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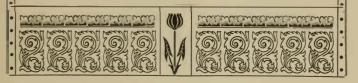
GOSPEL TRUMPET PUBLISHING WORK

DESCRIBED ILLUSTRATED.

By A. L. Byers.

ANDERSON, INDIANA.

1907.





By transfer The White House



History and Growth





The subject of this booklet is a brief description of the history, growth and present departments of the Gospel Trumpet publishing work. We live in an age of great facilities for the publication of literature. The art of printing having been brought to an advanced state of development, it has become a useful aid in evangelistic work, in fulfilment of the divine commission: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

As Roman civilization in the time of the Cæsars had become favorable for the advent and spread of the kingdom of the Messiah in its pristine glory, so has the literary spirit of the nineteenth century brought into use and perfected the great mail system, printing machinery, and the various applications of steam and electricity to the printer's art, thereby making favorable conditions for the extensive publication of those prophetic messages of truth which were to mark a great reformation in the last days, carrying with them the judgments of God against all false religions, and oringing the light of full salvation and unity to all hungry souls in the bondage of sin and sectarian idolatry.

It can therefore be easily seen that the publication of literature is a potent factor in the great spiritual reform of these latter times.

As an illustration of the growth of the work about to be described comparison has been made to the acorn and oak. From a small beginning dating back to the early eighties the increase in its magnitude and extension of influence has been remarkable; but while this is true, and we are interested in the contrast of its present facilities with those it had in the beginning, attention is more especially invited to the work itself—what it represents and what it is. In order to show what it represents it is necessary to consider, briefly, the scriptural position with which it is in harmony.

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A GREAT PROPHETIC MOVEMENT.

A considerable portion of the world's history is outlined in the prophetical writings. Empires have arisen and fallen; times have changed; political boundaries have been altered; great men have figured and left their imprint on the pages of history—and all has been but the fulfilment of prophecy given centuries before by the great Author in the interests of his kingdom, or church.

There was a time when Roman Catholicism held dominion over the people of God, when for twelve and a half centuries and more the truth was obscured by the spiritual darkness that existed. This state of Christianity was to end and did end with the reformation of the sixteenth century, when a revelation of greater light on some points of the word of God effected a change in the affairs of religion. Christianity rose to advanced light, not new light, but light regained, which had been previously possessed but which was lost in the apostasy of papalism.

In like manner Protestantism, as being the highest idea of the church then obtaining, has had its period of three and a half centuries, characterized by divisions and sect making, during which God's people have been in a scattered condition, held captives in that form of spiritual Babylon. Again, true to prophetic fulfilment, has greater light, particularly that respecting holiness of heart and the oneness of God's church, accomplished the deliverance of the people of God, so that they no longer are held subject to the organizations and creeds of human device but are blessed with light and truth that enables them to stand together in sacred unity in Christ.

Thus a reformation of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is sweeping over the earth, and let it suffice to say that the time is prophetic, without attempting, in this small treatise, a consideration of the prophecies themselves which relate to the subject.

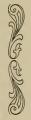
THE CHURCH OF GOD.

The idea of the church, as revealed by the light of this reform movement, is that body which includes in its membership all the saved;









OFFICE AND HOME AT MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA. SEE PAGE 31.



THE OFFICE BUILDING, ANDERSON, IND. SEE PAGE 35.

that is, all the true people of God. There is therefore but one church, with salvation as the way into it, sin being the only way out. It is divine. To receive or expel its members lies not within the power of man. Its record of membership is spiritual and is kept in heaven. The bond of union is also spiritual, and is the principle expressed in 1 John 5:1—"Every one that loveth him that begat loveth him also that is begotten of him"; and in 1 Cor. 12:13—"For by one Spirit are we all baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; and have been all made to drink into one Spirit."

The organization of the church is divine. "But now hath God set the members every one of them in the body, as it hath pleased him." 1 Cor. 12: 18. Its creed and discipline, also of divine origin, is the word of God. That this is the correct idea of the church can not be gainsaid.

We are sometimes asked when, where and through whom this movement originated. As has been said, the light is not new light, but light that was possessed by the early Christians, and that has been regained since the apostasy. It is simply the word of God itself taught, believed, practised, lived. The question then of "when, where and through whom" loses itself in the word of God. There can be no religious reformation whose principles of truth were not already embodied in the word of truth itself.

Viewed as a reform movement this work had its beginning in

THE HOLINESS AGITATION.

As to where it began, it may be answered, In all places where there were the true spiritual people of God. In reply to through whom, the answer is, Not through any one person, but through the spiritual people in general and universally. As to when this movement began, the reader is directed back to about the seventies of the last century, to a great holiness agitation in many of the various denominations. It was from God and was the ushering in of a dispensation of judgment upon the apostate religions of the day. Those who were "at ease in Zion" began to realize a disturbance of their carnal security.

It was the beginning of a great day of decision, when the corruption of men's hearts was to be so revealed that they could not endure the burning truth, but were compelled either to accept and walk in the light, or take their stand against the same and in many cases become filled with a double portion of carnal wickedness, even to the extent of displaying the manifestations of demons.

A great crisis had come, which should result in the gathering of God's people out of the various places where they had been scattered and held captive by the creeds of men. The spiritual people everywhere began to discern the fact that the corrupt sectarian denominations were not the church of God, and their hearts were being prepared for the angel's call, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." Rev. 18:4.

Thus we comprehend the beginning of this reform movement. Thousands have left the bondage of spiritual Babylon to abide in the liberty there is in Christ alone and to enjoy the sweet fellowship and unity of the people of God who are free from all creeds and divisions. Perfected holiness in the heart leaves no room for sectarian elements. Entire sanctification makes God's people one, in accordance with the prayer of our Savior in behalf of his disciples: "Sanctify them through thy truth . . . that they all may be one."

That the Protestant sects, as well as Roman Catholicism, are a part of spiritual Babylon, is acknowledged by the best commentators and is no question in the minds of all godly people.

COUNTERFEIT MOVEMENTS.

The deliverance of God's people became the real theme and object of the holiness reformation. Satan, anticipating this, devised many counterfeit movements. No longer able to deceive God's people by sectarian teaching, he attempted, by counterfeit, to falsify the doctrines of truth that are especially effective in establishing the true work of God.

A kind of sectarian holiness arose. In many instances of God's people leaving the Protestant denominations the sectarian ministers



OFFICE OF EDITOR-IN-CHIEF AND PRESIDENT. SEE PAGE 40.



way to the readers, and be read with great rejoicing and praises to God, while its opposers would receive it with contempt and disgust and be made to rail out against the truth. Sometimes the editor alone was the only one to write the articles, set the type, do the printing and mailing, and these under the most adverse circumstances. But while it was coming up through great tribulations, God had the same in remembrance, and the messages from time to time went forth declaring the word of the Lord and his power to save to the uttermost in pardoning sinners who came in humble repentance, and sanctifying believers; and God began to increase his work and gather together from various parts of the earth his faithful ones."

As an apology for its doctrine and mission we have from the issue of Aug. 15, 1881:

"The reason why the Trumpet, as a holiness paper, gives prominence to the evil of sectarian divisions is because we simply stay in God's hands and allow him to lead us. We are in covenant bonds to God, and to the work of promoting thorough holiness."

REMOVALS.

The next year (1882) the office of the Gospel Trumpet was moved to Cardington, Ohio, and the year following (1883) to Bucyrus, Ohio. At the latter place the publishing work seemed to hang in the balance under most trying circumstances. The fearless, uncompromising stand the Trumpet had taken on the truth that was disturbing the religion of the day, produced many enemies. Satanic forces under the guise of holiness, but teaching anti-ordinance, anti-sanctification, and other antichrist doctrines, gathered for an attack on the truth, if possible to destroy the humble but powerful instrument in God's hands of publishing it. God was bringing his true ones through the fire, only to make their glory all the brighter.

OFFICE AT WILLIAMSTON, MICH.

In April, 1884, the office was moved to Williamston, Ingham Co., Mich. At this place a gradual advance of the publishing work made brighter' prospects. The Lord began to bless his cause, his people, his ministers, his press. The truth began to be accepted in new fields, the light began to spread more extensively, and the number of subscribers reached nearly one thousand, with a steady increase. The price of the paper was now \$1.00 a year, but free to the poor. A few tracts were published at this place. Also, at this place was published the first song-book. It was called, Songs of Victory. The words were mostly by D. S. Warner, and the music chiefly by J. C. Fisher and H. R. Jeffrey. Many of the songs were very inspiring, and when sung by the Spirit-filled saints were very effectual in salvation work, though the written music was very poor and could scarcely be sung as it appeared in the book.

AT GRAND JUNCTION, MICH.

For several years there had been a growing interest in the south-western part of the state. Near Bangor, in Van Buren Co., was a yearly camp-meeting, where God's power was wonderfully displayed in salvation and healing. Sister Emma Miller, of Battle Creek, Mich., was healed of blindness. There were many saints in this vicinity and near Grand Junction, seven miles north. At the Bangor camp-meeting held in June, 1886, the subject of moving the TRUMPET office to that part of the state was considered and it was decided that the office should be moved to Grand Junction, where a commodious and substantial building was purchased for \$800.00. One freight-car held the entire outfit of office material, machinery and household goods.

Grand Junction was a small town of a few hundred inhabitants, the junction of the Chicago and West Michigan (now the Pere Marquette) and a branch of the Michigan Central railways, situated in the northern part of Van Buren County, ten miles from South Haven on the lake, and thirty miles west of Kalamazoo. This became the home of the Gospel Trumper during twelve years of its history, with which we connected the earnest toil of many consecrated workers whose memories recount numerous incidents that transpired there. On page 2 is an illustration of the office building and family home as they appeared in 1889.



COMPOSITION DEPARTMENT. SEE PAGE 43.

CHANGE IN THE PUBLISHING STAFF.

From the time that J. C. Fisher began to take a personal part in the publishing work he had chief charge of the business affairs as well as a share of the editorial cares. He continued to hold his responsible position until June, 1887, when his interest in the publishing office was sold to E. E. Byrum, who took up the duties of managing editor and had the general oversight and responsibilities of the publishing work. N. H. Byrum, brother of E. E., came to the office in July, 1887, and took an active place in the business affairs of the office, which he still holds as secretary and treasurer of the company.

THE TRUMPET FAMILY.

E. E. Byrum made purchase of a residence near the large office building, and he opened this as a home for the Trumpet workers. Previous to this the second story of the office building was used for living rooms. The workers have always been commonly known as the "Trumpet family," the term having reference merely to the workers at the Trumpet office, who make up the force required to carry on the publishing work.

When the publishing plant was established at Grand Junction the Trumper family consisted of about five persons. As the work enlarged the number of workers had to be increased accordingly. The Lord would generally move some new worker to come about the time more help was needed. The workers all gave their services free unto the Lord, receiving only that which supplied their needs, such as board, clothing, etc. Many times they would be called upon to pray for some urgent need, or perhaps in answer to some telegram or letter from some afflicted one requesting their prayers. They had good opportunity for the development of their faith. Especially was this true of those having charge, and who therefore felt the greater burden for the prosperity of the work.

The growth of the Trumpet family, in size, kept pace pretty well with the work as it constantly increased, though many times the working force was scarcely sufficient. It not infrequently happened that

the workers were overtaxed. The confining labor of some of the departments would tell on the general health, and those who had spent years in the work were compelled to observe some regulations pertaining to diet, sleep, working hours, recreation, etc. They knew how to trust the Lord for their healing and there were many instances of their being touched with his healing power.

The entire force of workers were as one family in respect to their associations and manner of life. Until the size of the family would no longer permit, they all ate at one table, and participated in family worship together. Along with the comforting thought that they were working for the Lord was the added enjoyment of their associations together as children of God. All had an experience of salvation, as a rule, and besides their faithfulness in their work for the Lord they lived together in a peaceable way, which has long been a marvel to sinners and to those who do not understand how God makes his people of one heart and soul.

The workers came from various parts of the United States and Canada, and were mostly young people. There were young men whose hearts the Lord's saving grace had turned from a life of sin to his service, and who willingly turned away from opportunities for successful worldly business and decided to spend their time, talents, and energies for the Lord. There were young women who, having forsaken the follies of sin and worldliness, were likewise willing to give their energies to a consecrated service for the Master, trusting the future with him. As a striking example of the nature of the reformation in the work of which they were engaged, many of the workers had formerly been members of sects, the number of sects thus (un)represented making quite an interesting list. Here they were as one body, united in Christ on the Bible, holding no longer to former opin-mutual sharing of the responsibilities of the publishing work, the older workers have many pleasant recollections of incidents transpiring during their past associations together. Never have we heard of one looking back with regret at the time spent in the Gospel Trumpet work.



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GERMAN DEPARTMENT, SEE PAGE 44.



PROGRESS AT GRAND JUNCTION.

After the publishing plant had become established at Grand Junction, the progress in the work became more rapid and extensive, and did not cease during all the twelve years of its location there.

In 1888 a song-book was issued, called, Anthems from the Throne, and this was followed, in 1893, by Echoes from Glory. Both of these were by D. S. Warner and B. E. Warren.

In January, 1891, a children's paper was started. It was called the Shining Light and is still published. It was at first semimonthly, issued on the 1st and 15th of each month at a price fixed at 25 cents. After a few years it was made a biweekly, and in January, 1898, it was enlarged and made a weekly, the price the same as at first.

In 1891 a new mailer was purchased. It was a machine for printing the subscribers' names on either the papers or the wrappers, and was operated with the foot. It has been superseded by smaller and handier machines which stamp printed labels on the papers or wrappers.

In January, 1892, the Gospel Trumper was made a weekly. A new press, engine, boiler and paper-cutter were purchased. Tracts and papers went all over the world. Some were distributed on ocean vessels and were carried to foreign countries. Many hungry souls received the reformation light and were led into the establishing grace of full salvation, severing all sectarian ties and remaining connected only with the body of Christ by virtue of their spiritual life.

The year 1895 marked the commencement of a German periodical, DIE EVANGELIUMS POSAUNE. The hearts of the German people were gladdened by the teachings of the GOSPEL TRUMPET coming to them in the language of their own tongue.

In this same year the regular Monday-night meetings were established. The entire TRUMPET family gathered for the purpose of considering and praying for the needs of the work, and for discussing family affairs in general. These Monday-night meetings are still kept up.

On Dec. 12, 1895, D. S. Warner passed from his busy cares to his everlasting rest. He had been editor of the Trumpet from its start,

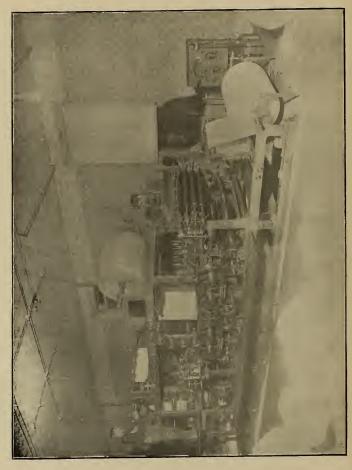
and his death was mourned by thousands of its readers. He was a wonderful instrument in God's hands of spreading the reformation light and truth, and the draped columns of the Trumper showed that one of its supporters had fallen. It seemed that he could not be spared; but God, who knew best, still owned and blessed the work, and therefore it continued. The reformation did not depend on this useful man, and therefore the great movement continues as distinctly of God as it was in the start. Bro. E. E. Byrum assumed the editorship on the death of B.o. Warner.

During the remainder of the time the publishing office was at Grand Junction the work extended considerably. A bookbinding outfit was purchased and the sending away to have bookbinding done became a thing of the past. Another song-book was published, called Songs of the Evening Light. An Empire type-setting machine was purchased, also a large Miehle printing-press. The TRUMPET was enlarged from four pages to eight pages. The Shining Light was made a weekly, having previously been issued every two weeks.

By the year 1898 the publishing work had greatly outgrown the conveniences in and around Grand Junction, and it became evident that a change of location would have to be made. A splendid opportunity opened up for locating at Moundsville, W. Va. Here a large new brick building 40x70 feet, three stories and basement, with boiler room attached, a forty-horse-power boiler, a twenty-horse-power engine, shaftings, pulleys, belts, etc., was purchased for half of what it cost to erect the building. Fuel was cheap and there were business advantages which the town of Grand Junction did not possess. Brethren who were interested wrote favorably of the move and there seemed to be a feeling of general satisfaction with regard to it. Accordingly, after the June camp-meeting all hands began to pack for the removal. Many articles were disposed of at public sale. It took several days to get everything ready and stored in the freight-cars. Nine large cars were filled with machinery and goods. A special train was made up of these and two passenger coaches and a baggage-car. On the



STEREOTYPING DEPARTMENT. SEE PAGE 47.



28th of June, at two o'clock, P. M., the train left Grand Junction and arrived at Moundsville the evening of the following day.

AT MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

At Moundsville the publishing work started on a more extensive scale than any on which it had been conducted before. The company was incorporated and thus established upon a substantial business basis. The next spring (1899) a tract of land containing nearly six acres was purchased on which was a large auditorium with a seating capacity of four thousand. In this building the annual June assemblies were afterwards held. On a portion of this land ground was broken for a building to be known as the Trumpet Home. ready to move into by the middle of November. It was a frame, brick-veneered building, 148x168 feet, the main part three stories, with This became the home for the TRUMPET workers, garret and cellar. with the exception of those who had families of their own and who lived in their own residences. Page 5 shows the office building and Trumpet Home at Moundsville.

During the eight years the publishing plant was at Moundsville the work grew very extensively. Many books were published. fifth general song-book was published, and was called, Salvation Echoes. To the publishing facilities were added a large Optimus printing-press, two Mergenthaler linotype machines, and much bookbinding and other machinery. The building became crowded to its utmost capacity. By the year 1905 a large addition to the office building was talked of. In the contemplation of this and other needed improvements and extensions of business considerable difficulty was anticipated, minds of the members of the company, assembled in their annual meeting, June, 1905, it was suggested that the work had perhaps outgrown its quarters at Moundsville and that another move was ahead. The idea of the removal of such an immense and well-established plant seemed almost preposterous, but nevertheless circumstances indicated that it should be made.

A more central location was desired, where the business could

settle down permanently and have unlimited privileges of expansion. Invitations from various cities were received, among them Anderson, Ind. Here was a large brick building, 60x144, which could be rented. As this point was near the center of population of the United States and was, in a general way, favorably situated, it was decided to visit this place and investigate as to its offered advantages. It was found that the building offered for rent would make a commodious and suitable office for the publishing work, that a very conveniently-situated ground could be had for camp-meetings, that residences could be rented or purchased very reasonably, and that the prospects were good for a satisfactory location of the plant here. It was a very clean, healthful, and well-improved city, with direct railroad communication with the principal cities of the central states, and was a center of one of the best interurban systems in the world.

PLANT MOVED TO ANDERSON, IND.

Property at Moundsville was on the advance and no difficulty was expected in disposing of the real estate there. It seemed to be in the order of God that the move to Anderson should be made. Accordingly the building in Anderson was rented for five years and land was purchased for a camp-ground and the erection of a Trumpet Home. By the 1st of February, 1906, a force of workers was in Anderson to begin the erection of the new Trumpet Home and to receive the goods as they were shipped from Moundsville. Twenty-six car-loads were shipped, and on the 19th of September, 1906, the remainder of the Trumpet family left Moundsville in two special cars, arriving at Anderson the next day.





MAILING GALLEYS, SEE PAGE 48,





Description of Present Departments





HAVING traced the history of the Gospel Trumpet publishing work to its establishment at Anderson, Ind., we now proceed to a description of its various departments.

We will first consider it as a business house having legal privileges and protection. On account of its business with the world it is necessary that it conform to certain laws and methods. It is therefore a corporation, duly authorized by the statutes of Indiana to transact business in the corporate name, Gospel Trumpet Company. Incorporation affords the advantages of a more substantial business basis, a better recognition in commercial circles, and the privilege of operating, in all legal processes, as a single individual. The Gospel Trumpet Company is organized as a voluntary association, not for pecuniary profit. It therefore has no capital stock. The property is not held by individual stockholders but as corporate ownership; that is, by the members of the company, or their successors, as a body. There is no private ownership of Gospel Trumpet property. That such a business should have its foundation established in law is apparent.

The company consists of eleven members. Their names and addresses are as follows: A. J. Kilpatrick, Payne, Ohio; A. B. Palmer, Bangor, Mich.; J. N. Howard, Lagrange, Ind.; H. M. Riggle, Cambridge Springs, Pa.; G. L. Cole, Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Teasley, New York, N. Y.; E. E. Byrum, N. H. Byrum, A. L. Byers, J. B. Martin, and G. P. Tasker, Anderson, Ind. The company meets annually in June and has its officers and by-laws.

THE OFFICE BUILDING. PAGE 6.

The present office of the Gospel Trumpet Company is a rented building situated on the S. E. corner of E. Ninth St. and Central Ave., Anderson, Ind., directly opposite the city offices and one block from the court-house square, the business center of the city. The building extends 144 feet north and south, and 60 feet east and west, and faces the north. It is a substantial and roomy structure of three stories and a basement, though it is doubtful whether, at the end of its five-year lease, there will be any unoccupied space within its walls.

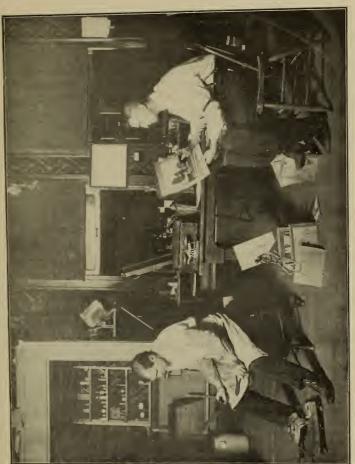
ELECTRICAL POWER. PAGE 9.

The machinery in this building is run by about two dozen directcurrent motors. The city current is used, and as this is an alternating current it is made to run an alternating-current motor which in turn runs a dynamo that reproduces the current in direct form instead of alternating. A view of this motor and dynamo is seen in the illustration. It is fifty horse-power and is located in the basement. Daniel D. Nisley is the electrical engineer.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENTS. PAGES 10, 13.

The Business departments occupy a room on the third floor in the front of the building. Page 10 shows a view of this room, looking east. Passing around the room from left to right we notice the business manager, J. B. Martin, at his desk. Next is Ray C. Tuttle, at the letter copier, to whose right are the two bookkeepers, F. F. Ortman and Pina Winters. In the rear of these are the order clerks, Pearl Michels and Minnie B. Criswell, the latter dictating to a stenographer. Next, near the safe, are Alva D. Beardslee and Thomas A. Howell, and at the filing cabinets are J. E. Campbell and C. O. Dodge. These four just named are of the subscription department and have their desks in the west end of this room (not shown in this view). Next, near the door, is Cora M. Dean, at the telephone. Lastly, at the desk where the mail is opened, are Gloria G. Hale and N. H. Byrum, the last named being the secretary and treasurer of the company. In the center of the room is E. E. Byrum dictating to a stenographer.

Page 13 shows this same room, looking west, with the workers in shifted positions, and showing the subscription desks in the rear, also the stenographers' room beyond these.



DEPARTMENT OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING. SEE PAGE 51.



The Subscription department handles all the subscriptions to the papers. The system of keeping the names is very simple and few errors are made considering the illegible writing as well as obscure meaning of some letters received. The regular subscribers to the Gospel Trumpet number about sixteen thousand, but during a recent ten-cent offer on the Trumpet seventy thousand or more subscriptions were carried. This was in addition to those of the other papers. The books consist of proofs of the mailing galleys stitched together in pamphlet form. On these corrections, changes, and discontinuances are noted and from them the galleys are revised accordingly. The mailing galleys will be described later.

The Business Manager has the general oversight of the business as it relates to purchases, sales, accounts, real and personal property, finances, taxes, increase of plant, selection and assignment of workers, etc. A good many travelling men and business men call to see him and he seems to be in general demand everywhere.

The desk of the Secretary and Treasurer is a place of considerable business. Here all mail is received and that addressed to the company is opened and divided into various sorts according as it is subscription business, editorial matter, or as it relates to other forms of the business. On this desk the mail-carrier places the heaviest mail of the city. Over one thousand pieces of first-class matter have been received at one delivery. Through the summer months the amount reaches the minimum. The average for the year is several hundred a day.

Here all cash receipts and accounts are entered and sent to the bookkeeping department. Here also checks are signed and the company's seal attached to all important documents. This department does the banking and handling of the money.

For convenience, the telephone work is done here. The Bell Company's local and long-distance phone is placed near the door, also the office phone, which is one of a set of intercommunicating phones connecting various departments in the building, and by which any of these can be called at the touch of a button.

The Bookkeeping department employs the voucher and card systems. The accounts of the company are accurately and neatly kept. This department is one of importance from a business point of view

The Order Clerks seem to be as busy as the rest. Here orders for books and tracts are made out and sent to another department for filling.

The Letter Copying and Filing system is the most improved. Type-written letters are placed in a machine, one at a time, and by turning a crank slowly a copy of each is taken. These reply copies are placed in the filing cabinet along with the letter received and can be referred to at any time afterward. Also in the filing cabinet are kept copies of all the orders, subscriptions, etc. Thus a ready reference to any past transaction is furnished as well as a means of tracing errors.

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT. PAGE 14.

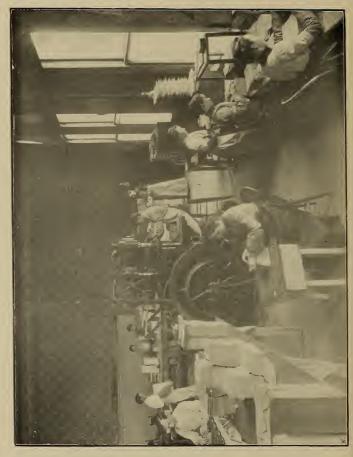
This room adjoins that of the business department. Here the principal part of the letter-answering is done. The letters are dictated to the stenographers, who in turn typewrite their notes. The typewritten letters are then delivered to the sender for his signature. The stenographers are sometimes called to the other departments to receive their dictation. An average of fifty letters a day would perhaps state the amount of work for this department. At times the correspondence is very much heavier. The three stenographers shown in the illustration are, naming from the left, Josephine Halseth, Ellen Barret, and Hallie B. Ayres.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF AND PRESIDENT. PAGE 17.

The Editorial and Proof-reading departments are on the second floor of the building, in the front. The editor-in-chief and president of the company is E. E. Byrum. While he has the oversight of all editorial work, his time is occupied mostly in correspondence of a spiritual as well as a business nature. He receives many letters asking for advice, prayer and help. Hundreds of telegrams requesting specal prayer come into his office, also cablegrams from India, Mexico,



THE BOOKBINDERY. SEE PAGE 52.



England, and other foreign countries. Many consult him personally and the knocks at his door are very frequent.

EDITORIAL AND COPY READING. PAGE 18.

In this department editorial matter is selected and prepared for publication. In the center of the illustration is shown the copy reader's desk, where paragraphing, punctuating, and general correction of copy is looked after. Eva Andrews is engaged here. Seated also at the desk is Geo. Q. Coplin.

Beyond this desk, to the left, is shown the desk of Clara Stegmann, who is engaged in German editorial and translating work. (See description of German department.) To the right is the desk of the managing editor, A. L. Byers, who has the selection of matter for publication and immediate charge of the departments of editorial work. He is also vice president of the company. In this department hundreds of articles, testimonies, field reports, poems, meeting notices, etc., must be read and considered, and those selected for publication carefully prepared.

COMPOSITION DEPARTMENT. PAGE 21.

In this corner are seen two linotype machines. The operator in front is Louis A. Berghouse. The other one, who is doing German composition, is Fred W. Krenz. The linotype is a wonderful machine and costs more than \$3,000.00. It sets and casts a line of type at a time, hence the name, which means "line of type." It is not really type that is set, but matrices containing the indentations of moulds of the respective letters, punctuation marks, figures, etc. By simply operating a keyboard these matrices, or mats, as they are called, assemble in a line corresponding to the width of a column of the paper to be printed. After a line of these is thus assembled they are transferred to the melting pot where hot metal is forced into the indentations, forming a slug, or a line of type all on one piece. After a slug is cast an elevator carries the mats to the top part of the machine where they are distributed to their proper places, ready to assemble again at the operator's touch.

The machine in front in the illustration will set both English and French, and the one in the rear, English and German. Italics and various faces of type may also be had at the will of the operator. On these two machines is set all the matter for the periodicals, books, tracts, subscription names—in fact everything but large-type job-work.

PROOF-READING DEPARTMENT, PAGE 22.

All matter that is set up in type has to be proofed, a column at a time, and carefully read, before it is printed. This is for the purpose of detecting errors. Sometimes a word has been misspelled or omitted, or a capital letter or punctuation mark has been wrongly used, etc. All such errors must be marked on the proofs and sent to the linotype for correction. A system of marking is used, by which all errors and corrections are indicated. To guard more perfectly against errors a second proof is taken and read, and sometimes a third and a fourth. Everything is read once from the manuscript copy and several times without the copy, or until all errors have disappeared. After the matter is made into pages it is read for the last time. In the illustration are to be seen, beginning at the left, Grace Galloway, Frances Jones, Maude M. Smith, and Mabel Jensen.

GERMAN DEPARTMENT. PAGE 25.

In the department of German work is done translating, copy reading and proof-reading. It occupies one corner of a large room on the second floor. The German paper, Die Evangeliums Posaune, contains many articles from the English paper translated into German. Also a number of the tracts and books published in English are already printed in German, and many more will be. The German department of the work goes hand in hand with the English, and its importance is constantly increasing.

IMPOSITION AND JOB DEPARTMENT. PAGE 26.

The illustration shows a section of a large room nearly one hundred feet long, on the second floor. In the rear are seen the two linotype machines. In the front is a portion of the motto department and also



TRACT DEPARTMENT. SEE PAGE 55.



the job department. The object of the illustration chiefly is to show the department of Imposition, in which pages of type are laid out on imposing stones, arranged into forms, and locked in large metal frames called chases. These forms, except those of the Gospel Trumper and the German paper, are taken to the presses and the printing is done directly from them.

On the two job presses are printed cards, envelopes, letter heads, circulars, and other jobs which are too small for the large presses. The illustration also shows the elevator suspended between the two floors.

STEREOTYPING DEPARTMENT. PAGE 29.

The Stereotyping department is located on a mezzanine floor, or a floor supported between the first and second stories of the building. The elevator stops at this floor and it is also reached by a stairway. In the illustration are seen a number of machines for making stereotype plates. The Gospel Trumper and the German paper are not printed direct from the type forms but from curved stereotype plates.

The type forms for these papers are brought to this department. Over each form is laid a heavy paper of peculiar composition. This is hammered with a brush which forces it down around the type sufficiently to receive the latter's deep impress. This is then called a matrix. This matrix is placed in a machine which holds it in a curved position and allows melted metal to come in contact with its face. In this way a cast is made, resulting in a curved plate, an exact reproduction of the type that was held in the flat form. These curved plates are then trimmed and fitted for the cylinders of the large perfecting press. The two regular workers in this department are Ernest Heald, at the extreme left, and Carl Jarrett, at the right, in the illustration.

PERFECTING PRESS. PAGE 30.

We now come to the greatest machine of all, the large Hoe Press, or Web Perfecting Press. This is a marvel to all who have never seen the like. It is twenty-five feet long and cost \$14,000.00.

It is run by a fifteen-horse-power motor. The small machine to the right is called a rheostat, or starting machine. By it the press can be started gently and run with different degrees of speed.

The paper, instead of being fed by hand, unwinds from a roll and goes streaming through the press from one end to the other. It passes between cylinders on which are mounted stereotype page plates and is printed on both sides. Then it passes through the pasting device, and finally is cut, folded, and counted. This is done at the rate of five thousand copies an hour. The illustration shows Frank Bowersox on the machine, and W. L. Brookover, who is foreman of this department, in the rear. The printing department is on the first floor.

MAILING GALLEYS. PAGE 33.

We next have the department where the subscription names are kept set up in type. This is on the second floor, not far from the linotype machines, on which the names are set. It is really a part of the subscription department, but it comes in order between that and the mailing department, and the long shallow trays in which the names are held are called mailing galleys.

The galleys are kept in a cabinet and are labelled by states. They are wide enough to hold four columns of names. The names, in any state, are arranged in alphabetical order by post-offices. That is why it is necessary to know the post-office before any name can be readily found, and why subscribers in ordering their address changed are required to give their old address as well as the new. All changes of address and other corrections have to be made in these galleys. Names of new subscribers have to be inserted where their post-offices belong according to alphabetical position. Names to be discontinued have to be taken out. It is necessary to keep these names in as perfect order as possible.

When mailing time comes the galleys are placed in a proof press and a proof is taken on a sheet of colored paper. These proofs of course show four columns of names. They are then taken to the mailing department where the columns are separated by a long-bladed



SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. SEE PAGE 56.



shears, pasted end to end, and wound like a tape on a spool in a little mailing-machine. This machine is held in one hand and operated by the fingers. The printed column of names unwinds from the spool, comes in contact with paste on the under side, and passes between two blades where name after name is clipped off and pasted on the wrapper or paper.

Where less than three papers go to one post-office they are treated as "singles," wrapped separately, and both the name and post-office are pasted on the wrapper. Where three or more go to one address they are mailed as a "pack": the name only is pasted on the paper and the address only on the wrapper.

The illustration shows, at the left, the office foreman, W. A. Bixler, who has his desk in this room, Chas. E. Hillberry at the galley cabinet, Karl Giesser, of the German department, at the proof-press, and Lillian Grasley at the table.

MAILING-SECOND CLASS. PAGE 34.

The illustration shows a view in the south end of the first floor, where the second-class mailing is done. One person is seen operating the small hand mailer. At the long tables the papers are wrapped and thrown into a carrier, which drops them into a box from which they are thrown into their respective state bags and taken to the post-office. The U. S. mail-bags are seen hanging from the rack, ready to receive the papers. This is a busy corner on mailing days. During a recent ten-cent offer on the Gospel Trumper fifteen tons of paper were used for each issue. This, if counted in the roll, would measure forty miles. There were two hundred bags of mail going to all the states and forty foreign countries.

On page 50 is seen a load of mail-bags ready for the post-office and the swift trains that carry the papers in every direction to their readers. Henry Green is the driver.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING. PAGE 37.

This is a department of the work only recently established. Cuts for the books or for the children's papers are made in half-tone or in zinc etching. Wood engraving can also be done, as well as engraving work in general. Cuts may be made from original photos or may be copied from other cuts. By having this department it is not necessary to send away to have cuts made. The cuts for the illustrations in this book were made in this department from original photographs.

BOOK PRESSES. PAGE 38.

The two flat-bed presses, the Miehle and the Optimus, are on the first floor, near the Hoe press. Since the latter has been in operation they are used principally for book work, though the children's papers are also printed on them. They are huge machines and are capable of a fine class of printing. The Optimus will print a sixty-four-page form.

BOOKBINDERY. PAGE 41.

The illustrations show two views of the bookbindery, occupying a very large room, 60x100 feet, on the third floor. Numerous machines, some of them expensive, are used in this department. After the book forms are printed they are brought to one corner of this room, where the process of bookbinding begins with the folding of the forms. The work is passed on, from one stage of progress to another, to a distant part of the room, where the completed books are inspected, preparatory to being sent to the shipping department. It is a very interesting part of the publishing work and would require too much space to describe in detail.

Page 42 shows the south part of the room, where the laying of goldleaf and embossing may be seen, also other finishing processes. The embosser is a ponderous machine for stamping titles after the goldleaf or thin foil is laid on the covers. The goldleaf used for this purpose is so thin and light that it has to be enclosed in glass when laid, as the least disturbance of the air will fan it so that it can not be successfully handled.



THE TRUMPET HOME. SEE PAGE 56.



TRACT DEPARTMENT. PAGE 45.

A prominent feature of the Gospel Trumpet Company's work is its publication of hundreds of thousands of tracts, many of which are sent out for free distribution. The tracts contribute largely to the spread of the reformation truth and light. They are written on special subjects, and as they are cheap and kept in stock constantly they afford a convenient means of instruction on any desired doctrine or subject.

The tract department is on the second floor, and engages a number of workers. The forms, after being printed, are first folded on a small machine for that purpose. They are then stitched with wire, which is also done by a machine. The next process is to trim the edges. This is done by a large paper-cutter, which trims a number of bunches at once. The illustration shows the paper-cutter in front, cutting copies of the Shining Light at the time the picture was taken.

There is considerable work to be done by hand in this department, such as the folding of tracts too small to be folded on the machine, the folding of covers, etc. As such hand work is easily learned it affords employment frequently for new workers as well as for visitors and others who remain a few days at the office and who desire to help at whatever they can do.

The work of making calendars is done in this department, as is also the folding of circulars and insertion of them in envelopes preparatory to mailing.

A fund which is supported by donations and known as the Free Literature Fund provides for the sending out of books, tracts, and papers free to various places where they are put to a missionary use. Thousands of dollars' worth of free literature is distributed in this way.

MOTTO DEPARTMENT. PAGE 46.

The illustration shows a department on the second floor where some styles of mottoes are made; that is, mounted on mats. The color work is not done here, as the pictures are purchased. On some of

these mottoes scriptural verses are printed. Many mottoes, however, are purchased complete and no work is done on them at all.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. PAGE 49.

The Shipping department, or Bookstore, is on the first floor, opening to the street. Books, bibles, tracts, mottoes, etc., are here kept in stock for shipping by mail, express, or freight. Orders are filled in all quantities, from a single tract to shipments weighing one or two tons. Books, mottoes, cards, etc., are also displayed for local sale. Some interesting things may be seen here by the visitor.

Naming from left to right around the room, the workers shown in this illustration are Edna Anderson, John W. White, Joshua A. Knight, G. Milton Nichols, and Nettie L. Fields. J. E. Campbell stands in front of the counter.



The Trumpet Home and its Departments





THE TRUMPET HOME. PAGE 53.

The new Trumpet Home, mention of which has already been made, is located on Union Avenue, four-fifths of a mile northeast of the office building, just outside the city limits of Anderson. It is the residence of the Trumpet family, with the exception of those workers who live with their own families, in separate residences. It is constructed of hollow concrete blocks and is an imposing edifice 136x144, basement and three stories throughout. The people of Anderson consider it an ornament to their city.

The third story is occupied by the male workers, and the second story by the female workers. On the first floor are halls, dining-room, kitchen, bakery, refrigerator, parlor, reading-room, library, sewing room, and chapel, also a few living-rooms. Toilet rooms and bath-



THE KITCHEN. SEE PAGE 59.



rooms are on every floor. The principal part of the first floor is finished in dark oak, the remainder of the building is yellow pine. The building is lighted by electricity and heated by steam, and has a regular capacity of about one hundred and sixty persons. It stands back quite a distance from the avenue, being separated from it by a spacious lawn, with its walks, shade trees, flower beds, etc. As a whole it is very picturesque and has beautiful natural surroundings. It is easily reached by the local cars of the Indiana Union Traction Company—their Muncie and Indianapolis line.

CONCRETE WORK, PAGE 54.

The concrete blocks used in the construction of the Home were made in an adjoining building erected for the purpose. A block machine was used on which two blocks were made at a time. In the illustration is seen a force of men at work. The sand and gravel for the concrete mixture was taken from pits located on the Company's own land.

KITCHEN. PAGE 57.

The Kitchen department represents a force of faithful toilers whose duty it is to prepare the meals for the family. They are the earliest as well as the latest workers of the day; however, in the forenoons and afternoons they have intervals of rest; also, on Sundays their place is taken by a force selected from the other workers. They have a conveniently-arranged kitchen, with range, cabinets, tables, washing tubs, and cupboards in plenty. A refrigerator room, grocery room, and bakery adjoin the kitchen, also a dumb waiter and stairway connecting with the cellar.

The workers seen in the illustration are, naming from left to right, Ernest A. Johnson, Samuel Merry, Lora Rideout, Lizzie Schlabach, John Wolff, Hallie M. Rice, and Rosario Frountz.

DINING-ROOM. PAGE 58.

The Dining-room is the largest room in the Home, its dimensions being 35x65. Here all the workers that live in the Home eat their meals together. Two or three waiters are required to look after their needs. There is no extravagance in the fare, nor on the other hand is there any lack in the essentials of nourishment, variety, and quantity. During the time of the annual camp-meeting this room is very densely filled at meal hours.

The dining-room connects by doors with the halls and the kitchen. Connecting it with the dish-washing table is a large window at which each person, when through eating, delivers his plate, knife and fork, etc., resulting in the saving of many steps to the waiters. The telephone booth is placed in this room.

LAUNDRY. PAGE 61.

The Laundry is in the northeast corner of the basement. Several persons are required to look after the family washing. Modern machinery is used, which is run by steam. After the clothes are run through the washer they are placed in the extractor, which corresponds to the wringer of the small family washing. This machine, instead of wringing the clothes, whirls them so rapidly that when taken out after a few minutes they are sufficiently dry to go to the mangle, or ironer. Thus no drying by steam or hanging on a line is necessary and the whole process is a very speedy one. The laundry is connected by a clothes-chute with every story above. The clothes are thrown into this chute and fall by their own weight to the laundry.

SEWING AND MENDING. PAGE 62.

In this department a number of seamstresses are kept busy attending to the family's needs on this line. Plenty of light, cupboards, and sewing-machines are at their service. The clothes are brought to this department from the laundry, and if any mending is necessary, it is done. Every garment is marked, and generally there is no difficulty in delivering each to the proper person. Supplies of new goods, such as hose, handkerchiefs, collars, and other small articles, are kept in store for convenience. Order and system are observed in this as well as the other departments.

PARLOR AND READING-ROOM. PAGE 65.

The Parlor and the Reading-room occupy the southwest corner, or south front wing, of the Home, first floor. These rooms are connected by sliding doors, so that the one may be shut off from the other



THE LAUNDRY. SEE PAGE 60.



if desired. They are pleasantly arranged for the general service of the family.

LIBRARY. PAGE 66.

The Library opens from the reading-room and also from the hall. Here the books are kept for any member of the family who wishes to use them for reference or for reading. There are regulations governing the taking of books for private reading. The library is in charge of a librarian.

MUSIC ROOM. PAGE 69.

The second and the third floors of the Home each have a small parlor, the parlor on the first floor being for general use. The illustration shows the parlor on the second floor, which, at the time the photo was taken, was used for the editing of the song-book, Truth in Song, published in June, 1907. About two hundred and sixty of the songs were original, having never been published before. Both words and music of these were composed, copied, or prepared in this room, and required two or three months of very taxing mental work. But the blessings and inspirations received in the composition of these songs will be reproduced in the hearts of thousands who sing them. On account of the use made of this room it has been called the music room. In the picture, naming from the left, are A. L. Byers, B. E. Warren, C. W. Naylor, and Clara McAlister. The other two editors, C. E. Hunter and D. O. Teasley, were absent at the time the picture was taken.

CHAPEL. PAGE 70.

The Chapel is on the first floor, in the north front wing, of the Home. It is 35x60. It connects with the main hall by folding doors, by which its capacity may be increased if necessary. In the chapel the family gather every morning at 5:50 for worship, and here a number of them gather every week-day evening to observe the requests for prayer that come in through the day. It is also used for regular services on Sundays and for numerous other meetings. The view was taken by flashlight at one of the Monday-night meetings, mentioned elsewhere in this book. E. E. Byrum is on the pulpit.

LIVING-ROOMS. PAGE 73.

The regular size of the Living-rooms is 11x14. This size is intended for two persons, affording room for a bed, dresser, chairs, etc. Some are larger and a few are smaller, the smaller ones being intended for one person each. Each room is supplemented with a closet and has, as a rule, two windows. All the living-rooms open into the hall and are numbered, so that any room may be located by number. Besides the regular rooms are several double rooms, or suites. These are convenient for married workers that live in the Home, as one room may be used for a bed-room and the other for a sitting-room. On page 73 is a view of one of these suites occupied by the matron, Mrs. W. L. Brookover.

THE FAMILY. PAGE 74.

The Trumpet family, as explained heretofore, consists of the workers who make up the publishing force, and is not a name for the church. While the number of workers has greatly increased, they live practically in the same manner the earlier ones did years ago. They all donate their services, receiving nothing in return but their support. It is quite as natural for a worker in some apparently obscure part of the work to have a heart interest in the work as for those in the more responsible positions. The Trumpet family, in their happiness and contentment, their associations without quarrels or any of the selfish manifestations, and the interest with which they labor without salary or wages, are looked upon with wonder by those who are unacquainted with the motives of their hearts.

The Home and office building are connected by cement walk, and the workers who have their work at the office walk the distance, four-fifths of a mile, four times a day. It requires fifteen to twenty minutes. This exercise, while perhaps not needed by some, is helpful to others whose work confines them at their desks. 7:00 and 8:00 A. M. are the hours for beginning work, according to sex and the nature of the work. For dinner the work stops at 11:45 A. M. Work resumes for the afternoon at 1:00 and quits at 5:15, on Saturday afternoons at 4:00.



PARLOR AND READING-ROOM. SEE PAGE 60.

THE LIBRARY, SEE PAGE 63.

Where such a large number of persons are thrown together as are the Trumper family some regulations of general conduct and social affairs are, of course, necessary. According to these regulations many of the family affairs are subject to the consent and decision of the matron.

The family, as shown on page 74 includes the adults living in separate residences.

BARN. PAGE 75.

The Company's Barn is a three-story building constructed of concrete blocks. It is of the bank style, the first story, or basement, containing the stables. On the second floor are the feed bins and also a place for the vehicles. The bins are connected by chutes with the feed boxes on the lower floor. The third floor is for hay and straw and is also connected with the first floor by a chute. Both the Home and the barn, being built of concrete and having slate roofs, are very substantial structures.

THE CAMP GROUND.

Hundred of camp-meetings and other assemblies are held annually throughout the United States. Probably the largest of these is the one held at Anderson. The attendance at this meeting is chiefly from Indiana and the adjoining states, though many come from the south and from as far as the Pacific coast and from foreign countries. The meetings are very interesting to all lovers of the uncompromising truth. They are of ten days duration and are characterized by much carnestness and spirituality. The fact that the congregation is composed of individuals from almost every religious denomination in the country illustrates the reformation that is in progress in these last days. There are no admittance fees and no charges for meals, the entire support of the meeting being by free-will offerings. Besides the regular services there are those in the German and Scandinavian languages and also children's meetings. There are numerous instances of divine healing.

At these camp-meetings an issue of the Gospel Trumper is generally omitted and the Trumper family give their services in looking

after the temporal needs of the meeting. A working force is organized and the camp-meeting attendants are fed and lodged and every department of the meeting is conducted systematically and effectually.

THE TABERNACLE. PAGE 76.

The camp ground is a wooded tract of several acres, lying east of the Home and immediately south of the Muncie and Indianapolis interurban railroad. A camp-meeting is held in June each year. But one meeting has already been held here and the ground is new. Cottages will be erected and the whole laid off in some design. On page 76 is a view of the cloth tabernacle used for the first meeting, taken during one of the services. This tabernacle had a seating capacity of fifteen hundred and was well filled. It is expected that a permanent auditorium will be erected by another year.

BOOK-STORE, PAGE 77.

An exterior view of the Book-store on the camp ground is shown. During the camp-meeting many books, tracts, mottoes, bibles, etc., are sold. This 'vailding is also constructed of cement blocks and is of neat design.

LAVATORY, PAGE 78.

The Lavatory is a small building erected on the camp ground for convenience as a washing place. A perfect sewer system affords sanitary conditions with this as well as with all necessary adjuncts on the camp ground.

BAPTISMAL POOL. PAGE 79.

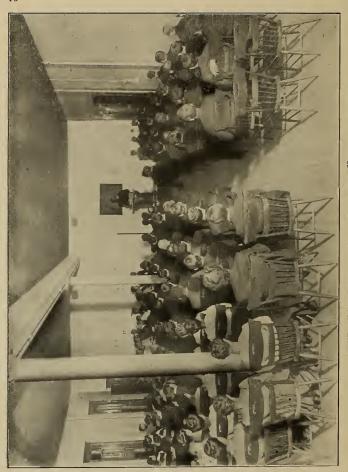
The illustration shows a baptismal scene on the camp ground when a number were baptized. It represents William Ebel administering the rite to Dr. L. H. Morgan, of Herrin, Ill.

MINISTERS. PAGE 80.

The last of the illustrations represents the ministers who attended the first annual camp-meeting at Anderson. Some have been for many years preaching the present truth that delivers God's people from



WHERE "TRUTH IN SONG" WAS COMPOSED. SEE PAGE 63.



A MONDAY-NIGHT MEETING IN THE CHAPEL, SEE PAGE 63.

sectarianism. Others are some who have but recently begun to labor in that calling,

The evangelistic work has resulted in the raising up of congregations in almost every state in the union besides many of the Canadian provinces. Much interest and activity is also manifested in the missionary cause, not only in home missions in the various large cities but also in foreign countries. A Home and Foreign Missionary Fund, supported by donations, provides for the assistance of the missionary work.

THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

While this book is in preparation there is in process of erection a large building to be used as a home for aged saints who from a spiritual as well as temporal standpoint do not have proper support elsewhere. This institution is known as the Old People's Home. It adjoins the camp ground and will be conducted under the oversight of the Gospel Trumpet Company.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

From the foregoing description and the illustrations given the reader will gain some idea of the Gospel Trumper publishing work as to the reformation it represents, the progress it has made in reaching its present magnitude, the manner in which it is conducted, its facilities for publication, the interest shown by the workers, etc.

There are many details of the work the mention of which would establish a scale of description too extensive for a book intended to be brief. Visitors are always welcome at the Gospel Trumpet Company's plant and will be gladly shown through all the departments. Sample copies of any of the papers or a catalogue of the books and tracts published will be mailed to any address upon request.

The Gospel Trumper publishing work is only partially self-supporting. Did it do a large advertising business it would probably wholly support itself and be run as are many other publishing institutions. The income from the sale of the literature is not in keeping with the expenses of the business. It is through donations, bequeathals, and other benevolences that not only is the deficient amount supplied but the work sometimes financially advanced. Individuals who are desirous of placing their means where it will work for God frequently do so by contributing to the support and advancement of the Gospel TRUMPET publishing work. Thus while God demands the exercise of faith and trust for its prosperity he moves upon those who have means at their disposal to consecrate their substance unto him. Contributions by way of free-will offerings in amounts from a few cents to several thousand dollars are received from various parts of the United States and Canada and some foreign countries for the furtherance of the gospel, and are used as directed by the donors in such ways as for the publishing work, purchasing machinery, supplies, etc., Free Literature Fund, Home and Foreign Missionary Fund, the poor and destitute, the Old People's Home, the TRUMPET family, general donations, for any and all kinds of gospel work.

The spread of the reformation truth by the publication of literature is not limited to the Gospel Trumpet publishing work at Anderson. At St. Paul Park, Minn., is a plant for the publication of Scandinavian literature. Den Evangeliske Basun and Evangelie Trumpet are periodicals published in the Dano-Norwegian and Swedish languages respectively. Books and tracts are also published.

At LaPaz, B. C. Mexico, is published *La Trompe^ta Evangelica* and other literature in the Spanish language.

At the Punjab Faith Mission, Lahore, North India, is published Light from the Orient in the interests of the missionary work at that place.

A journal entitled, *The Victory*, and other literature, is published in English and Bengali at Cuttack, India.

Ka Jingshai Ka Gospel is the name of a periodical published in the Khasi language at Shillong, Assam, India.

Sample copies of the periodicals mentioned may be had by addressing them,

"THE LORD GAVE THE WORD: GREAT WAS THE COMPANY OF THOSE THAT PUBLISHED IT," PSA. 68: 11.

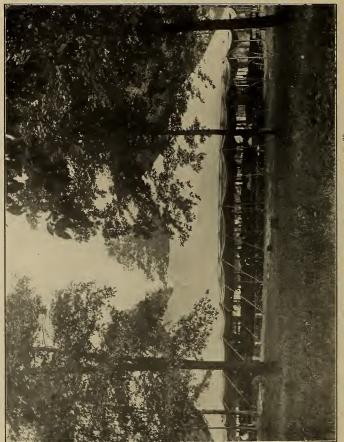


THE MATRON'S ROOM. SEE PAGE 64.

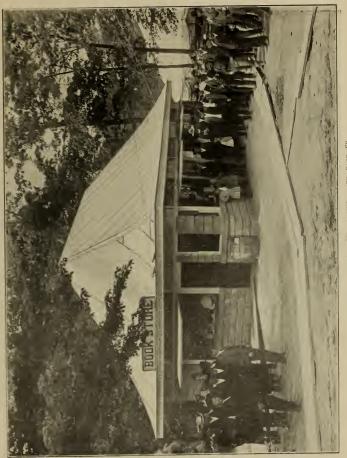




THE COMPANY'S BARN. SEE PAGE 67.

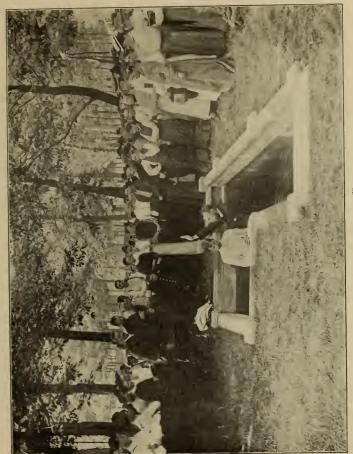


MEETING IN SESSION, CAMP GROUND, SEE PAGE 68.



LUCK-STORE ON CAMP GROUND. SEE PAGE 68.





BAPTISMAL POOL, SEE PAGE 68.



GROUP OF MINISTERAS, AUDERSON, CAMP-MEETING. SEE PAGE 68.



The New Office Building.





For some time the need of a new printing office has been felt by the brethren who have charge of the work at Anderson. The work, which is increasing year by year, has outgrown the present three-story building, which is a rented one. The building is not well arranged for a large printing plant. The business department especially is overcrowded with desks, and many expressions of anticipation are heard from the workers of the time when the new office will permit better working arrangements. The location nearer the Trumpet Home will also be appreciated. The present building was leased for five years at a yearly rental of \$1,700.00. The lease expires May, 1911, and the rent would in all probability be raised at that time. The cost of renting buildings to accommodate the increasing work would in a few years amount to as much as it would require to build a new one.

After it was decided to put up a building of our own, a site was selected on the Company's ground, between the Trumpet Home and the Old People's Home. The plans were prepared by Bro. Frank Shope who has had considerable experience in this kind of work, having designed the New York Missionary Home and the Gosper Trumpet Home. Ground was first broken in May, 1909. Active work did not begin until about June 20. Bro. Monroe Snyder came from Toledo, O., to superintend the work.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN.

The building is designed especially for our use, and the plans are mainly original. Noticable features of the architectural design are the tower, the skylights, concrete roof, the cornice and battlements of ornamental blocks, and the large number of windows.

There are 422 windows including the skylights. The width of the building is 152 feet and the length 222 feet. The main entrance is on the north. Most of the building is one story high. The front part is two stories in height extending east and west, 40 feet wide and 110 feet long. The second floor is to be occupied by the English and German editorial departments, and the engraving department. A tower 65 feet from the ground to the top projects out from the main building three feet. It has two rooms, each 25 feet square; One will be used for an assembly room, the other for general purposes. The building will be conveniently arranged as most of it is of one story. The only elevator will be one running from the basement to the first floor to be used for carrying freight.

CONSTRUCTION.

Concrete is a building material now being widely used. Its advantages are that it can not burn, rust or decay, but on the contrary will improve with age. We use a mixture of sand and gravel, Portland cement and water. A proportion of one part of cement to four parts of sand and gravel is used; the latter is obtained from our own pit a short distance south of the building. When ready for use the concrete is in semi-liquid form and is poured directly from wheelbarrows into the wooden forms that are prepared to keep it in place until it hardens. To make the foundation, the earth is dug away until solid ground is reached. The concrete is then poured into the trench and in a short time it hardens, making a solid foundation. In making the footing for the pillars steel wing-bars were placed in the bottom of the holes on top of a concrete filling and then concrete was poured over them. This is for the purpose of equalizing the strain on the footing.

TIMBER WORK.

Constructing the forms for the beams and pillars and the system of bracing under the floors and the roof require considerable time and a large amount of lumber. Before any concrete can be poured, a frame building must in reality be made, with joists and a temporary floor. A

system of bracing or underpinning must be placed under the joists to support the heavy weight of the concrete which is to be poured above.

During this process the building shows a network of timbers, all of which must later be torn away and used to build the next section. When the supports are all nailed in place and a board floor has been laid over them, tile is next laid on the floor and held in place with shingle nails. The tile used in the floor and in part of the roof is 8 inches in thickness and 12 inches square. The tile are laid in rows with four inches of space between the rows.

Long strips of tough steel bars are next laid between the rows of tile. These bars are called wing-bars because they have narrow strips or wings projecting out on each side to anchor them in the concrete. This makes a concrete joist 4 inches wide and 10 inches deep every sixteen inches in the floor. The steel bars, or reenforcing as it is called, gives the strength to the floor. The tile are used as a filler to make the floor lighter and to save concrete. The floor is very strong and will sustain a great weight. At the expiration of 20 days the concrete has thoroughly hardened and the wood supports are taken away and the floor torn from under the tile. This leaves the tile exposed to view. Later on they will be plastered. Tile is not used in constructing the pillars and cross-beams, but these are held together with heavy steel bars.

The construction of the roof is similar to that of the floor. The tile is of a smaller size and the steel wing-bars are lighter.

The tile in the roof is covered with a layer of concrete two inches thick on the flat part and one inch on the skylights. The way in which the roof is made will cause the building to be cool in the summertime as the sun's rays do not quickly affect the temperature inside, because of the air spaces in the tile. A concrete or stone roof is unusual in buildings.

The glass in the skylights is 14 of an inch thick and is made especially for this purpose, being strengthened by a net-work of fine wires running through it. In addition to the nine "saw-tooth" sky-

lights, there will be ten flat ones to admit light to different parts of the building.

THE FLOORS.

The floors of the one story part will be built directly on the ground. Three or four inches of concrete will be spread on the solid ground. This will be covered with an inch layer of a tar mixture for the purpose of keeping out the moisture. Planks will be imbedded in the tar and the finish floor of wood will be nailed to the planks. Wood floors will be laid over the concrete over all the building except the basement.

There will be two large basements, one on the south and one on the east. The size of the south basement is 61x152 feet. The basements will have plenty of light and air, and will have a cement floor. They will be used for storage purposes.

INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT.

An arched entrance projects S feet from the main building. It is 19 feet wide. Two large pillars support it, and the words "Gospet Trumpet Company" are formed above the arch. Two swinging doors open into the main hall which is to be fitted up for a reception room, with seats along the sides of the walls. To the rear of the reception hall is the central stairway with cement steps and railing leading to the editorial rooms. On the right or west side of the main hall is the business department. This is all in one large room, 40x42 feet.

To the south of this room are the subscription room (25x32 feet), stenographer's room (20x15 feet) and the vault for storing valuable books, accounts, etc., and for the large safe.

On the east side of the hall is the book-store, size 21x40 feet. East of the book-store are two rooms 20 feet square. A south door from the book-store leads into a room 40x62 feet for storing finished stock such as books, mottoes, tracts, etc. The east end of the stock-room will be used for a shipping room.

A second hall running north and south leads to the press room located in the center of the building. This is the second largest room.





New Office Building of the Gospel Trumpe



company as it will look when completed.



and its size is 50x80 feet. The composing room, where all the type is set for books and papers, joins the press room on the west. Its size is 50x52 feet. The stereotype room joins the composing room on the south.

The tract, mailing and motto departments are on the east side of the building next to the press room. The bindery extends the full length of the south side of the building, and joins with the three departments mentioned to make one large L shaped room, equal in size to a room about 11S feet square. This is the largest room in the building.

There are three halls on the first floor. A stairway connects the editorial rooms on the second floor with the composing room on the first floor.

There will be a library on the second floor.

The number of rooms in all the building is forty. Their combined theor space will equal that of thirty-five ordinary sized dwelling houses with two stories. It would require the service of one man for a lifetime to errect the building by himself. The outside of the building will have a plain sand finish of a grayish color. The building will be lighted by electricity and heated by steam.

To give an idea of the amount required to build the publishing office, we give an estimate of the cost of the principal items.

Cement	\$4000.00
Steel and tile	8500.00
Lumber used in making forms	2500.00
Labor	9800.00
Plastering	1500.00
Sash and glass	2000.00
Flooring	1500.00
Skylights	1800.00
Cement floor and painting	1000.00

Besides these main items there are numerous smaller ones that aggregate several thousand dollars.

When work first began a large concrete mixer was purchased. This is driven by electricity and saves a large amount of labor. The gravel and sand, water and cement are poured into one side of the mixer, and after revolving a few minutes the concrete is poured out into wheelbarrows on the other side. An elevator run by steam power carries the wheelbarrow loads of concrete to the second floor.

THE WORKERS.

It was desired to erect the building with donated labor as far as possible, and many of the brethren have come from various sections of the country and have labored faithfully in order to save expense in this manner. When the building operations were begun it was necessary to hire a large number of workmen, but since that time several brethren have come in to help. At the present time (November, 1909) the number of hired workmen is twenty-seven and those donating their labor eighteen. The building work will continue this winter. In good weather the concrete construction can be carried on, also there will be other work such as making window frames, cement blocks, etc.

THE NEED OF THE NEW BUILDING.

The erection of this large structure of concrete, glass and steel is worth while only as it advances the cause of Christ. It is built with the single aim in view of extending this work which the Lord has so graciously prespered from a small beginning. While the building will afford ample room for our machinery and workers at present, we look forward to the time soon to come when every square foot of space will be fully utilized to the glory of God.

The church will give freely of its best consecrated talent to prepare the gospel messages, and the presses will be kept busy printing the burning words of love and admonition to the saints and of warning to the unsaved. Publishing the tidings of salvation is the great enterprise that commands our best efforts. The King's business certainly requires haste. When we lift up our eyes to the harvest and behold the crying needs of today we exclaim, "Oh that we could be more useful for the salvation of precious souls!"

We can not look to the secular press and the denominations to publish the whole truth. To them the one church is lost to view, the faith once delivered unto the saints is foolishness, holiness is despised, unity is only a dream. Let us then take the talents that Christ has given us, and put them to good use in printing pure gospel literature. Those who have a talent for writing can write soul-stirring messages for the books and papers, some of us can consecrate our time toward producing them in printed form, and those who work on farms and in stores and in workshops can send in of their means to buy paper, ink, machinery and to pay for the erection of the necessary buildings.

The hum of the busy presses as they flash out the burning messages that shall sound the world over falls like sweetest music upon the ears of the redeemed. Brethren, let us fully awake to all our opportunities and see the wonderful possibilities and the far-reaching importance of the calling wherein we are called. Let us push the work with diligence. It means something to evangelize the world. God will crown our efforts with success, and we shall hear the blessed words at the end of the day, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."



