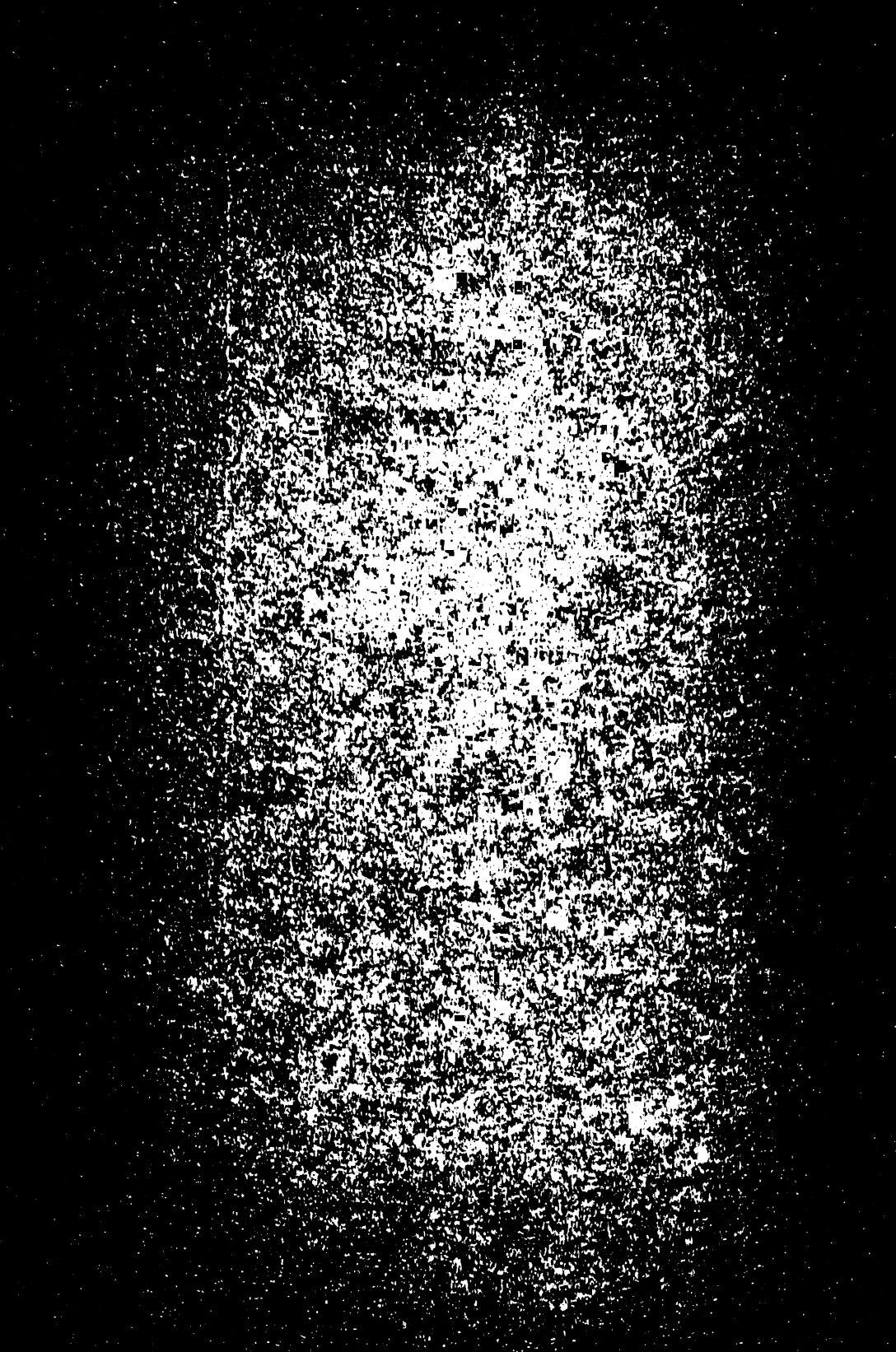


The
Students
of the World
United

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The Students of the World United

THE
STUDENTS OF THE WORLD
UNITED

THE WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION
THE WORLD'S STUDENT CONFERENCE AT EISENACH
SOME ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE YEAR 1897-8

JOHN R. MOTT
GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE FEDERATION

1899

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERATION

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN STUDENT YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

RICHARD C. MORSE
JOHN R. MOTT

AUSTRALASIAN STUDENT CHRISTIAN UNION

S. HENRY BARRACLOUGH
JOHANNES HEYER

BRITISH COLLEGE CHRISTIAN UNION

STANLEY WRIGHT
G. H. MOULE

COLLEGE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

DING MING UONG
F. L. HAWKS POTT

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENTS OF FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS,
AND SWITZERLAND

ERNEST FAVRE
TH. SCHARTEN

GERMAN UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE

COUNT VON DER RECKE
THEOPHIL MANN

INTERCOLLEGIATE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF INDIA AND CEYLON

KALI CHARAN BANURJI
S. SATTIANADHAN

STUDENT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION UNION OF JAPAN

K. IBUKA
Y. HONDA

SCANDINAVIAN UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

KARL FRIES
K. M. ECKHOFF

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

CHARLES D. MURRAY
A. M. MCGREGOR

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN MISSION LANDS

J. R. STEVENSON
W. W. WHITE

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION

CHAIRMAN,	.	.	.	.	KARL FRIES
VICE-CHAIRMAN,	.	.	.	.	K. IBUKA
TREASURER,	.	.	.	.	STANLEY WRIGHT
GENERAL SECRETARY,	.	.	.	.	JOHN R. MOTT

3 West Twenty-Ninth Street, New York City, U. S. A.

The World's Student Christian federation

THE WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION

ORIGIN

The World's Student Christian Federation was formed at a conference held August 17-19, 1895, in the historic castle at Vadstena on the shores of Lake Wetter in Sweden, by official representatives of the student Christian movements of America, Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavia and Mission Lands.

OBJECTS

The objects of the Federation are: to unite students' Christian movements throughout the world; to collect information regarding the religious condition of the students of all lands; and to promote the following lines of activity—to lead students to become disciples of Jesus Christ as only Saviour and as God, to deepen the spiritual life of students, to enlist students in the work of extending the Kingdom of Christ throughout the whole world.

EXTENT

The Federation is composed of eleven national and international student movements. In the following alphabetical list the name of each movement is given, together with the year in which it entered the Federation.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN STUDENT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 1895

AUSTRALASIAN STUDENT CHRISTIAN UNION, 1896

BRITISH COLLEGE CHRISTIAN UNION, 1895

COLLEGE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHINA, 1896

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENTS OF FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, AND SWITZERLAND, 1898

GERMAN CHRISTIAN STUDENTS' ALLIANCE, 1895

INTERCOLLEGIATE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CEYLON, 1896

STUDENT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION UNION OF JAPAN, 1897

SCANDINAVIAN UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT, 1895

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1896

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN MISSION LANDS, 1895

These eleven movements, including affiliated societies, unite in all one thousand two hundred and twelve student associations with an aggregate membership of fifty-five thousand three hundred and fifty.

SUPERVISION

The General Committee which has the direction of the work of the Federation is composed of two men from each federated movement. Each movement appoints its own representatives.

THE LATEST CONFERENCE

The last Conference of the Federation was held in July, 1898, in Eisenach, at the foot of the famous Wartburg, in Germany. It was attended by students and professors from twenty-four countries. Sixteen national and international student movements were represented.

The World's Student Conference at Eisenach

THE WORLD'S STUDENT CONFERENCE AT EISENACH

The second conference of the World's Student Christian Federation was held July 13-17, 1898, at Eisenach, Germany. The original plan was to have simply a meeting of the General Committee, which is composed of two men from each movement belonging to the Federation, but on subsequent consideration the officers, to whom the matter had been referred, decided to broaden the scope of the proposed gathering and make it a world's conference of leaders in student work. It was also decided to secure an especially complete representation from the universities of the Continent.

One hundred was set as the outside limit for the attendance of the Conference. It was very difficult to keep the number down to this point. It would have been a comparatively easy matter to secure a much larger number of delegates, but this would have defeated the special object of the Conference, which was to bring together national leaders of student movements, and to afford opportunity for close fellowship and free discussion. Twenty-four countries were represented, namely, Australia, Austria, Belgium, China, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Scotland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States. This includes all the great student lands of the world. Almost every university in Europe which has Protestant students sent one strong man. There were present, moreover, leaders of sixteen national and international student Christian movements. There have been scores of student meetings larger than the Eisenach gathering, but no student conference thus far held could be characterized as more important. There has never been a gathering which brought together so many leaders in the work of Christ among students. It was an assembly which in a peculiar degree should be weighed and not counted.

It may be questioned whether in all Europe a more appropriate or impressive place could have been found for such a gathering than Eisenach, one of the gateways to the beautiful Thuringian Forest, and also lying at the foot of the famous Wartburg Castle. It is not only the most popular meeting place for the student societies of Germany, and for various religious organizations, but because of its associations with the great leader of the Reformation, it is also a centre of interest and inspiration to all Protestant Christendom. The local arrangements, which were practically perfect, were made by leaders and members of the German movement. Their untiring and unselfish efforts did much to promote the success and enjoyability of the gathering.

The program of the Conference included detailed reports of all the student movements and lands represented (which taken together constituted the most thorough and satisfactory survey ever made of the moral and religious life of the student world), symposia on the temptations of students in different lands and their attitude toward Christ, invaluable papers on the principles underlying the various national student movements and the best method of developing such movements, discussions on the mutual relations of the Federation and the student movements of which it is composed, and addresses and exercises designed to increase spiritual power. The Conference was remarkably practical when one bears in mind the difficulties attending a gathering composed of men having such widely different ideas about Christian organization and work.

Dr. Karl Fries, the chairman of the General Committee, presided at all the sessions. His mastery of so many European languages, his familiarity with all phases of student work, his rare executive ability, his absolute impartiality and his deep spirituality, preëminently qualified him to render this important service.

The educational exhibit at this Conference was the most complete of its kind which has ever been prepared. It included samples of every periodical, pamphlet, book and leaflet in exist-

ence which bears directly upon organized Christian work among students. More time than at any other student conference was devoted to personal interviews and to national delegation meetings. This was facilitated by leaving all the evenings open and by having all the delegates entertained at a few hotels. The General Committee had six long meetings by itself, in which the work and problems of the Federation were carefully considered. Every decision of the Committee was reached by unanimous vote. It is interesting to add that this was also the case in the meetings of the Committee at Williamstown and Vadstena. This fact seems all the more remarkable when we remember that the Committee represents so many nationalities and is composed of men having such strong convictions. Prayer and the presiding influence of the Holy Spirit constitute the secret of this wonderful unanimity.

One of the most important events in connection with the Conference was the official recognition given it by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. He personally received at the Wartburg Castle a deputation of the leaders of the Federation and manifested the keenest and most appreciative interest in the objects of the Conference. The court chaplain also delivered a special and most appropriate sermon on John xvii: 17-21 to the Conference deputation in the little chapel where Luther himself preached when he was confined to the Castle.

There is much that might be written about the significance of the Eisenach Conference. It was a fresh and complete confirmation of the value of the Federation idea, methods and spirit. The student leaders of the various nationalities and races already in the Federation were cemented together more closely than ever. Moreover, the Conference marked the entrance into the Federation of a new movement. This movement, which was the eleventh to join the Federation, is a combination of the national student movements of Holland, Belgium, France and Switzerland. The question may present itself, What have these four countries in common which suggested their being grouped together? They all have the

Reformed Church, and in fact are the only countries in Europe which do have that system. The students of all these lands speak and read French freely. The four countries are also geographically contiguous. Not least is the fact that among them are no national jealousies. In view of such considerations as these and in view of various precedents in the history of the Federation, the student organizations of this group of countries decided to unite and form a movement which is destined to become one of the strongest in the entire world-wide student brotherhood. At Eisenach it was also arranged to admit to the Federation the American Intercollegiate Young Women's Christian Association—the largest women's student movement in the world—provided it first affiliates with the American movement of men students already in the Federation. The Eisenach Conference gave a great impetus to the student organizations of all lands represented. Even before we separated there were evidences of the beginning of a deep work of the Spirit of God. Let us continue to pray that this place, where Luther gave the Bible to the common people, and where the mighty struggle for religious liberty began, may also mark the source of a widespread spiritual awakening in the student centres of all lands.

The spirit of the Conference might be characterized as the spirit of prayer, the spirit of unity and the spirit of mighty power. Never before have so many and so divergent denominational, national and racial elements been fused together in such a happy and impressive manner. This was especially noticeable between the delegations of France and Germany and of America and Spain. The motto of the Conference "*Ut omnes unum sint*," which stood out so strikingly among the flags of the many nations represented, was so wonderfully realized during the days we spent together as to inspire all the delegates with new hope and with the determination to make the Federation tell even more than ever in promoting real Christian unity throughout the world.

Some Achievements of the Year 1897-8

REPORT OF THE GENERAL
SECRETARY, PRESENTED AT
THE CONFERENCE OF THE
FEDERATION HELD AT EIS-
ENACH, GERMANY, JULY
13-17, 1898

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE YEAR 1897-8

I. EXTENT OF THE FEDERATION

At the present time the World's Student Christian Federation is composed of ten national or international Christian student movements, namely, those of North America, Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavia, India and Ceylon, Australasia, South Africa, China, Japan, and the movement of scattered associations in other mission lands. As some of the movements are international, the Federation embraces twenty-four different countries. It also has corresponding members in seven other lands. Its organization extends to student communities on all continents of the world, and its membership includes students of all the great races of mankind. The Federation includes associations or unions in about nine hundred universities, colleges and other student centres. It has a membership of fully forty-five thousand students and professors, and among them are found members of all branches of the Church of Jesus Christ.

II. A YEAR OF PROGRESS IN ALL THE MOVEMENTS OF WHICH THE FEDERATION IS COMPOSED

The year which has elapsed since the Federation Convention at Williamstown has been a fruitful one in the student movements of all lands. Viewing these movements in all their different aspects and departments we recognize that real progress has been made.

1. Christian associations or unions have been organized or affiliated in eighty new student centres. The reaching of twenty-eight theological colleges by the American movement has been the largest accession. Next to this the Indian movement has added the greatest number of new societies.

2. We have record of over thirty student conferences which have been held during the year, with an aggregate attendance of about five thousand five hundred student delegates. This is the largest number of students ever assembled in Christian con-

ferences in one year. All but three movements report an increase in the number of delegates. More important than the increase of numbers is the fact that in most countries the student conferences have improved in efficiency, spiritual power and fruitfulness.

3. During the year five movements have launched periodicals to promote their work. There are now fourteen periodicals published bearing on the Christian life and work of students. Without doubt the best paper recently established for this purpose is that of the Australasian movement, although we must not overlook the excellent initial number of the paper just started by the Association at the University of Paris. The occasional bulletin issued by the British movement has been suggestive in showing the actual inside working of many unions.

4. The total number of pamphlets and books published in connection with all student movements, including the Volunteer Movement, is a little over one hundred. This excludes all duplicates. Of this total number at least thirty-three were issued within the past year. In no other period before has there appeared so much literature bearing on student work. The pamphlet of the year which bears the marks of the most thorough preparation is the one which has just been issued by the Volunteer Union of Scandinavia.

5. Partly as a result of the increase in the volume and circulation of literature about the work of the movements, and partly as a result of other causes, such as conferences and visitation, there is distinctly observable an increased intelligence and better understanding of the aims, methods and spirit of the Federation and the movements of which it is composed. With the removal of ignorance, prejudice and lack of sympathy for this great work which God has so wonderfully guided and developed, wherever they may have existed, are rapidly disappearing.

6. There are now thirty-two national or international secretaries of student movements. If we add the number of secretaries at local points, we shall have a total of sixty-six secretaries in the world who are devoting all or a large part of their time

to promoting organized Christian work among students. Of this number sixteen have entered the work during the year. Here again we call attention to the greatest advance ever made in one year. The encouraging thing about this fact is that it means more thinking on the problems which confront the movements. An increase of thirty per cent in the number of men who are making a comparative and extended study of the problems of student work cannot but exert an immense influence. These men must be men of God and have need of our very earnest prayers.

7. A careful study of the reports reveals the significant fact that, taking the world as a whole, probably more students entered the Christian life last year than during any preceding year. While there has been a falling off in a few countries, there has been an increase in still more. The fact that students have confessed Christ in the most difficult fields like India is a cause for great thanksgiving. The one man whom God has used in leading the largest number of students to accept Christ is Mr. S. M. Sayford, whose wonderful work among the universities of the Mississippi Valley reminds us of the memorable tour of Mr. Fraser at the Cape in 1896.

8. The number of Bible classes and circles has increased in connection with every movement in the Federation. While the reports show that about fifteen thousand students were engaged in Bible study, it is impossible to give the full number, owing to incomplete returns. Doubtless the most marked advance in the Bible department has been in connection with the Australasian movement under the leadership of Mr. Sallmon, whose strength as an advocate and organizer of Bible work is known in many lands. The progress has also been noteworthy in the German, Indian, South African and British movements. The departure of the American movement in appointing the able Bible teacher and student, Mr. Sharman, as a secretary to give his entire time to the development of this department has been more than justified by the results,—chiefly in the direction of promoting uniformity and a very desirable progression in the Bible work.

9. The missionary interest and activity in the universities has also continued to increase. Whether we consider the increase in the number of volunteers, which now reaches up into the thousands; whether we note the number who have sailed, fully one thousand six hundred; whether we view the greatly increased number of students making a careful study of missions, there being last year probably three thousand students in mission study classes; or whether we consider the growing interest in the missionary work of the church on the part of those who expect to remain on the home field as pastors and laymen—the past year has afforded ground for real encouragement. The organization of the Volunteer Union in Scandinavia was one of the most important facts of the year. Another was the Cleveland Convention, which with over two thousand three hundred delegates was the greatest student conference ever held. Is it not a striking fact that the missionary idea should rally a larger number of students and professors than any other idea?

10. The year has been marked not only by external progress but also by internal growth. In truth this alone explains the great achievements to which reference has been made. We can recall no year in which all the movements have laid such stress on prayer, devotional Bible study, self-surrender, the Spirit-filled life, and the Morning Watch. This may be recognized in the programs of conferences, in the character of literature most largely circulated, and in the work of the traveling secretaries. Moreover we do not know of a year when more calls to prayer have been issued and widely observed. Nothing should inspire us with greater hope than these unmistakable signs of an ever increasing recognition on the part of all movements that the power is of God, that their life is drawn from Him, and that His must be the glory of their achievements.

III. OUTLINE OF THE WORK OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

A little over half of my time during the year has been spent in the field and the rest in work at the office.

1. While in the field I visited forty-three universities and colleges scattered through nine countries.

2. Assistance has also been rendered at twelve conventions and conferences, which were attended by nearly three thousand students.

3. In addition to drafting circulars and writing articles for religious papers, two pamphlets have been written.

4. Reports have been secured from practically all of the organized Christian student movements of the world. These reports have been carefully prepared by leaders of these movements and in the archives of the Federation will constitute a valuable record of the developments of the year. It is the first year that such a complete and authoritative report has been obtained. The securing of such reports requires more effort on the part of the secretary than might at first appear.

5. An exchange list and directory of leaders in the various student movements has been prepared and circulated. This simple plan has put these movements in touch with each other, so that they have begun to react upon each other most helpfully. This list will be revised and extended early in the autumn.

6. Considerable time was devoted to promoting the observance of the Universal Day of Prayer for Students. Reports have been received showing that the day was observed in not less than thirty countries in all parts of the world. The call was reprinted in the language of nearly every land which has students. Religious papers placed it before their readers. Many pastors preached special sermons appropriate to the day. The day was observed not only in universities and colleges, but also in churches and in homes. Never before has there been such a world-wide concert of prayer on behalf of students.

7. In an organization covering such a vast field as that of the Federation, correspondence must necessarily take much of the time of the secretary. This renders it really imperative that he spend a large portion of the year at some centre. Naturally the most important part of the correspondence is with the leaders of the various movements.

8. On lines parallel to my other work, I have given a great deal of time to continuing my investigations of the moral and

religious life of students of all lands. In addition to special reading and correspondence with this end in view, over two hundred interviews have been held with professors, pastors and others who are in a position to throw light on the problems and work of the Federation.

9. Some attention has been given to laying the foundations of what we hope may become a very complete collection of written and printed material bearing on the moral and religious life of students. These will constitute the archives of the Federation.

10. One of the most important and responsible tasks which has fallen to me has been that of helping to select secretaries for leading positions in student work. During the year I have helped to choose twelve secretaries, who are now serving five different national and international movements.

IV. WHAT HAS THE FEDERATION ACCOMPLISHED?

The Federation has been in existence and at work for three years. That is sufficient time to enable us to form a somewhat clear idea of its real power and influence. When it was formed, two quite opposite fears concerning it were entertained by different people. On one hand were some who, while they thought the idea of federating was a good thing, feared that the Federation would become no more than a name, that it would never be of any real practical value. On the other hand some feared that it might become too strong, and that turning from its real function, which is that of serving the movements, it would seek to govern them, thus weakening their individuality and independence. We shall see how, under the guiding and energizing influence of the Holy Spirit, both of these fears have been most happily disappointed.

1. The first service of the Federation has been to make the various student movements acquainted with each other, and also with the vast extent, the needs, and the possibilities of the student world. Such knowledge in itself is of great benefit, but that was not sufficient.

2. The Federation has already organized five great national student movements where they did not exist. It has indirectly promoted the organization of two others. We need only recall what has been accomplished by the older student movements to see what a far-reaching service this has been.

3. The existence of the Federation, and the fellowship which it opens up, has constituted an argument of such power as to enable the different national movements to affiliate certain universities and classes of students which they were before unable to win.

4. The Federation has established practical means of communication between the different movements all over the world. By placing the leaders in correspondence with each other, by conferences and committee meetings which bring representatives of all movements face to face with each other, by plans of visitation and intervisitation, by the Universal Day of Prayer for Students, it has done enough to fully justify its existence.

5. But this intercommunication has led to a broadening of the scope and to an improvement in the methods of Christian work in all lands. This is very noticeable to any one who has closely observed the development of different student organizations. It should be so. The Spirit of God works in divers places as well as in divers manners. He has not revealed all His will to the Christian students in any one country. He has taught lessons and given experiences to the students of each land, which will greatly help those of other lands.

6. The Federation through these means of communication enables the strong to help the weak. The movements in Christian lands especially are placed in a position of great responsibility, for naturally the movements in non-Christian countries look to them for much of guidance and suggestion.

7. It has been interesting also to notice that the Federation has enabled some of the smaller movements, and particularly those in difficult non-Christian lands, to help the movements in the old Christian universities. Time after time have we seen how the example of the sacrifice, devotion and activity of the

little bands of Christian students in the Orient has awakened and stimulated the Christian organizations of more favored lands in the West.

8. It should be pointed out, moreover, that the Federation has greatly widened the horizon and enriched the sympathies of all its members. Students of many places who formerly seemed to think that they were practically the only students, have come to recognize that they are but a very small part of the vast student world, and that there are multitudes of young men of different climes and races who are equally entitled to be designated as students. As they, through the means of the Federation, have caught the world-wide vision of Christ, national and racial pride, jealousies and prejudices have been banished, and in place has come a real spirit of brotherhood, yes, more, a deep sense of our oneness in Christ.

9. And this suggests one of the greatest things which is being accomplished by the Federation. It is helping in a marked way to answer the prayer of our Lord, "That they all may be one." Of this there can be no question. It has come to me most impressively as I have gone from land to land and mingled with the members of our great brotherhood. In the ranks of this Federation are to be found increasingly the future leaders of all divisions of the Church of Christ. They are praying together, working together, and are coming to have spiritual confidence in each other. This real spiritual unity will not be lost as they go out to face the world with its sin and awful need.

10. Finally, the Federation has inspired all its members by placing before them a grand objective—nothing less than the evangelization of the world and the complete establishment of Messiah's reign.

V. HOW STRENGTHEN THE FEDERATION AND INCREASE ITS INFLUENCE AND USEFULNESS

In order that the Federation may go from strength to strength and become increasingly helpful, it is necessary that the mem-

bers of the movements of which it is composed emphasize the following points:—

1. Let us take time and pains to make the members and friends of our movements intelligent and sympathetic concerning the Federation. It is specially important that we seek to remove any misconceptions or misapprehensions due to ignorance which may exist in the minds of influential Christian professors, pastors and editors, and to win their loyal support. It should be noted that such intelligence concerning the world-wide student work will invariably deepen interest in the student movement at home.

2. Let us keep in mind the fact that with Christian organizations as with individual Christians the place of humility is the place of power. This must be especially true of the Federation, which was called into being not to be ministered unto but to minister. In proportion to its faithfulness as a servant of all the movements will be its real influence. In like manner the strength of each national movement lies in its preserving the attitude of service to all the societies of which it is composed.

3. We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of the leaders of the Federation and of all its members cultivating the spiritual life. Only as the leaders are filled with the Holy Spirit will the movements and the Federation be charged with spiritual energy. And in this way only can an organization be saved from becoming mechanical and lifeless.

4. We should be vigilant to detect and to prevent at once any divisive tendencies which may manifest themselves. Jealousy, distrust and lack of brotherly love are of the devil. This Federation contains such possibilities against the powers of evil that it would not be strange if the devil should seek to disrupt it. Let us therefore not be unmindful of his devices. At every cost let us preserve the unity of "the Spirit in the bond of peace," for only where there is the spirit of real unity can we have the presence and mighty working of the Spirit of God.

5. Each movement in the Federation should never lose sight of the fact that it is a link in the world-encircling Federation

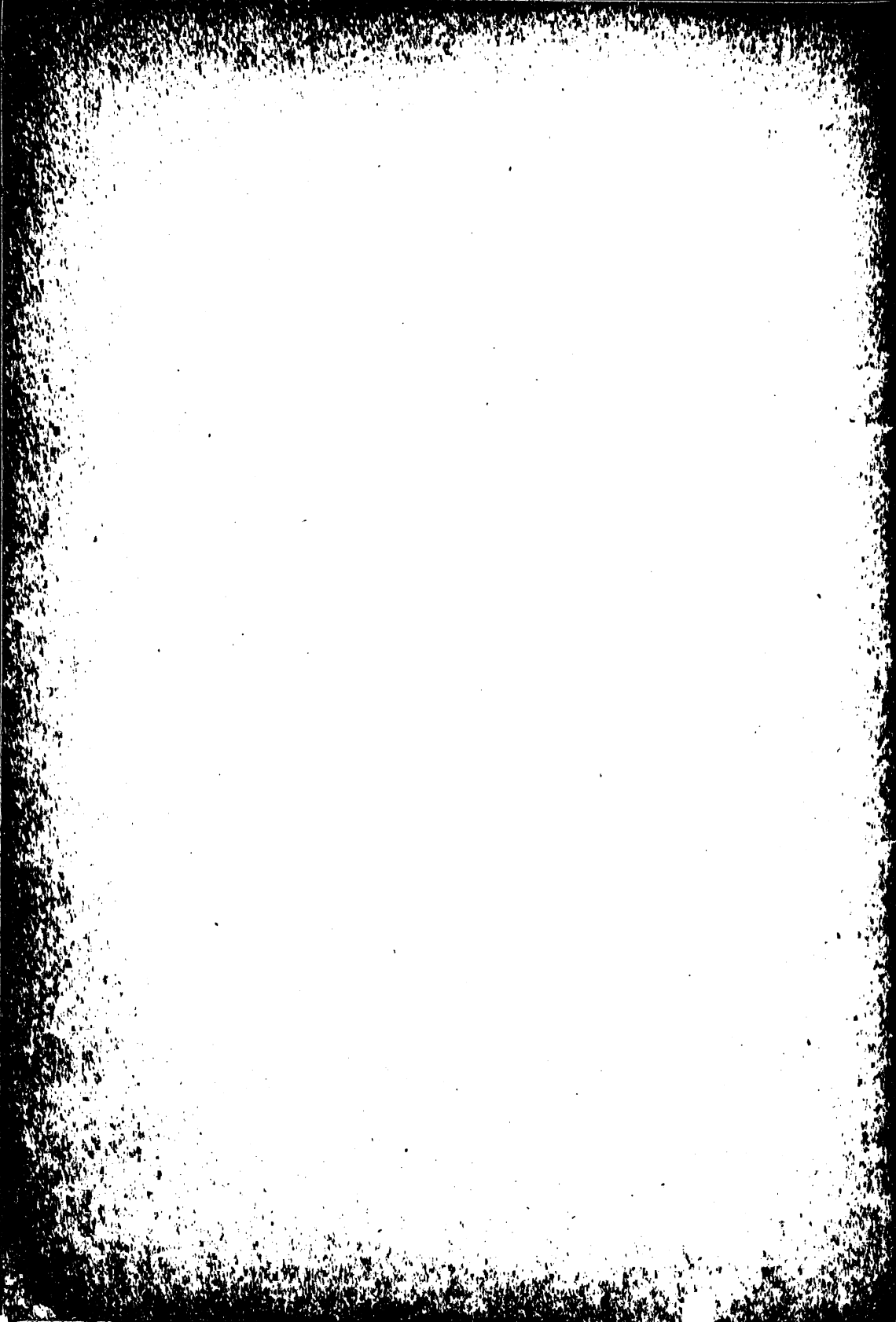
chain, and that that chain can be no stronger than its weakest link. How true it is in such a movement that if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it. What a spur this should be to each one of us to see that the whole brotherhood does not suffer because of the weakness of our movement or because of any lack of thought, prayer, effort and sacrifice on our part.

6. The movements should also have the same care one for another. God forbid that any movement become self-centered. Let us bear one another's burdens—and what movement does not have them? The promotion of mutual relations by the interchange of national and social courtesies, by occasional inter-visitation, by sympathetic interchange of ideas on common problems, should not be neglected. But the most effective means within our power of helping others is prayer. Let us not leave unappropriated or unapplied the mightiest force which God has placed at our disposal. When we think of the difficulties and problems which confront other movements as well as our own, may the words of Samuel come to us with new force, "God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you."

7. Let us give Bible study the first place in our work. This means the opening of the channel through which God sends His light and power into the lives of men and movements.

8. Let us not overlook another source of strength, namely, to catch and become absorbed with the realization of the vision of the possibilities of the Federation. We look down the student generations and behold the Federation extending its helpful organization and ministry to every student community in the world; the tide of worldliness, materialism and rationalism in the universities turned back; the demons of impurity, intemperance and agnosticism driven out; the indifferent awakened to the supreme claims of Jesus Christ; a generation of devoted Christian scholars raised up, who, as professors, become mighty pillars in the temple of faith; the reign of Christ established in the universities, and rivers of righteousness flowing down from them; a godly and consecrated student ministry going out to

lead the church with such unity as to convince the world of the divine mission of our Lord; students going forth as laymen to carry the principles and spirit of Christ into every relationship of human life and society; a great host of missionaries from the student centres of Orient and Occident, of Northern and Southern Hemispheres, joining in a triumphant effort to make Christ King indeed among all peoples, from the rivers even unto the end of the earth. Let us go forth inspired by this vision and by that of the ascended Lord, with whom resides all power in heaven and on earth.



PUBLICATIONS

THE WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION. A 28-PAGE PAMPHLET CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF THE FEDERATION, AN ACCOUNT OF THE FEDERATION CONFERENCE AT WILLIAMSTOWN IN 1897, AND THE REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FEDERATION DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF ITS HISTORY (NAME-
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REPORT OF THE FEDERATION CONFERENCE AT EISENACH. THIS PAMPHLET INCLUDES THE DETAILED REPORTS OF ALL THE STUDENT MOVEMENTS IN THE FEDERATION FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1897-8. AND ALSO CONTAINS IN FULL THE VARIOUS PAPERS AND ADDRESSES OF THE CONFERENCE HELD AT EISENACH IN JULY, 1898. BOTH ENGLISH AND GERMAN EDITIONS. SINGLE COPIES, POSTPAID, 1 SHILLING, 1 MARK, 1 FRANC AND 25 CENTIMES, OR 25 CENTS GOLD, EACH.

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