything is right that is natural. Yet these young men and women have profound religious instincts. They have the stuff that heroes are made of, for they are ready to go to Siberia or to die if need be for the triumph of their ideals. They are also responsive to sincere religious appeals. One of the greatest men of our day said in a letter to Dr. Mott: "No nation as much as Russia holds the fate of the coming years." Hudson Taylor said: "I have a vision! I see the greatest revival that has ever swept the continent. I see it coming within the next twenty-five years. It is coming over Russia."

There is an intellectual and religious awakening all over Russia. Soon she will spring forward one or two centuries and take her place in the forefront of the religious, intellectual and commercial world. "Old Russia still clings to her paganized Christianity of worn-out forms, thread-bare ceremonies, stupid superstitions, ikon-worship and services in the old Slavonic language which the people do not understand," but the old is gradually making way for the new.

The Mohammedan problem is also in Russia where there are seventeen millions of them and every last man of them is an out and out missionary for his cause. There is now being built in St. Petersburg a mosque to cost three million dollars. It is estimated that during the past ten years Mohammedanism has made more than 10,000 converts in the empire. We are there in the nick of time. May we be ready to take our part in the great coming events.

Our preaching in Russia seems to the people like a new revelation. Dr. Simons says: "We have had the great joy to witness how the



### BISHOP WILLIAM BURT.

The story of Bishop William Burt's life is like a romance. He was born at Padstow, Cornwall, England, October 23, 1852, and early in life was left an orphan by the death of his father. He was converted at the age of fifteen in a Wesleyan service in England, and entered into a definite Christian life. In the hour of his conversion he received a call to preach the gospel, so imperative that although years must elapse before his entering upon that work, he never swerved from the purpose to be a minister of Jesus Christ. At sixteen he came to America and settled at Warren, Mass., as a machinist. By his industry he was able in one year and a half to send for his mother, two brothers and sister to come to America. After a few years spent in establishing his family in their home, he entered upon his duties at Wilbraham Academy, from which he was graduated in 1875. In the fall of that year he entered Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., and was a member of the graduating class of 1879. He completed his course in Drew Seminary in 1881, and united with the New York East Conference in the same year. He, with his young wife, whom he met at Wilbraham, was appointed as pastor of St. Paul's Church in the twelfth ward of Brooklyn. There was no church edifice, and all the services were held in a butcher's shop. Here the bent of the young pastor that had appeared in his student life, found its full expression. His special tendency was to be that of a missionary, and in St. Paul's Brooklyn, he "found himself" in his special adaptation to this work. As the result of his pastorate a fine property was secured and a church organization effected. He was appointed pastor of De Kalb Avenue Church, Brooklyn, where he

enjoyed a most successful pastorate, at the close of which he was invited to be pastor of five leading churches.

The call to Italy came in 1886 and Dr. Burt quickly responded at the close of the conference, which he entertained that year. He was at once appointed presiding elder of the North District of the Italy Conference, and located at Milan.

Later he moved to Florence in order that he might develop the Theological School, which later was moved to Rome and now is so successfully established in that city. At one time he was presiding elder of the entire conference, and to him were referred the important questions concerning the work of the Italian Conference. Among other institutions founded by him are The Methodist Publishing House, The College for Young Men, as well as that for Young Women. These splendid marble buildings erected at Rome are monuments of his industry and skill.

So important was his public service that throughout Italy he is appreciated as one of the helpers in building up the modern kingdom. In 1903 the King of Italy, in appreciation of his educational, philanthropic, and religious work, bestowed upon him a very ancient and honorable decoration established in the days of the Crusaders, the Order of San Maurice and Lazarus. The decoration of the Order of San Maurice and Lazarus means an open door to the palace and an entrée to the company of the most distinguished men of the kingdom.

In 1904 the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church elected Dr. Burt to the office of General Superintendent.

He administered all the European Conferences of his church for two quadrenniums, 1904-1912, and during this period resided at Zurich, Switzerland.

In this time he appeared before many of the crowned heads of Europe having had audiences with the kings of Italy, Norway, Sweden and Denmark as well as the Queen of Bulgaria. All these hold him in highest esteem because of what Methodism did for their subjects under his wise administration.

During the quadrennium just closing, Bishop Burt has supervised the work of the six Methodist Conferences in the Buffalo (N.Y.) group of the Central Division, with Episcopal residence at Buffalo.

Within the past year Bishop Burt has made an extensive official tour of the Orient in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

November 1, 1918.



## BISHOP WILLIAM BURT

Our multi-nationalistic, strenuous Bishop of Ten Countries keeps moving about the continent, encouraging preachers and members with his wise, brotherly counsel and by his strong spiritual sermons stimulating a keener missionary spirit and evangelistic zeal in the churches. The reception accorded him by our brethren was not a whit less royal and cordial than that tendered him by the other conferences. As we listened to his brief review of what he had been doing the past year the words of Paul to Timothy came to our mind: "If a man desire the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work." During 1907 the Bishop traveled over 40,000 miles and held twenty conferences on three continents - Africa, Europe and America. His record for the past twelve months is equally remarkable.

Leaving Zurich for New York a year ago this coming October he attended the Home Missionary Meeting in Portland, the Foreign Missionary Meeting in Seattle, and the Bishops' Meeting in Spokane, and from the extreme west he hastened to the extreme south to hold four conferences in Texas and one in Louisiana, returning to New York just in time to spend Christmas with his family at Ridgewood. January and February he devoted to traveling and preaching in the interest of our Italian work in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Utica and other cities, accompanied by the Rev. Alfredo Tagliabate, a brilliant preacher from Italy. As a result of these meetings over 400 souls were converted. In addi-

tion to this evangelistic work, the Bishop gave addresses and lectures at Drew, Hackettstown, New York Social Union, Men's Club of St. Paul's Church, Troy Social Union, Epworth League Convention at Troy, preaching constantly every Sunday except one. Then he held four of the spring Conferences, attended the Bishops' Meeting and the General Conference. Upon the urgent petitions of the Continental Conferences and the European quadrennial Congress the General Conference reappointed him to Europe for another quadrennium, being perhaps the first General Superintendent who has ever presided over the same series of Conferences for the fifth time.

Sailing for Europe June 6th, Bishop Burt has held the Italy, South Germany, Switzerland, France, North Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and St. Petersburg Conferences, concluding with the Bulgaria Conference on September 10th. It was a notable series of Conferences, for all along the line our preachers gave the most enthusiastic and unanimous endorsement to the position the General Conference took on the temperance question and also promptly introduced "The Methodist Brotherhood". In Denmark and Bulgaria they celebrated their 50th anniversary. While at Copenhagen, Bishop Burt had an audience with King Frederick VIII that meant much for the future of our work in Denmark. Returning to Zurich by September 18th, the Bishop will rest until October 10th and then go to America to attend the Bishops' Meeting at Indianapolis, the Foreign Missionary Meeting at St. Louis, and the Home Missionary Meeting in Topeka, and by the beginning of December he and his good wife expect to be back again in Switzerland.

By The Rev. Geo. A. Simons, 1908.

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February 15th, 1916.