

The Advent Sabbath

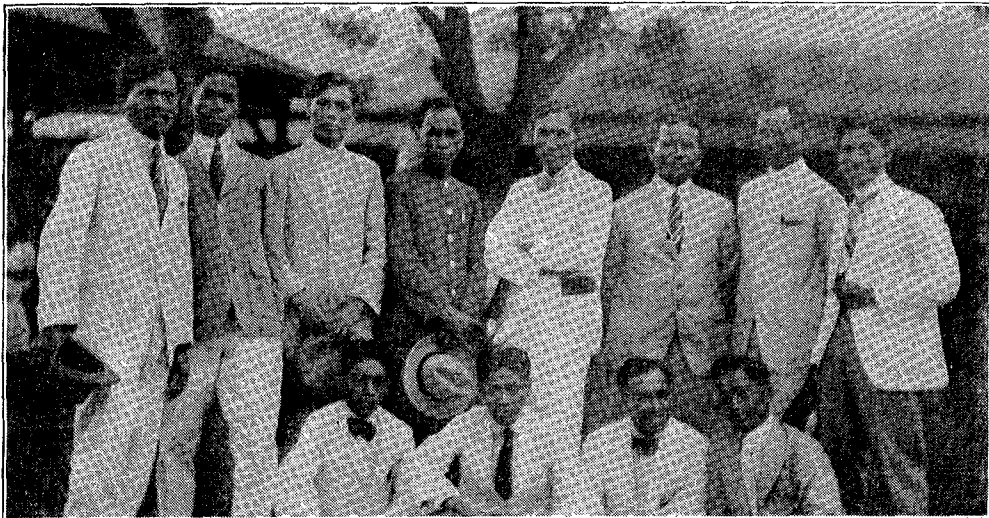
Review and Herald

THE FIELD IS THE WORLD

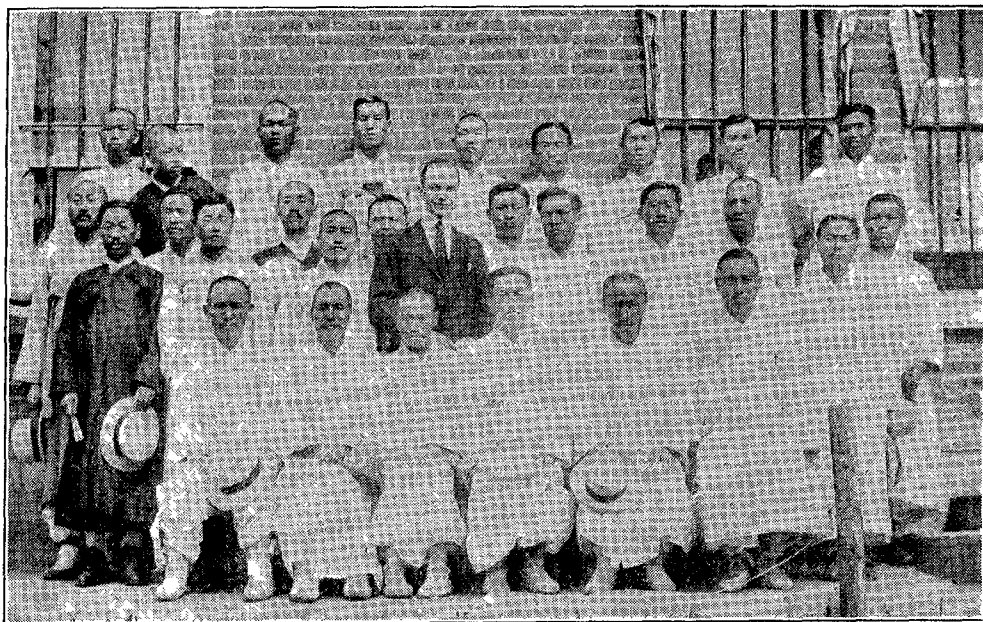
Vol. 96

Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C., Thursday, June 26, 1919

No. 26



GOSPEL COLPORTEURS OF THE PHILIPPINES



GOSPEL COLPORTEURS OF CHOSŌN (KOREA)

Helping in Prayer

To many of us is denied the privilege of active labor in connection with the spread of the gospel message. We cannot go out as do some to preach or to hold Bible readings or to sell our publications. We cannot labor as do those engaged in our publishing, sanitarium, and educational work. But to every one is given the blessed privilege of entering into service through prayer and co-operation with those who are thus engaged.

As we write we think of the great field of activity occupied by the workers who are connected with this movement. We think of our ministers holding tent-meetings in various centers of population or engaged in great public hall efforts in our large cities. How much is dependent upon their labor! Souls are hanging in the balance. A few days, perhaps a few hours, may decide them for or against the message of God. And we know that a sense of this responsibility weighs down the hearts of many of our ministers with a heavy burden of anxiety. Let us remember these workers in our prayers, that God may clothe them with power in the presentation of his word, that he may give them souls for their hire.

Many of our sisters are engaged in Bible work. There comes to them the same burden of soul, the same anxiety for those for whom they labor. Theirs is more particularly an individual work. They must go from home to home, seeking out those who are interested, and at their own fireside impart to them the gospel of truth. Many are rejoicing in the message today as a result of this faithful, painstaking labor on the part of those engaged in the Bible work. We need to remember them in prayer.

And then there is a third class of faithful workers, the men and women, some of them our own boys and girls just out of school, who in city and country are going from door to door selling our publications. Many of them are inexperienced. Some are in the field this year for the first time. Upon their labor depend the eternal interests of many to whom they carry the truth-laden books. Upon their individual efforts depends also the support of their own families or their future education. Many of us have engaged in this work and know something from experience of the dark hours which come into the lives of many of our canvassers. Let us remember them in prayer as day by day they go from door to door through sunshine and rain or under the heat of the burning sun, seeking out those who will give our literature entrance into their homes and hearts.

These workers, it seems to us, above every other class, are the fishers and hunters spoken of by the prophet, hunting out in city and hamlet, in mountain fastness and desert waste, the honest-hearted ones who are longing for light and truth and who are praying for an understanding as to the meaning of the things now coming upon the earth. Those selling our publications are often subjected to physical conditions which come to no other class. Many of them leave home and friends and become veritable wanderers over the face of the earth. They surely need our prayers and help in every possible way.

And this is true as well of the men and women engaged in institutional work. Many of these, especially those occupied in mechanical lines, lack the spiritual touch and inspiration which come from personal contact with those for whom they labor. They are shut inside of four walls. Their work is routine,

and it is difficult for them to keep in mind that it is spiritual and a part of the great whole, and that they as well as their brethren in the field are directly engaged in the giving of this message. But such is indeed the case. Our teachers and physicians are engaged in a work no less important than that of the preacher, for they are molding the lives of young men and women to go out as message bearers. Our sanitarium workers are endeavoring to hold up to those who come seeking relief from physical suffering, the principles of the gospel, and to lead them to see that after all the great physician is not a man, but the Lord Christ Jesus, who is desirous of saving not only their bodies, but their souls. And those who are engaged in making books and papers, in setting type and running presses, are doing a work, while more mechanical, yet quite as necessary to the completion of the whole. Let us pray for all these.

And while remembering these special classes of workers, let our hearts go out with pleading for our brethren and sisters in heathen lands, to our workers who are facing the great walls of heathenism and darkness and superstition, many of them isolated and alone, cut off from kindred association. They need heavenly companionship, the divine unction, the comfort which only the abiding Spirit can give, in their labors of love. Many times they grow homesick and heartsick, weary in body and mind. Let us pray for them that God may give them comfort and protection and wisdom for all their labors.

And let us all pray for one another in these times upon which we have entered. As never before the church of God needs to press together. We are in a world of danger, of strife, of commotion. We need to take a little time daily from the busy activities of life to meet around the throne of grace and there present our common needs before the great Father. In this spiritual communion, as our spirits flow together in one common stream up to the great throne of grace and intercession, we shall find sweet fellowship. We need to cultivate love for one another, the spirit of charity, of kindness, of forbearance. This spirit will build up and encourage our brethren, and it will come with reacting influence for good into our lives and experience.

F. M. W.

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

THE GENERAL CHURCH PAPER OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Devoted to the Proclamation of "the Faith which was once delivered unto the saints."

VOL. 96

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The Ministry of the Press

The Printing Press and the Gospel

NELSON ZANE TOWN

Secretary General Conference Publishing Department

ONE of the most effective agencies which the Providence of God has provided for finishing his work in the earth is the printing press.

"The ministry of the press is not merely an auxiliary to which the Christian teacher can look to supplement his labors.

It is in itself an evangelistic agency, often penetrating farther, and delivering a more effective message, than any missionary could."

"It is among the auspicious signs of the times that into all the great languages of the world, the tongues of all the great peoples of the earth, the good news of God to men has already found its way."

— *The Gospel in All Lands*, June 1, 1882.

Invention of Movable Types

The history of this last-day agency, from the time movable types were invented in the fifteenth century, makes a very interesting story. According to translations recently made from old Korean books, movable types were first invented in the land of Chosen. One of the old Korean writers, who lived from 1352 to 1409, wrote as follows concerning the Korean king:

"In the second moon of the first year of Yong-nak (1403) his majesty said to his ministry: 'Whoever would rule the world must

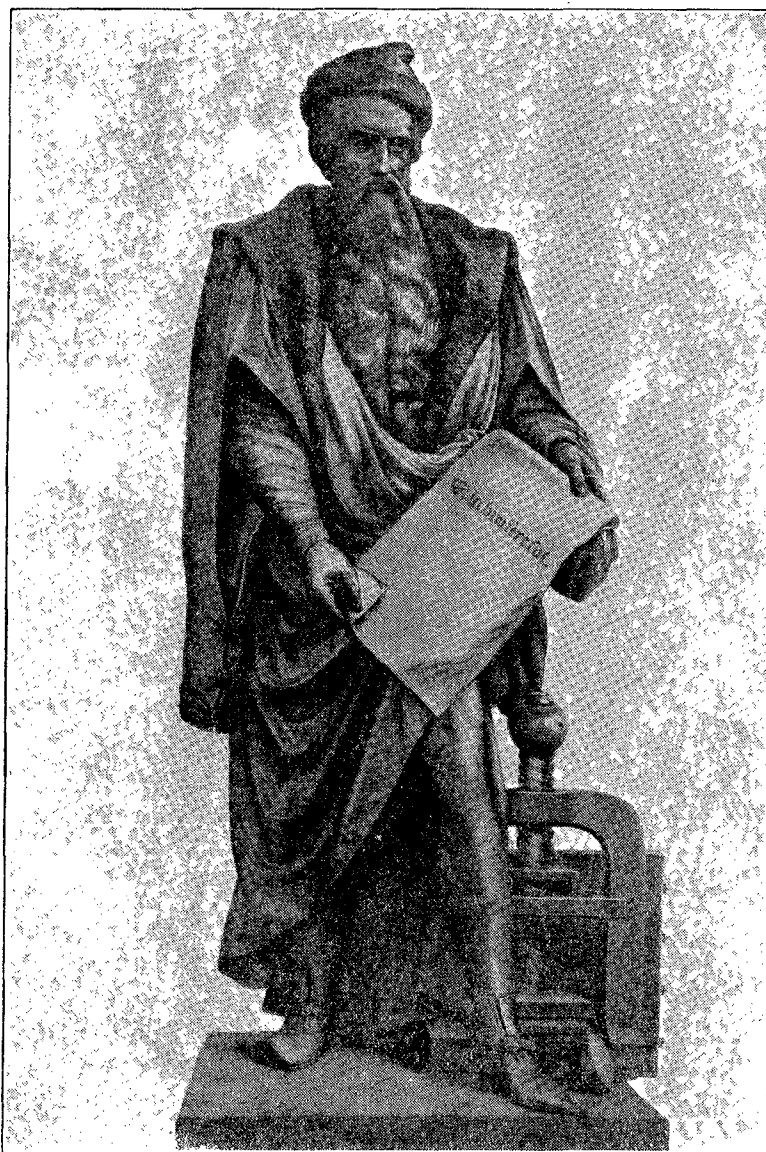
read books and acquaint himself with literature, so that his judgment may be clear and his heart right, and then only can he expect morality, domestic order, and good government. . . . I have therefore made types from copper and have begun printing books, scattering them far and wide, and so obtaining endless profit. . . . The casting began on the nineteenth day of the second moon. In a few months we had cast many thousands of type.'

"His majesty, by his great and illustrious wisdom, and by his enlightened virtue, in a moment of leisure from ten thousand affairs of state, gave his thought to literature with unceasing

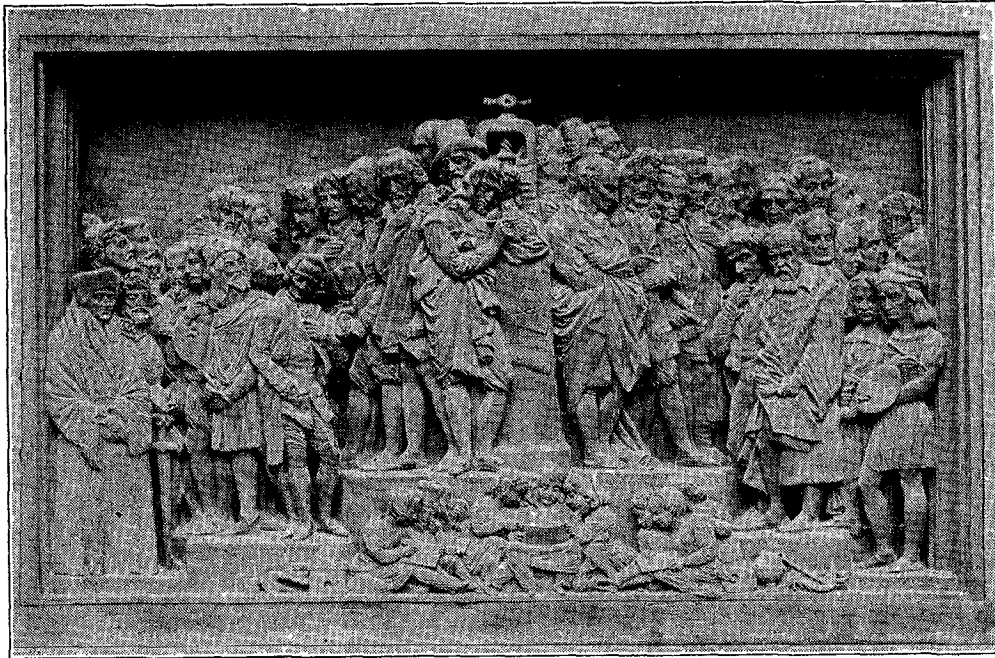
diligence, and thus found the source of all good government. His desire was to extend the blessings of virtue and enlightenment, and to pass them on to future generations, so he cast his first font of type and printed all kinds of books, ten thousand volumes and more, which he sent to ten thousand places. Kingly teaching and the doctrine of the sages may now go forth and last forever." — *The Seoul Press*, Oct. 11, 1913.

This Korean king had the right idea in regard to the effectiveness of this agency, but the knowledge of his invention seemed not to have crossed the seas, and we of the western world have been taught that the honor of this discovery belongs to

JOHANN GUTENBERG of Strassburg, the capital city of Alsace-Lorraine, who is popularly credited with the invention, in the year 1440, of printing from movable type. In 1840, on the four hundredth anniversary of this discovery,



GUTENBERG, THE FATHER OF MODERN PRINTING



THE PRINTING PRESS IN EUROPE

One of the Four Bas-reliefs on the Gutenberg Monument at Strassburg, Alsace-Lorraine

there was unveiled in Strassburg a remarkable statue of Gutenberg, in honor of his invention. This statue was designed and executed by M. David, a French sculptor of Angers, France. The accompanying illustrations are from photographs of this monument.

The following interesting description and graphic word-picture of the far-reaching significance of Gutenberg's invention are taken from a French booklet published in Strassburg in 1841, containing a report of the ceremonies at the unveiling of this statue:

"Gutenberg, dressed as one was in the fifteenth century, is represented as standing and holding in his hands a proof sheet which he has just taken from the press at his left. Upon this proof, which he shows with a grave and meditative air as the first success of his art, one reads these words from Genesis, 'And there was light.'

"Imitator of the God who created the worlds, Gutenberg evokes the light, and from the multiplied Word light bursts forth. . . . Only by inspiration could the sculptor have understood the rôle of the printing press. The image of the celebrated inventor is more a vision than a likeness—a vision which the perspective of the ages only magnifies. A man ahead of his time, the inventor bears on his features the trace of the painful birth of his genius; the expression of suffering written in the lines of his face adds to the majesty of the image. There is nothing lacking, even to this simple sentence engraved by the artist on the freshly drawn proof, 'And there was light,' to give the finishing touch to the bronze.

"The sculptor had that rare gift, privilege of thinkers, of appropriating an expression in which the philosophic meaning might sum up both the deed expressed by the sculptured work (since the Bible was to be the first printed book) and the high import of a discovery which assured the dissemination of useful knowledge.

"Four bas-reliefs on the four faces of the pedestal, including more than one hundred fifty historic fig-

ures, serve as a complement to the statue of Gutenberg. A press occupies the center of each bas-relief, around which the artist has grouped the poets, philosophers, statesmen, and orators from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, thus representing a few of the many beneficial results which mankind owes to the invention of printing since Gutenberg's discovery. Here is the way the sculptor has treated them:

The Printing Press in Europe

"In the midst of the bas-relief, to the left of the reader, is Descartes, his head resting on his hand, in a meditative attitude. Just back of him are Bacon and Boerhaave; at his side and also to his left, Shakespeare, Mozart, Corneille, Molière, Racine. On the lower step are Voltaire, Buffon, Albrecht, Durer, Poussin, Calderon, Camoens, and Puget; below Puget, Tasso and Cer-

vantes; above Durer, Milton and Cimarosa; to the right of the reader, Leibnitz, Kant, Copernicus, Goethe, Schiller, Hegel, Jean Paul Richter, Klopstock; very near the frame, Linnæus and Ambroise Paré; near the press, Erasmus, J. J. Rousseau, and Lessing. On the lower step are Galileo, Newton, Watt, Papin; a little lower, Fermat and Raphael; sitting below is a group of children studying. One notices among them a negro and an Asiatic. Infancy is a symbol of generations.

The Printing Press in Asia

"Near the press, William Jones and Anquetil-Duperron give books to Brahmans and receive proof of manuscripts; to the left and near William Jones is Mahmud II reading the *Moniteur*. He is clothed in a new costume. The old turban is at his feet. Near him a Turk reads in a book. Upon the lower step the emperor of China holds in one hand a book of Confucius; near him are a Chinaman and a Persian; Pavie is instructing a group of young children; groups of Asiatic women stand near one of their divinities watching their children learn to read.

The Printing Press in Africa

"At the left and leaning on the press, Wilberforce presses against his heart a negro already the possessor of a book. Behind him is a European distributing books to Africans; other Europeans are teaching negro children to read. At the right Clarkson unbinds the hands of a negro and breaks his irons. At the second level Gregoire raises up one of them and presses



THE PRINTING PRESS IN ASIA

One of the Four Bas-reliefs on the Gutenberg Monument at Strassburg, Alsace-Lorraine

his hand against his heart; a group of women lifting their children toward heaven, under which soon will live only free men. On the ground in front are whips and broken irons, relics of slavery.

The Printing Press in America

"At the left Franklin has just taken from the press the Declaration of Independence of America; near him are Washington and Lafayette. The latter presses to his breast the sword which his adopted country has given to him. Jefferson and the men who signed this great document of emancipation are near him. At the right Bolivar clasps the hand of a savage and urges him to take his place among men.

"In the elaboration of his work, the sculptor has known how to embrace the entire extent of this great discovery which has changed the face of the world."

Printing Made the Reformation Possible

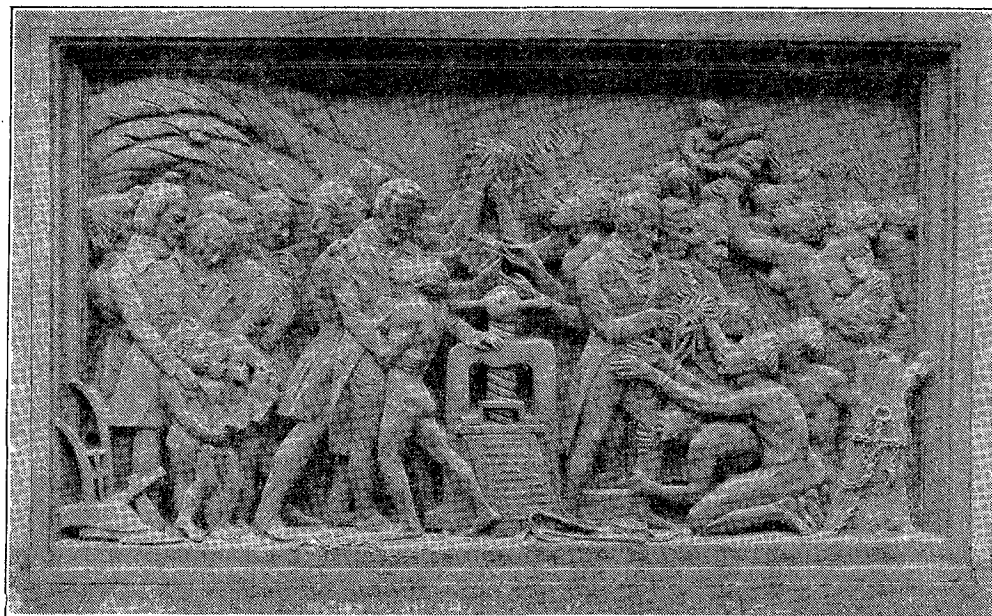
In the Reformation of the fifteenth century "the work of the Reformers was carried on . . . very largely by means of printed material. It is difficult to conceive of the accomplishment of the Reformation without the aid of the printing press, and it is probably not too much to say that without the printing press the work done by the Reformers could not have been brought about at all."

The Benefits and Invention of Printing

Concerning the appropriateness of the time of the invention of printing and the work accomplished by it in Reformation days, one writer in an old volume published in London, under the heading, "The Benefit and Invention of Printing," says:

"To what end and purpose the Lord hath given this gift of printing to the earth, and to what great utility and necessity it serveth, it is not hard to judge, whoso wisely perpendeth both the time of sending, and the sequel which thereof ensueth.

"And first, touching the time of this faculty given to the use of man, this is to be marked: that when as the bishop of Rome with all the whole and full consent of his cardinals, patriarkes, archbishops, bishops, abbats, priors, lawyers, doctors, provokes,



THE PRINTING PRESS IN AFRICA

One of the Four Bas-reliefs on the Gutenberg Monument at Strassburg, Alsace-Lorraine

deanes, archdeacons, assembled together in the council of Constance, had condemned poore John Hus, and Hierome of Prague, to death for heresie, notwithstanding they were no heretickes; and after they had subdued the Bohemians, and all the whole world under the supreme authority of the Romish see; and had made all Christian people obedienciaries and vassals unto the same, having (as one would say) all the world at their will, so that the matter now was past not onely the power of all men but the hope also of any man to be recovered: in this very time [Huss and Jerome were burned at the stake in the years 1415 and 1416, respectively, and the first book was printed in 1450] so dangerous and desperate, where man's power could do no more, there the blessed wisdom and omnipotent power of the Lord began to worke for his church, not with sword and target to subdue his exalted adversary, but with printing, writing, and reading, to convince darkness by light, error by truth, ignorance by learning.

Result of Printing Like Gift of Tongues

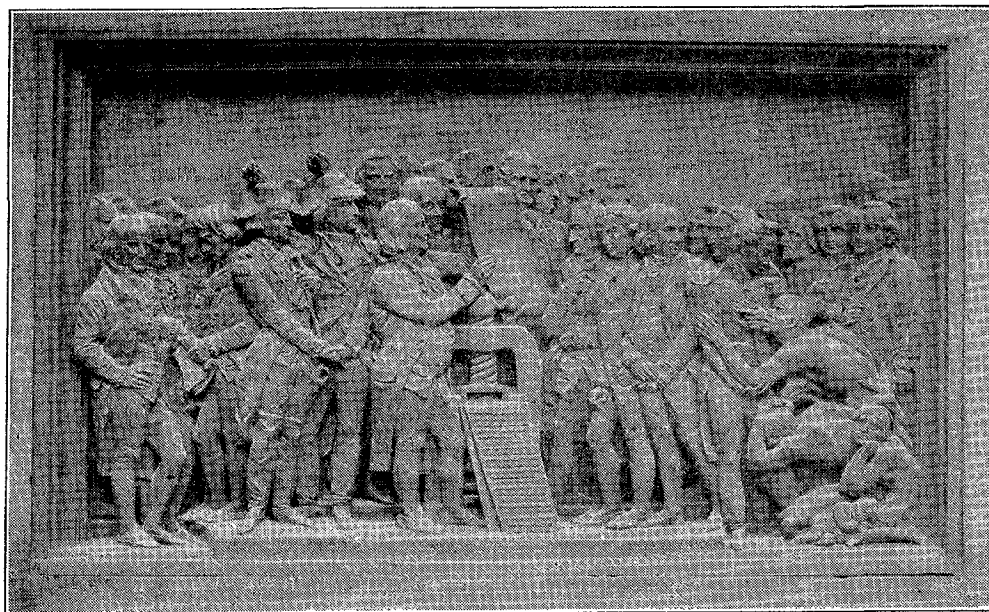
"By this printing, as by the gift of tongues, and as by the singular organe of the Holy Ghost, the doctrine of the gospell soundeth to all nations and countries under heaven: and what God revealeth to one man, is dispersed to many; and what is knowne in one nation, is opened to all.

"First, when Erasmus wrote, and Frobenius printed, what a blow thereby was given to all friers and monkes in the world! And who seeth not, that the pen of Luther following after Erasmus and set forward by printing, hath set the triple crowne so awry on the pope's head, that it is like never to be set straight againe?"

That this was not a fanciful conception of what was to be accomplished in enlightening the people through the ministry of the press, and in causing the false system of worship then dominating the world to tremble, the following quotations show:

The "Index Expurgatorius"

"The church authorities had at first given the printers a cordial welcome, but when . . . the printers of Wittenberg had begun to send out by thousands the pamphlets of Luther and Melancthon, and when a little later, the presses of Geneva and Zürich were be-



THE PRINTING PRESS IN AMERICA

One of the Four Bas-reliefs on the Gutenberg Monument at Strassburg, Alsace-Lorraine

ing devoted to supplying to a public still nearer to Rome the writings of Calvin and Zwingli; when, in fact, Europe seemed to be full of 'winged words,' words the sting of which was nearly always directed against Rome, the ecclesiastics began to realize the extent of their blunder. Repression in various forms was attempted; rigorous censorship, prohibition, confiscation and burning of copies, the 'Index Expurgatorius,' the ban of excommunication on writers and printers of forbidden books,—all these and other forms of restriction were put into force, with the very general result of advertising the objectionable literature, of emphasizing its importance, and of adding to its circulation and its influence."

The Mass in Danger

"The fears of the priests increased as they saw their flocks becoming more intent upon reading the Scriptures or hearing them read than in attending mass; and they were especially concerned at the growing disposition of the people to call in question the infallibility of the church and the sacred character of the priesthood. It was every day becoming clearer to them that if the people were permitted to resort to books, and pray to God direct in their vulgar tongue, instead of through the priests in Latin, the authority of the mass would fall, and the church itself would be endangered. A most forcible expression was given to this view by the vicar of Croydon in a sermon preached by him at Paul's Cross, in which he boldly declared that 'we must root out printing, or printing will root out us.'"—*The Huguenots*, by Smiles, pp. 9, 10.

The Bible the First Printed Book

It is significant that the first book which Gutenberg printed was the Bible. A few copies of these Gutenberg Bibles still exist, one of which was sold in New York a few years ago for \$50,000, the largest price ever paid for a single book. It was also from one of these Bibles that Luther first received the light of the gospel at the university of Erfurt. Since the time of the printing of that first Bible, the printing press has been used of God as one of the divine agencies in spreading a knowledge of his Word throughout the world. Up to 1914, the British and Foreign Bible Society alone had paid out more than \$77,500,000 for translating, printing, and circulating the Bible. This society has circulated more than 250,000,000 copies of the Scriptures in 456 languages. Other societies have circulated the Bible in 150 additional languages, making a total of more than 600 translations of the Bible and parts of the Bible. It is conservatively stated that more copies of the Bible are sold annually than of any other one hundred books in the world, combined. Before the war the head of one of the great publishing houses of London stated that it had been impossible for several years for the house with which he was connected to print Bibles rapidly enough to supply the demand.

At the close of its first century of operations, the American Bible Society had circulated more than 117,000,000 Bibles and parts of the Bible, in more than 164 languages, besides fourteen styles of printing for the blind.

Missionaries the Heroes of Bible Work

It is interesting to notice in this connection something of what has been done by the pioneers in foreign mission work in translating the Bible into the vernaculars of the heathen world, and what influence the press has exerted in modern missions, which without this agency never could have grown to their present proportions.

"Missionaries have been the heroes of Bible work. The tax of translating and spreading the Scriptures would never have been attempted by the trader. It could never have been discharged by the learned and devout at home. The men for the enterprise were those who had gone into all lands preaching the gospel, and the best of these have been foremost as translators. . . . Naturally, also, it is the missionaries who form the chief channel of distribution. Their teachings, and yet more their lives, serve to commend the Scriptures, and by the wide dissemination of the printed page they are able to address many beyond the circle in which they move."

Carey's Great Work

"Not long before Carey left England in 1793, while walking in Hull with a Baptist minister, he was introduced to a young man, a printer, who had recently united with the church there. 'We shall want you,' said Carey, 'in a few years, to print the Bible; you must come after us.' On the long voyage to India the work of translation was commenced, Carey and Thomas working together, and completing a version of Genesis before the voyage was ended. How important a translation of the Scriptures was in their estimation, is indicated by a remark made by Thomas: 'I would give a million pounds sterling, if I had it, to see a Bengali Bible.'

"Before his death, in 1834, Carey himself had translated the Bible into three languages—Sanskrit, Bengali, and Marhatta; and in connection with his associates, had devised and carried into execution a scheme for translating the Scriptures into all the languages of India. 'In the course of about five and twenty years,' says Professor Wilson, 'they published translations of portions of the Old and New Testaments, more or less con-

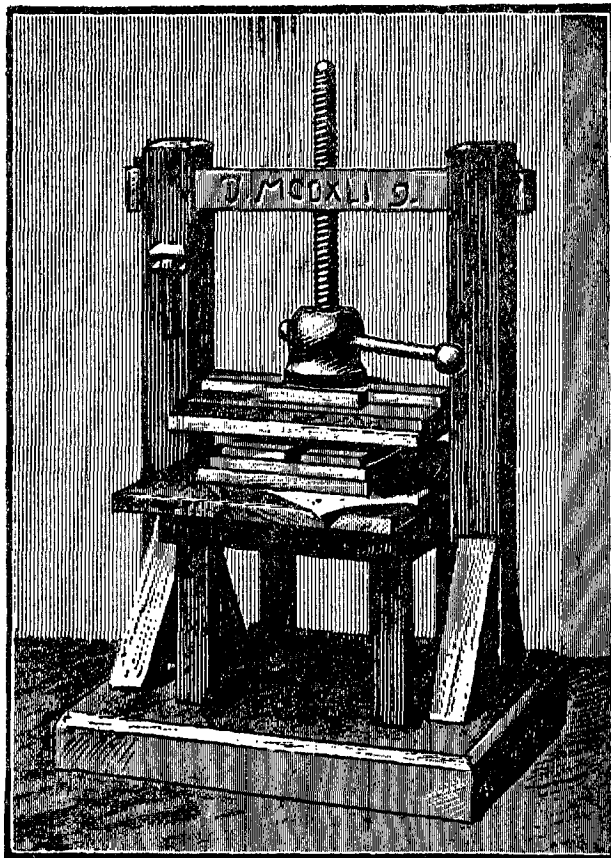
siderable, in forty different dialects.'—*The Gospel in All Lands*, June 1, 1882.

Judson's Heroic Struggle

The following experiences of Adoniram Judson show how the hand of God was over his faithful servants in their earnest efforts to give the printed Bible to every man under heaven "in the tongue wherein he was born." Of Dr. Judson the record says:

"In 1835 he completed the translation of the Bible into Burmese, which he had begun seventeen years before in Rangoon. The story of the providences of God and his watchcare over the manuscript, is one of the most wonderful chapters in the history of missions.

"During the war between Burma and England, Judson was suspected of being a spy, and was thrown into prison. Three sets of fetters bound him for nineteen months, and during two months of the time the fetters were increased to five. His wife, also, during the same period suffered great persecution. That his manuscript escaped destruction during all the events of that warfare, is more wonderful than most writers of fiction would imagine.



Original Gutenberg Press

Manuscript Hidden in a Pillow

"At first, Mrs. Judson, after her husband's imprisonment, buried the precious paper; but as the time of his incarceration lengthened, she knew that it would decay if left in the ground. She did not dare to keep it in the house, and there was no safe hiding place available. She made it into a pillow, and took this to her husband. There was cotton about the manuscript, but the pillow was poor and hard, so as not to tempt the keepers of the prison to theft. And so, by day and by night, in his loathsome cell, Dr. Judson lay upon his manuscript.

"Seven months the missionary kept his head pillowed upon the book, and then the pillow was stolen; but Mrs. Judson succeeded in redeeming it by giving the soldier who had it a better one in exchange, and the Bible pillow was returned to her husband.

"But a sudden change came. Dr. Judson was hurried by night to a distant prison, and was not permitted to take even his poor pillow with him. It was thrown out into the prison yard. But there one of his faithful converts saw it, and took it home as a relic of the teacher who had shown him how to live.

"Long afterward, when Dr. Judson had been released, he found the pillow in the house of his convert, and to his great joy discovered that the manuscript within was uninjured.

quently due to the simple reading of the Word. The work is difficult, but has the approval and blessing of the Lord."

Doing as Much as All Other Agencies

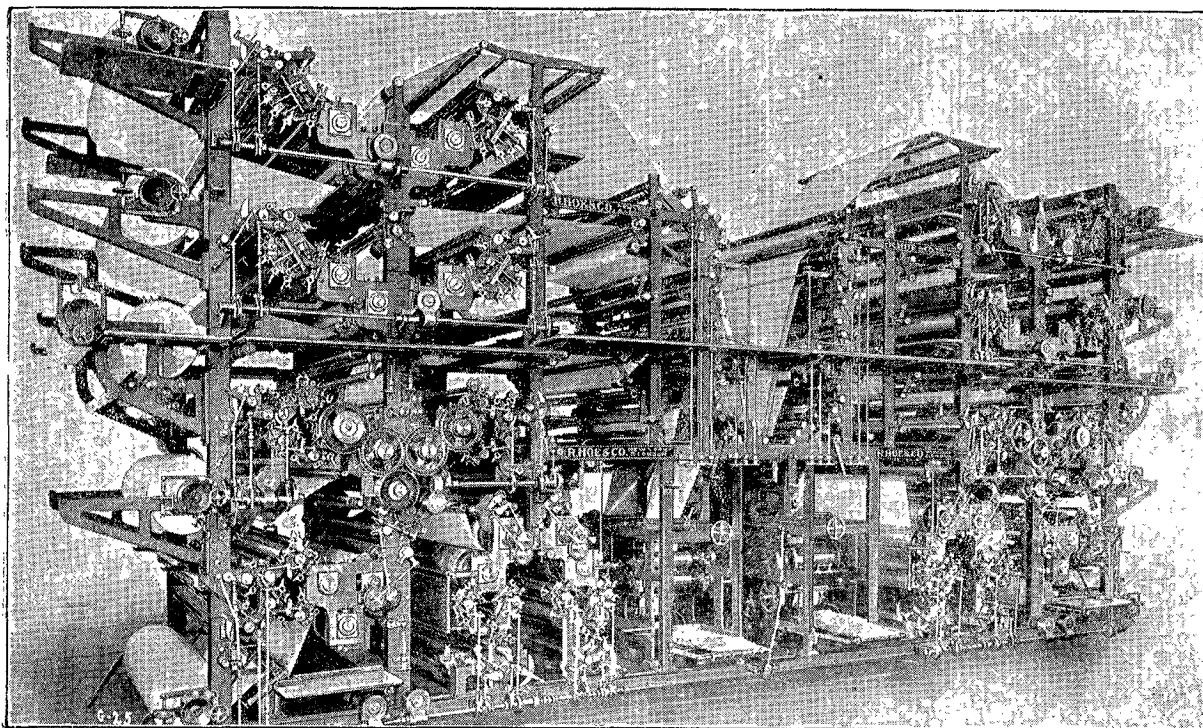
Where the Bible goes, hymns and songs and Christian literature follow, flooding the world. In "The Why and How of Foreign Missions," Mr. Arthur J. Brown says:

"The mission press in Beirut, Syria, is probably doing as much as all other agencies combined to influence the Mohammedan world, for there the Bible is printed in the language that is spoken by two hundred million souls."

There were before the war nearly two hundred presses conducted by Protestant mission boards in various parts of the world, from which were issued annually more than four hundred million pages of Christian literature and the Word of God.

Printing Facilities Perfected at the Right Time

When, in 1848, the message came to Elder James White through the spirit of prophecy that he should



HOE DOUBLE-OCTUPLE PRESS

Production per hour, 300,000 eight-page folded newspapers

"Through such trials and perils and persecutions was the gospel given to Burma, and Dr. Judson lived to see thousands reading it and trusting in its precious truths."

Bible Circulation in Latin America

The Rev. F. G. Penzotti, of Buenos Aires, the general agent of the American Bible Society in Spanish America, sends out this good word concerning the value of Bible circulation in those countries:

"For the past thirty-six years I have been preaching and circulating the Bible in the republics of Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela; also in Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, and other places.

Bible Circulation Most Effective Method

"No pen can describe the effect produced by the circulation of the Bible and the preaching of the gospel in these countries. After thirty-six years of experience in Latin America, I find that the most practical way to begin mission work in new places is to send our men with the Bible in their hands to prepare the way. The colporteur carries the divine lamp in his hand, from town to town, and from house to house, and can enter the homes where the voice of a pastor or missionary has never been heard. It frequently awakens interest, and there are genuine conversions by means of the colporteur. Conversions are not infre-

begin the publication of a little paper, the assurance was given that this enterprise would be a success from the first. This small beginning was shown to the servant of God "to be like streams of light that went clear round the world." In view of this prediction, and of the later statement that the closing work of this message which develops into the loud cry is to be done largely through our publishing houses, it is interesting to see how, since that time, God has brought into existence the facilities for sending forth these rays of light.

Seventy years ago, when that first little paper was published, the best printing press in use could make only two hundred impressions an hour. But as the hour had struck for the streams of light in the printed page to encircle the world, the Lord saw to it that the perfection of the printing press should keep pace with the needs of the message to be heralded to the world through this medium.

In 1914 the writer was in Europe, and while visiting the International Exposition of the Printing Art, he saw a press printing a family newspaper at the

rate of one million pages an hour; but compared with the work of the modern "Hoe double-octuple press," even this sinks into insignificance. The Hoe press, instead of making only two hundred impressions an hour, is able to make three hundred revolutions a minute, and to use eighteen tons, or two hundred sixteen miles, of paper three feet wide every hour, and produce three hundred thousand eight-page folded newspapers, or two million four hundred thousand pages an hour. The accompanying illustrations show the old screw press of Gutenberg and one of these modern, up-to-date presses.

Improvements in Our Work

It was on one of these old hand presses that the entire publishing work of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination was done throughout the pioneer days of this movement. The papers published on this press were folded by hand, and the tracts were sewed with a pegging awl. But today one finds in our publishing houses modern, self-feeding presses, and the most improved folders, stitchers, trimmers, etc.

Speaking of the Southern Publishing Association's equipment, a gentleman who is an authority on printing plants recently said:

"The fact of the matter is, there is nothing in the South that compares with it; and to make a long story short, there are very few, if any, publishing plants in the United States that can surpass it so far as modern equipment and arrangement of equipment are concerned. . . . You have the most ideal building, from a sanitary standpoint, and certainly one of the best-lighted as well as best-ventilated, to be found in the South. The working conditions are ideal, and there is no reason why you should not get the best results from your employees, since you give them such ideal working surroundings, and the best of material and equipment to work with."

All the equipment in the forty Seventh-day Adventist publishing houses and branches is employed entirely in producing Seventh-day Adventist literature.

The cost of the first Seventh-day Adventist press, and the equipment of that first publishing house established in Rochester, N. Y., in 1852, was \$652.93. At the present time the total assets of our publishing houses amount to more than \$2,200,000.

Progress in Publishing Periodicals

In 1849, when that first little paper, the *Present Truth*, was published, the believers were very grateful when they could learn of people who were willing to read the paper, to whom they could send it free. By various providential means they obtained the money to send it out without charge, until success

gave them confidence to put a subscription price on the publication. From that little eight-page sheet our periodical work has grown, until now we are issuing one hundred thirty-four different periodicals, nearly all of which are supplied to the public through direct sales or subscriptions. Some of our fifteen-cent magazines have a circulation of nearly one hundred thousand copies a month.

Subscription Books

It was a red-letter day for the ranks of the believers, back in 1854, when Elder J. N. Loughborough made the first sales of Seventh-day Adventist literature in connection with tent-meetings which he was holding. His total sales amounted to \$50 in three evening meetings. That was the beginning. In 1879 a message came to the believers through the spirit of prophecy that some of our books should be

printed in a more attractive manner, with illustrations, and that they should be sold from door to door by colporteurs. As neither our publishing houses nor our people had ever undertaken such a thing as this, or had ever hoped that it could be done, they hesitated to act on this instruction.

In 1880 Brother George King pleaded earnestly with the managers of the publishing houses and with our leading men to illustrate and prepare "Daniel and the Revelation," to be sold by subscription. Finally, by agreeing to become responsible for the first edition of five hundred, he induced the publishing house to undertake the subscription book business. The remarkable success which attended the sale of our books during the next few years was evidence that the time had come for such a movement.

Today our subscription

book work is well organized in all the principal countries of the world, with experienced leaders in charge, and it is rapidly increasing every year.

Several years ago the Testimonies told us that "our publishing houses are God's appointed centers, and through them is to be accomplished a work the magnitude of which is yet unrealized." In the recent remarkable developments in our literature work we begin faintly to realize something of this "magnitude."

Small Literature

The Seventh-day Adventist publishing work began with the issuing of small tracts and booklets. The tract work has, all through our history, been an important feature of this movement, especially in the missionary work done by the lay members in our



NELSON ZANE TOWN

Secretary Publishing Department of General Conference

churches. But not until recent years have we been led to see what God has intended should be accomplished by our tracts and small books. Since the beginning of the publication of what we now call the World's Crisis Series of books, more than three million copies have been sold. The latest of these, "World Peace in the Light of Bible Prophecy," during the first three months after its publication had a sale of nearly four hundred thousand copies.

During the four years of its existence, *Present Truth* has had a circulation of eighteen million copies. Its present circulation is more than five hundred thousand copies per issue, monthly. A man in Texas received three copies of this paper, and became so interested in its contents and circulation that he sent the publishers \$5,100 to pay for copies to be circulated by our church members. This sum will pay for more than one million copies. We have fondly looked forward to the time when our literature should be circulated as "the leaves of autumn." Are we not entering upon that time?

Languages

As our publishing work became established in the English language, our brethren were impelled to add new tongues to satisfy the growing interests in the truth in other nationalities. In this work of translating into foreign languages, those in charge of our publishing houses were urged forward by such messages as the following from the spirit of prophecy:

"A far greater effort should be made to extend the circulation of our literature in all parts of the world. The warning must be given in all lands and to all peoples. Our books are to be translated and published in many different languages. We should multiply publications on our faith in English, German, French, Danish-Norwegian, Swedish, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and many other tongues; and people of all nationalities should be enlightened and educated, that they, too, may join in the work."—*Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. VII, p. 160.

This good work has progressed until now Seventh-day Adventist literature is issued in ninety-four languages, eighty-four of which are in non-Protestant and non-Christian lands. The rays of light are already encircling the world, and millions are receiving in the tongue wherein they were born, the good news of the Saviour's soon coming.

The Outlook

The indications are that during this little time of peace which it is hoped will be established, we may expect to see unprecedented development and growth in our publishing work. In fact, we are already seeing this. For the first five months of this year the subscription book sales in the Atlantic Union Con-

ference show a gain of 132 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The New York Branch of the Review and Herald made a gain of 100 per cent in total sales during the same period.

The Southeastern Union reports a gain of 118 per cent for this period, and the Southern 149 per cent.

The gains are not all in the United States. While the world summary for April shows a gain over April, 1918, of 109 per cent, the gain in foreign lands for the same month was 170 per cent.

* * *

How the Way Appeared

WILLIAM A. SPICER

Now engaged in evangelistic work, Brother F. W. Reekie was one of the first colporteurs in our work in Australia. What colporteur who has had an experience with transport difficulties in a remote and rough country will not understand exactly how our brother's heart rejoiced as the way was shown through difficulties when he sought it in prayer and tried again where all former efforts had been in vain? The story follows, in our brother's own words:



WILLIAM W. EASTMAN

Assistant Secretary Publishing Department General Conference

"It was twenty-eight years ago that I entered the canvassing work. If any one traveled the roads it was F. W. Reekie. I was in West Australia at the time, working with a horse and cart. It was in the rough country, and one day the cart upset. I worked a long time over the heavy cart, but could not get it turned fully back. I had exhausted every device I knew, but in vain. And it was a Friday afternoon. I decided I would have to take my horse and go for help at the nearest house, which was five miles or more back. As I rode along, the thought came to me, 'God helps those who need his help; why should I not ask him to help me get that cart turned over?'

"I got off the horse and turned aside into the bush and prayed. After the prayer I felt impressed to go back to the cart and try again.

"I turned back, and just as I got in sight of the overturned cart, it flashed into my mind what to do—to hitch the horse onto the side of the cart in such a way as to pull it over. Quickly it was done; and I arrived at my stopping place in time for the Sabbath.

"Now I had studied and thought before as I worked at the overturned cart. When the way out came to me, it was so simple I could not understand why I had not thought of it at the first. I believe the Lord kept me from seeing the way in order to teach me that he could help and guide, even in these lesser troubles in which we are so apt to think there is no way but to go at them and solve the difficulties ourselves."

I pass the incident on for the benefit of any who may be wrestling with problems in these or similar "back blocks."

Thursday Island, north of Queensland.

The Spiritual vs. the Commercial

Spiritualizing the Book Work

IRWIN H. EVANS

Vice-President General Conference

How inconsistent it is to try to run the work of God in man's way! and yet this is what so frequently happens, and has invariably happened in the conflict between right and wrong down through the ages.

We are engaged in the commercial part of God's work, and while it is frequently difficult to hold a spiritual viewpoint, yet it is absolutely necessary. Possibly it is harder to do this in the publishing house where the books are manufactured, than it is in the field where the experiences carry a conviction of spiritual supervision; but even here the success of our work in a great measure depends on the spiritual conception. We have had to learn many things by painful experiences, experiences which need never have come if we had had a clearer vision of our work and our relationship to it.

We prostituted our publishing houses by commercializing them in every particular, by bringing in large printing contracts for firms in large cities. We crowded our plants to their capacity, without allowing for the stock needed by our canvassers and workers in the field. Our work took a secondary place in our consideration, and was subject to delay, so that we did not give good service to the field. In other words, "they have put no difference between the holy and profane, neither have they showed difference between the unclean and the clean." Eze. 22:26.

Our work could not prosper under such conditions, and it did not. Just as truly as offering strange fire on the altar resulted in the death of Nadab and Abihu, so truly did this marriage between a spiritual work and a commercial work result in the spiritual death of our book work, and finally in the destruction of the plants that did this work. The men in control were honest in running these plants to their utmost capacity, believing that unless they did so

they would fail financially. Since the plants had grown and developed to abnormal proportions because of this commercial work, they felt justified in this conclusion, and were carried onward in the stream for which they were not originally responsible.

Eliminating Commercial Work

God saw that the only way to cure this condition which existed was to permit the plants to be destroyed by fire and earthquake. Sometimes a surgeon performs a very serious operation on his patient in order to save life and give health; so destruction was the means in the hand of God of bringing a healthy condition into the publishing part of the book work.

As soon as we fulfilled the conditions, the work began to grow, and prosperity attended all our efforts. For instance, when the Review and Herald was burned out at Battle Creek, Mich., and removed to Washington, D. C., far from any possibility of commercial business, some of us who had been intimately connected with the work for years, could get no other conception than that the plant would have to be subsidized in order to pay expenses, now that the work was confined to denominational output. It has been only by continually watching the providence of God in connection with this movement that we have had our

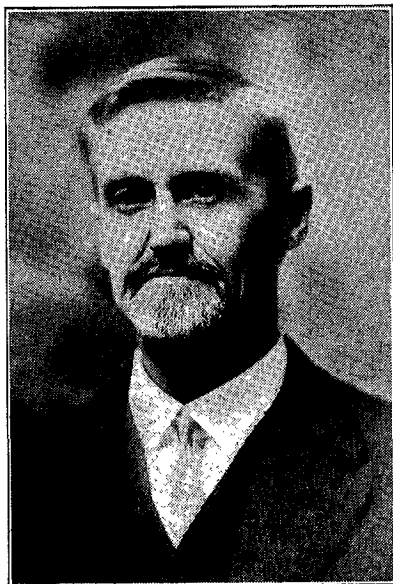
vision cleared and our understanding quickened and broadened.

The Demand for Clear Vision

But there is another part of this subject that I want to consider for a moment, and that is the spirituality of the field work — the clearer vision that is coming to the workers, the greater realization of the importance of the times that is taking hold of many of our workers, and the conception of the need of a deeper spiritual experience. It was only after Pentecost that the apostles "with great power gave . . . witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus." So with this clearer vision comes the ability and power to do a great



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V. O. COLE
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J. B. BLOSSER
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Field Missionary Secretary Lake Union
Conference

former rain, since the need is greater. The disciples were sent into all the world; so are we: they were to suffer persecution; so will we; they received the Holy Ghost; and under like conditions, seeking God in the upper chamber, we are likewise promised power to do the work.

The Motive of Service

We are just as apt, as field missionary secretaries and as canvassers, to regard our work from a commercial viewpoint as we ever were. It is so easy to look at the great records, and almost unconsciously say, "See that man's record; the Lord is blessing him abundantly; he has had a large sale." In looking over our reports we note the large sales with great satisfaction because they help swell the figures. When the record reaches headquarters, our brethren there are likely to take the same view of the matter. Now here is the question: Is a large week's business a sign of the special blessing of the Lord, or vice versa? is a small week's business a sign of the absence of such blessing?

Then again, Is our work only a matter of placing books in the homes of the people? True, this is essential, but what is the real object of it all, to earn a scholarship, to deliver one thousand dollars' worth of books a quarter, or so to distribute the books that souls will be saved for the kingdom? If the last, while we should not relax one iota of our effort in selling books, yet with this conception in mind, we will work from a strictly soul-winning motive.

Remember that "the man who loves God does not measure his

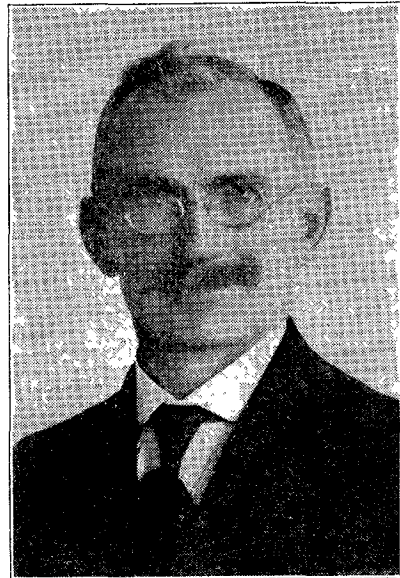
work by the eight-hour system." We should follow the injunction of the Word, remembering that "he which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." 2 Cor. 9:6.

Considering the spirituality of our work, we should be very guarded in our recruiting, both as to individuals and among the churches. Some have been inclined in the past, even to the limit of persistence, to urge people to take hold of the canvassing work, and the results, while temporarily successful, seldom proved permanent. While we are interested in securing recruits and thus building up our business, yet our enthusiasm should not lead us to place such responsibility upon every one who will listen or even every one who might be induced to enter this field of labor.

The Call of God

And now we come to the mighty factor that has built up such a large work of more than three million a year, and that is the fact that God calls men now just as really and truly as he called Elisha from the plow and Moses from the sheepfold, and gives many of them such an experience that they cannot but know that it is their duty.

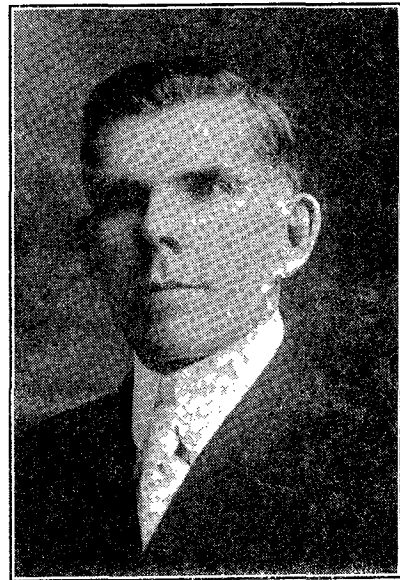
I remember a camp-meeting some years ago where one of the canvassers who had been in the work and labored successfully had about decided to give it up and enter some other department of the work. The field missionary secretary was very anxious to have him continue, and was especially urgent. He asked me to go and talk to the brother, and we went together. When we met, the field missionary secretary said, in the hearing of us both, "Tell this brother that he ought to stay in the canvassing work." I responded, "I cannot do that; God alone can tell him. If God has called him to the work, he knows it, and knows what it means to slight such a call." All we can do is to extend the call, "Go work today in my vineyard," and



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outward appearance, as Samuel did in picking out a king for Israel.

We see a brother, well dressed, a good talker, apparently a leader in the church, and we say, "He will make a good canvasser." We then try earnestly to secure him. We see another brother, of poor address, without much apparent ability, and we do not urge him to enter the work, thinking that he would not be a success. See how mistaken we sometimes are; how we misjudge the situation. Many times the man of good address goes into the field and makes a complete failure; while the other man, though he begins small, continues to grow in both faith and works, until he develops into a successful soul-winner. Discouragements and trials only serve to make him stronger.

I have in mind a farmer brother who started in in this way and has worked for many years successfully. I remember asking him if he had a definite call to this work, and he said that he was positive he had had such a call, and planned to continue until the finish.

If this is God's work, and he is leading in it; if it is wholly spiritual, then we ought to pray that he will do the work and direct us to such individuals as he would call through us.

This kind of recruiting, this kind of management in the field, will produce permanent results, and the white trails made by such a company of God-called canvassers, will blossom with souls all along the way, souls that will be saved in the kingdom. Our institutes will be seasons

of refreshing, Pentecosts if you will, from which, with hearts on fire and energy re-awakened, the force of workers returns to the field to push the battle to the gates. The canvassers' rally at camp-meeting will be a real inspiration, and the canvassers' prayer band a source of spiritual uplift for the whole camp.

When this spirit prevails, the work of recruiting goes forward easily and successfully, and the results are a permanent increase in the conference.

Praying men into the work, rather than overcoming their prejudice by argument, appeals to me from every standpoint. When the Spirit of God begins to move on the hearts of men, when they catch a new vision of the love and power of God and the need of workers, when they have a deeper experience and get rid of sin, then it is that they can hear that still small voice saying, "Who will go for us?" and be ready to answer, "Here am I; send me." No urging will be required.

Our meetings in the churches should be very spiritual—meetings that bring an uplift, meetings that carry a revival in their wake; and while the needs of the work should be presented in all their reality, and the call of God given in no uncertain tones, still room should be allowed for the working of the Holy Spirit upon the hearts, and opportunity given for prayer with any burdened soul.

Leaders after God's Order

Finally, let us consider our own experience as leaders in this work. I will not take time to go into this fully. I am confident that we must set the pace spiritually as well as in every other way. Without doubt there is a new experience ahead of us as leaders, or we will drop out of the leadership, and men who have the vision will take our places. "A deeper and wider experience in religious things is to come to God's people. Christ is our example. If through living



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Field Missionary Secretary Northern
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E. E. FRANKLIN
Field Missionary Secretary Atlantic Union
Conference



E. M. FISHELL
Field Missionary Secretary Eastern Canadian Union Conference

faith and sanctified obedience to God's word, we reveal the love and grace of God, if we show that we have a true conception of God's guiding providences, we shall carry to the world a convincing power. A high position does not give us value in the sight of God. Man is measured by his consecration and faithfulness in working out the will of God."

So I pray with

Paul that God "would grant you, according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened with might by his Spirit in the inner man; that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height; and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fulness of God." Eph. 3:16-19.

* * *

The Colporteur and His Work

WILLIAM W. EASTMAN

Assistant Secretary General Conference Publishing Department

To the gospel colporteur has been given a work second in importance to no other work of gospel endeavor. From the days of the Waldenses, when they sent out their missionary colporteurs two and two, as Jesus sent forth his disciples, until the present time, the importance of what this work has accomplished can hardly be overestimated.

Of the work of the Waldensian colporteurs, who traveled all through the Alpine valleys with portions

of the Bible concealed among their merchandise, the historian says:

"There was no kingdom of Southern and Central Europe to which these missionaries did not find their way, and where they did not leave traces of their visit in the disciples whom they made." — *"History of the Waldenses,"* p. 22.

Of the influence of this work upon the Reformation we read:

"Thus the Waldenses witnessed for God, centuries before the birth of

Luther. Scattered over many lands, they planted the seeds of the Reformation that began in the time of Wycliffe, grew broad and deep in the days of Luther, and is to be carried forward to the close of time by those who also are willing to suffer all things for 'the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ.'" — *"The Great Controversy,"* p. 78.

As books began to multiply in the days of Luther and his associates, the colporteur became the special agent, in the providence of God, for their distribution and circulation.

"On seeing the great work that Luther was accomplishing through his student forces, Zwingli wrote to Luther and asked him to send as many young men as he could spare to Switzerland to work during one vacation period. In response Luther sent forty. . . . Shortly after their arrival, Zwingli wrote to Luther:

"I have never before seen such young men as these. Their hearts are full of the power of the Reformation, and like flaming torches they go through these valleys of Switzerland. Would that we had a hundred instead of forty; for then we could set the mountains of Switzerland on fire." — *"The Printing Press and the Gospel,"* pp. 73, 74.

In speaking of the influence of Luther's writings upon the Reformation, D'Aubigné says:

"If we except Switzerland, and even France, where the gospel had already been preached, the arrival of the Wittenberg doctor's writings everywhere forms the first page in the history of the Reformation. . . . At the very moment when the Roman pontiff thought to stifle the work in Germany, it began in France, the Low Countries, Italy, Spain, England, and Switzerland. What matters it, even should Rome cut down the parent stem? . . . the seeds are already scattered over every land." — *D'Aubigné, "History of the Reformation,"* Vol. II, p. 27.

When the Advent Movement arose, which was destined to continue the work of reformation, along with it came the free use of the printing press and the colporteur as the special and chief agency in the circulation of its product.

Who would venture to say where we should have been with our work had the denomination not had the benefits accruing to it from the self-supporting labors of the thousands of colporteurs? These, in the circulation of our denominational



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Field Missionary Secretary Columbia Union Conference



J. J. STRAHLE
Field Missionary Secretary Philippine Union Conference



J. H. HICKMAN
Field Missionary Secretary Southwestern Union Conference

literature, have met and talked with millions of people with whom they came into personal touch in their house-to-house labor?

As a result of this work thousands who otherwise might never have been reached, are rejoicing with us in the truths of the third angel's message.

Far-reaching Influence

The far-reaching influence of the colporteur's work may be seen from the following experiences with which the writer is personally acquainted:

A colporteur sold a copy of "Daniel and the Revelation" to a lady who purchased it as a present for her husband. He was prejudiced because it was an Adventist book, and gave it to the hired man, who, when leaving, took the book with him. Later this man hired out to a son-in-law of the man who gave him the book. But when he left the son-in-law's house he left the book. The son-in-law read it, became interested, and accepted the truth. He and his wife entered one of our schools. Later he became a minister, and is today one of our successful evangelists, having brought large numbers of people into the truth. Their son, who was born to them since their acceptance of the message, is soon to be graduated from one of our leading colleges and will enter the work as a minister.

A colporteur sold a copy of "The Great Controversy" to a minister in England, who later moved to the United States. Twenty-five years after he purchased the book, his son took it from the library, read it, became interested, accepted the truth, and today is carrying the message to others.

A colporteur called at a home and gave his canvass. The man refused to buy, but after the colporteur left, conviction settled upon him and he could not rest. The words of the faithful missionary rang in his ears. He fell upon his knees and asked for forgiveness, promising to lay aside his prejudices and seek to know the will of God. That man and his entire family are in the truth today, and he is one of our most successful field missionary secretaries, carrying forward a strong self-supporting evangelistic colporteur work in one of our large conferences.

In a message from the servant of God to the church for today concerning this important work, we read:

"The importance of the canvassing work is kept ever before me. . . . Canvassers have been called from their evangelistic work to engage in other labor. This is not as it should be. Many of our canvassers, if truly converted and consecrated, can accomplish more in this line than in any other in bringing the truth for this time before the people."—*Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. VI, p. 329.

Surely none can doubt the need and importance of this work; but doubtless the greatest need of all is that those who engage in it should measure up to the standard outlined by the servant of the Lord in the Testimonies,—be soundly converted to God, consecrated, men of prayer, earnest, tactful, resourceful.

* * *

How Can the Colporteur Work Be Made a Greater Soul-Saving Agency?

J. H. MC EACHERN

Assistant Secretary Publishing Department, South American Division

THAT the colporteur work is one of the great soul-saving agencies of the gospel is a fact fully recognized by all. But our motto is "Progress," and our watchword "Onward," therefore the question, "How can

we develop the efficiency of the colporteur work so as to make it a still greater soul-saving agency?" "There is no higher work than evangelistic canvassing." "The intelligent, God-fearing, truth-loving canvasser should be respected, for [in Heaven's sight] he occupies a position equal to that of the gospel minister."

In proportion as we continue to eliminate the commercial idea and exalt the spiritual side of bookselling, will the canvasser's work come to be recognized as a part of the great sacred ministry,—the breaking of the bread of life from house to house to poor, hungry, benighted souls. The responsibility of making the colporteur work a greater soul-saving agency rests largely upon the leaders of the book work in the field. The writers and editors of our books, together with the publishers who manufacture them, have certainly done their part. The volumes thus produced radiate the power of the truth, and the attractiveness and beauty of their workmanship is unexcelled. It remains with us as leaders in God's work so to select and train our colporteurs that they may know how to handle these books and accompany them with such purity of character as shall make them mighty through God to the pulling down of the strongholds of Satan, that the blood-bought captives of Christ's kingdom, bound in superstition and darkness, may be set free.

The Word Made Flesh

It is recognized in the ministry that mere theory or intellectual display, while it may entertain an audience, does not develop substantial fruit. The worker who wields the greatest influence in bringing souls to Christ is the one who becomes so thoroughly imbued with the Spirit that the word is made flesh in his very life. The people accept the message, not so much because of the unanswerable arguments set forth, as because of the earnestness and sincerity manifested by the one who delivers it.

It is even so with the book work. Unsanctified, brilliant canvassers, through an understanding of the psychological laws of salesmanship, can sell books and even make phenomenal records, but the precious seed is sometimes blighted in the sowing by the unhallowed influence of the worker, and consequently but little fruit appears.

People read our books largely in the light of the character of the one who sells them. This can be verified by conversing with those who have accepted the truth through reading our books.

Forcing an Entrance into Hearts

A lady of considerable wealth and distinction in society, who accepted the truth through reading "The Great Controversy," had decided never to admit an agent into her residence. But God's servant, with the light of heaven shining in his face, gained admittance. To this day that woman cannot explain how that man got into her parlor; but as he described his book the atmosphere of his life and the spiritual appeal in the tone of his voice so captivated her that before she realized what she was doing she had placed her name on his prospectus. After he left she awoke to the fact that she had ordered a book. "Can it be possible," she exclaimed, "that I have let an agent into my home?" Unable to convince herself, she concluded that an angel had visited her, and not until the colporteur returned to deliver the book would she admit that he was a human being. Needless to say, that woman read the book, and today she is a pillar of strength in the city church of which she is a member.

Strangers Within Our Gates

The Foreign Language Press

LOUIS H. CHRISTIAN
Secretary Bureau of Home Missions

WE came to Winnipeg, the open gateway of western Canada. We knew about the three hundred thousand Ukrainians, or, as we used to say, Ruthenians, or Galicians, of the Northwest Provinces, and hoped we might be able to find a Ukrainian printer and translator. To our surprise we discovered in Winnipeg alone four printing establishments, a farm journal, several newspapers, one of them a Presbyterian weekly, and a prosperous bookstore all pertaining to that one language. We verily believe as many languages are spoken in western Canada as in any other spot on earth. Winnipeg alone speaks in sixty-two languages, while Saskatchewan has seventy-five different nationalities. Forty-five per cent of all the people in this province are of non-English, foreign parentage; that is, they have come from some other country than the United States or Great Britain. Our students in the Battleford Academy represent fourteen nations.

The Truth Sold at Auction

A young Ruthenian attended a farm auction in Manitoba one year ago. After horses, cattle, machinery, etc., had been sold, the auctioneer, business being dull, laughingly held up a book, told the people they needed a Bible, and asked for a bid. No one wanted it, so this Ruthenian offered twenty-five cents for it, and got what proved to be not a Bible, but a leather-bound copy of "Bible Readings." He read it, was converted, and accepted the truth. Now he is one of the thirty-two Russian and Ukrainian students in the Saskatchewan academy, many of whom will sell our literature to their own people this year.

This experience is but one of a multitude showing the vital power of the press for good among these foreigners. We speak of the immigrants as ignorant, but the fact is they come from civilized countries much older than our own, and many of them are remarkably well informed. They are hungry for ideas. Our excellent city evening schools testify to their eagerness for American education. Most of them can read, and those who do, read well, and study, eager for light. The influence exerted upon them by the American press, especially by the newspaper, is said to be on the decline, but the power of religious literature among these new Americans is greater than ever. They read and publish much more here than in Europe.

For years the only Lithuanian literature in the world was printed in the United States; publication in that language was forbidden in Russia. This statement also applies to Ruthenian literature. The largest Bohemian daily is printed in Chicago, and has a circulation of 25,000. The strongest Croatian newspaper in the world is here in America, with a subscription list of 29,000. The American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers alone controls 751 foreign language papers in 28 languages. The potential influence of these papers is shown by their enormous circulation of 8,519,365. The 55 Jewish

papers lead, with a circulation of 1,625,748, followed by the 75 Polish papers, with a circulation of 1,238,418, and the 153 Italian papers, with a circulation of 1,205,871. Many of these papers were used by the Government, and practically every one was loyal to the country and helped materially in winning the war. The public schools, the Protestant churches, and the foreign language press are the three greatest teachers of American ideals to the immigrants.

One Protestant Bohemian minister in New York City recently said:

"If I could have a daily (evening) newspaper, I could do whatever I wanted to with the Bohemian people. It would do more than five missionaries here in the city, and do it faster than by our present slow methods. Then I could beat the Free-thinkers, whose papers every day have something in them against the church."

The immigrant people of this country are gathered into numberless clubs and societies. The Italians have 100 national societies of one kind or another. There are 7,000 societies and clubs among the Poles, with a membership of 800,000. The Slovenes, backward as they are, have 1,500 lodges and fraternities, with 125,000 members. Nearly all these societies are Catholic or Socialist. There are eight and a half million Catholics of foreign parentage in the United States alone, and they are to be found even in larger proportion in Canada. The foreign press in America is almost wholly Catholic or infidel, while Protestant literature is spoken of as a "practical nonentity."

The Compelling Situation

The question for us to consider is, What have we done and what can we do to bring literature on present truth to these millions of men and women of foreign birth? During the past four years we have sold almost 3,000,000 copies of the World's Crisis Series in the English language and fewer than 30,000 in all other languages combined. Our English magazines are printed monthly and sold by the hundreds and thousands, while our foreign magazines are printed once a quarter, some of them only once a year, and have a circulation of but 3,000 or 4,000. While one third of the population in this country are of foreign parentage, less than one tenth of the literature we circulate is in their language. We have terribly neglected this work.

There is a strong undercurrent of religious feeling among these many strangers. Though the trend is away from the Roman Church, there is a strong desire for a higher and better religion. They do not fear the priests here as they did in Europe; consequently they readily buy our papers and books, as they are looking for truth on both religious and social questions. Cut off from Europe, they have but few new books; in some languages one cannot even get a Bible. Now is our opportunity. Many of the students in the schools should sell this foreign language literature during vacation. Every Adventist church should be wide awake to the marvelous opportunities for missionary work that God has given us in these people. We should have one or more foreign language bands in every missionary society.

* * *

HAPPINESS was made to be shared.—*Racine.*

The Country of the Filipinos

Central-Southern Luzon Conference

J. J. STRAHLE

Field Missionary Secretary Philippine Union

THE year 1918 has reached the high-water mark in the history of the publishing department of the Central-Southern Luzon Conference. It hardly seems possible that so much could be done in so small a field as we have here. There are about three million people in this conference. We are reaching a greater per cent of people with our literature than is being reached in any other mission field. Take, for example, one of the best conferences in America, the conference of Minnesota, which is leading the Pacific Press territory in book sales. Our sales are almost exactly the same as those of Minnesota, and there is not much difference in the population either. It is astonishing to the brethren abroad when they hear of the sales that are being made here. God has blessed our work. A large number of our colporteurs have been very faithful, and God has given them favor.

Thirty-nine is the highest number of colporteurs we have had in this conference, twenty-five working in the Tagalog-speaking area, and from six to eight in the province of Pampanga. It seems providential that the Calumpit church, which belongs to this conference, happens to be situated on the border of the province of Pampanga. The brethren speak both the Tagalog and the Pampango language. We took advantage of this opportunity and held an institute with the Calumpit brethren, thus getting four or five brethren from that small church. It is interesting to note that two Sabbath schools have already been formed in the Pampanga field. This is remarkable when we remember that the work was started there only last June.

We held two institutes for the Tagalog colporteurs last year. In January our colporteurs went out from the institute to finish the second edition of "Sa Licod" (After Death). We had the colporteurs combine the *Ang Tanglaw* (The Searchlight) with the book, and it worked well. This enabled the colporteurs to take thousands of subscriptions. Many people have become interested through reading *Ang Tanglaw*. A man not of our faith became so interested that he sent in an order for five sub-

scriptions, saying that he desired to give them to his friends.

In the month of June we called our colporteurs for another institute, to teach them how to sell "Aklatng Panggagamot," our health book. The colporteurs went out with great enthusiasm, and they kept it up, as you will note by the following report. I will give the amount of the sales for the last four years, so all may see how the book work has been growing: For 1915, \$7,862; 1916, \$23,340; 1917, \$32,589; 1918, \$65,506. You will note that we sold more in 1918 than in the previous three years.

Most of the colporteurs have labored hard, working among the people through the heat and disagreeable weather, and when diseases of all kinds were rampant.

It is not our purpose solely to make big records, but to labor to the end that every page of literature may do effective work in bringing people into the truth.

* * *

Our Literature Being Used of God

L. V. FINSTER

Central-Southern Luzon Conference

IN our work in the Philippine Islands we are often reminded of the mighty influence our literature is having in preparing the way for further gospel work. From the beginning we have endeavored to send our colporteurs before the gospel minister. Yesterday I received a letter from our workers who were sent to start tent-meetings at Naic, Cavite, saying that they found eight people already believers in the gospel. Our colporteurs have placed many books and papers at that place in the last few years, and these people have been won by our literature. Our colporteurs report that several families on the island of Marinduque have accepted the truth as the result of reading the books that have been sold there. Our colporteurs report that many in the province of Pampanga have been won from darkness to the light of the gospel.

When the stirring events of the world are explained in the light of the Bible, the Spirit takes these things to the hearts of the people. God is doing a wonderful work in the world today, and one of the chief agencies that are being used is the printed page.



Brother J. J. Strahle on His Way to an Institute in the Northern Luzon Mission



Elders Detamore and Kime, with a Malay of Sumatra in Native Dress Leading a Water Buffalo

The North Latin Union Field

The North Latin-American Union

J. A. P. GREEN

Field Missionary Secretary North Latin American Union

THE problem of reaching thirty-five million Spanish-speaking people in the territory of the North Latin American Union Conference is the stupendous task before us. Already a good beginning has been made. Many thousands of the Spanish-speaking people are reading our literature, which has been delivered to them by our faithful colporteurs.

The task of placing these books in the Spanish Catholic homes has been fraught with many difficulties. Much of this work has been done in unfavorable climates and amid conditions that tell heavily upon the strength and health of the worker. One of the greatest problems, no doubt, for the foreign worker is the language. It is not the easiest thing to get the attention and hold the interest of a business man when he does not know what you are saying. The colporteur could not always depend upon his memory, so he would paste his canvass in the prospectus, and then read it when he came to the page it explained. Very often the customer would take the prospectus away from the colporteur to see what he was trying to read. Nevertheless, God blessed the effort, and thousands of books have been sold in this way.

Our Material

In 1908 we had but two subscription books and three small books. The increased demand for Spanish literature has encouraged us to print in Spanish the most of our large subscription books and many of the small books. So we now have six large subscription books and nine small books. The circulation of these books is already having a good effect. While we were in Colombia, South America, a very prominent business man told us that we were doing a grand work for his people.

Our Native Colporteurs

Our native colporteurs also are doing a wonderful work. In Porto Rico five preachers accepted the truth and immediately entered the book work. They remained in the field several months, and today they are good church workers as a result of the experience that they had in the colporteur work. The Spanish sisters have been told that they could not do this kind of work. But of this matter, Brother Ernest Truitt, field missionary secretary in Porto Rico, writes as follows:

"Last Friday I went out to a little mountain village to help a young woman get started in the canvassing work. Her name is Carmen Marsach. She will make an excellent worker. She has more courage and energy than most of the men I have met. She is determined to stay in this work. She has made

a hammock for herself, and says she intends to sleep wherever night finds her. Just after the earthquake we got out a little magazine called *El Mensajero del Dia*. We are selling thousands of them. Carmen has sold 1,113."

These experiences show us that customs are changing in these Latin countries. If the men refuse to take this message to their own people, the women will do it. In Cuba five of our sisters canvassed the city of Havana, and nearly every one of them earned a scholarship.

Our Sales

The last three years have been years of progress. The following figures will show the progress that has been made in the West Indian Union and North Latin American Union Conferences: Sales during 1916, \$27,089.20; during 1917, \$52,350.95; during 1918, \$71,375.05.

The Great Need

The great need of the thirty-five million Latin-Americans in our field is the Word of God, now denied them by the religious system under which they live.



From "The Bible in the World"

A BIBLE COLPORTEUR TRAVELING IN BRAZIL

"The religion here is the one religion in the world which has no sacred book for the people. In China the great ambition for centuries has been to master the classics. In Moslem lands an ideal of the educated man is to be able to read the Koran in Arabic. Hindus and Buddhists have their sacred books open to all. But in Latin America we have the phenomenon of a land with its Sacred Scriptures sealed to the people."

Our great need is leaders for some of the Central American countries. Nicaragua is practically untouched. We have no workers on the west coast of this country. Honduras is another very interesting field still waiting for the native workers to be taught how to work. From Costa Rica comes another call for workers. We have two French islands waiting for the message for this time. How long will they have to wait? One writer says of Latin America:

"The needs of Latin America, how great and pathetic they are! Surely God has a place in the world for these brilliant southern races. Our own people,—the Spanish- and Portuguese speaking peoples—-and the aboriginal Indian races need Scriptural, apostolic Christianity if their future is not to be a disappointment and their development a failure."

Under the British Flag

Publishing in South Africa

W. B. WHITE

President South African Union

PUBLISHING in South Africa, to be effective, must be done in English, Dutch, and the various native languages of the field. Never was there a time when good literature was more in demand than at present. Many earnest, God-fearing persons are being brought to a knowledge of the truth and are taking their stand with us as the result of reading our literature. In the English we are publishing two papers: the *South African Sentinel*, our monthly missionary periodical, and a small four-page bi-monthly called the *Missionary*, designed as a circulating medium among our church members. We publish no other English literature.

The *Sentinel* has had a good circulation in South Africa, and has been a powerful factor in extending the knowledge of the truth throughout our union. All our churches are taking clubs and using them in their several localities, and our conferences have done the same, subscribing for large clubs and mailing the papers to the remote regions of their territory. We endeavor to keep one agent in the towns and villages all the time taking subscriptions, and excellent results are seen from this kind of work. Once a year we have in all our churches what is called field week, when we ask all our people to go out among their neighbors and friends and take subscriptions for our papers. During the field week of 1918 more than one thousand yearly subscriptions were thus taken by our people in the churches. This we think is a very practical way of doing missionary work.

The *Sentinel* and the *Missionary* are also translated and published in the Dutch, and are used in the same way as the English journals. Our force of Dutch workers is small in South Africa, although the Dutch population far exceeds the English, so we are putting forth special efforts to give *De Wachter*, our Dutch paper, a wide circulation. Many hearts are being opened to the truth in our field by the circulation of these papers. We have also recently published "The World's Crisis" in the Dutch, as well as "Early Writings," and we now have the translation ready for "Testimonies for the Church," Volume IX, in the same language. We have also published in that language four numbers of *Present Truth*; namely, "The Second Advent," "Signs of the Times," "Daniel 2," and "The Sabbath."

Among Native Populations

We are making some progress in publishing in the native tongues, though the work seems to go slowly, on account of the difficulty in securing correct translations. In the Zulu language we now have "Steps to Christ," "Christ Our Saviour," and a new book just added on the prophecies of Daniel, the coming kingdom, the signs of the times, and the Sabbath. We have also had a small pamphlet of Bible readings in this language, but the stock is sold out and steps are now being taken to bring it out in an enlarged form. In the Xosa, or Kafir, language we also have "Steps to Christ," "Prophecies of Daniel," and several tracts. In the Sesuto language we have just issued a pamphlet

called "The Restoration of the Sabbath," which is having a splendid sale among the Basutos. We are also putting the book, "Prophecies of Daniel," into this language, and the translation is ready. A year's Sabbath school lessons have been prepared and translated into the Kafir, which we trust will soon appear. These will also soon be issued in the Sesuto and Zulu languages. We have several good manuscripts in hand in the native languages, which will be issued as soon as translations can be secured and money is in hand to print them.

The educated native readily buys books, and a great field is opening before us in native colporteur work. More literature must be provided, and our work more fully organized. The need is great, the time is short, and the night cometh when no man can work. Pray for us in Africa.

* * *

The Work in Great Britain

WILLIAM MAUDSLEY

Field Missionary, Secretary British Union Conference

THE work in Great Britain during the early months of 1918 was marked by considerable depression. We had truly been adversely affected by the ravages of war. The man-power bills had taken away almost all our available men, and those who were not taken, had been compelled to seek other lines of employment, in order to satisfy the local tribunals. Another item which worked against us was the increase in the price of materials. This made the production of our books much more expensive, and we were compelled to increase considerably the selling price of all our literature. Then, too, we had been without a union field missionary secretary for about a year, and so, under these circumstances, it was no wonder that our colporteur corps had been seriously depleted.

However, with the advent of Elder M. N. Campbell as our president, this department received a new impetus. At one of the committee meetings it was decided to invite the writer to take charge of this department, and reorganize it. I was invited to leave the ministerial work, and to devote my whole time to stimulating an interest in this somewhat forsaken cause. Upon assuming the position of union field missionary secretary, I consulted with our president, and it was decided that the first thing to do was to begin recruiting. Consequently, I planned to visit a large number of our churches and bring before them the great needs of our publishing work. In response to my appeals, many replies were received; enthusiasm took the place of lukewarmness, and very soon the work began to revive. I may say, however, that we were unable to take in any men between the ages of eighteen and fifty, unless they had been medically rejected by the army authorities.

As the result of a few months' campaign among our churches, our corps of colporteurs was considerably increased in number. A lady instructor was added to our staff, and altogether we soon found our hands quite full in looking after our beginners and giving them the necessary instruction. Prior to the opening

of the college, we had about sixty workers in the field, as contrasted with twelve or fifteen at the beginning of the year. At the present time there are about thirty young people in the college whom we can count on to take up colporteur work next summer, and more than fifty at present in active service in the field.

Our periodical work has also been considerably revived by the activities of our home missionary secretary, Elder F. A. Spearing. The circulation was very low, but under his able leadership it soon doubled, and this has considerably helped the publishing department. Many of the church members are taking a keen interest in the circulation of *Present Truth*.

The following statistics will show the progress made during the first nine months of 1918:

Total book sales first quarter 1918.....	\$2,700
Total book sales second quarter 1918.....	7,000
Total book sales third quarter 1918.....	7,750

This, as compared with the record of the previous year, is interesting:

Total book sales first quarter 1917.....	\$3,700
Total book sales second quarter 1917.....	3,900
Total book sales third quarter 1917.....	3,700

Thus, during the second and third quarters of 1918 we almost doubled the output as compared with the corresponding quarters of 1917. The total book and periodical sales for the first three quarters of 1918 are as follows:

First quarter.....	\$12,750
Second quarter.....	15,800
Third quarter.....	17,575

Individual Effort

There are some items of interest with reference to individual workers. Several of our brethren have made very good records, their sales amounting to more than \$1,500 during 1918. Also one or two young men made excellent weekly records, reaching the sum of \$200 for one week's work of five days. The ladies also are proving their mettle in this capacity; during one fortnightly period their total output exceeded that of the men. Throughout the country our workers find the people anxious to read good literature, and there is no doubt that thousands of people are welcoming the truth as given in the printed page. We believe that these are the best days for disposing of our literature. Never has there been a time when the public interest has been so keen as today, and we are preparing to push the circulation of the printed page to the utmost capacity, and thus spread the message in a most effective way.

Scores of workers are now concentrating their minds on winning people to the truth, as well as selling to them the printed page, and we find that some of our best workers have interested nearly a score of persons in the truth for these times. New towns are being entered by the colporteurs, and the spirit of revival has come in. Throughout the country we are planning to hold colporteur institutes, where we can instruct our canvassers in class work, so that they may become more and more efficient in the art of circulating the printed page. The prospect for this department of our work is exceptionally bright, and we certainly expect, during the coming year, to more than double our present staff of book workers. With this in view, we ask an interest in the prayers of all our people, so that the needy towns of Great Britain will not lack workers to present to them the last message of warning. Soon we expect to enter upon a strong campaign. New matter is being pre-

pared in small book form, and "Daniel and the Revelation" will be ready for circulation in subscription form for the first time in this country, by next spring. Thus, in spite of war conditions, we intend to push vigorously the triumphs of the cause.

With the return of peace and demobilization, we shall look for our men, at present in the army or engaged in work of national importance, to return and take up the colporteur work. This will greatly increase our staff of workers; and if the paper supply is eased, we shall look for great results in 1919. We are a united and happy band of workers whose numbers are increasing week by week, and we believe that God has a work for us to do in the closing scenes of this world's history.

* * *

From South Africa

G. C. JENKS

Field Missionary Secretary South African Union

You will be interested to know that we are still advancing in the good work. Our reports for the year 1918 show a substantial gain over 1917. The work among the native people is also becoming quite interesting these days. I attended a Bible school in Bloemfontein some weeks ago at which a number of our workers and students were present, and after a series of studies on the importance of the book work had been given and a number of experiences related, the brethren agreed unanimously that the time had come for us to prosecute the work among the native people as never before.

Heretofore we have done very little among the native people with our publications, the reason for this being a lack of suitable books with which to go among them. When I made the call for those who were willing to give themselves to the work, ten men responded, saying that they would be only too glad to give their services to this branch of the work. I want to say, too, that they were a fine group of natives,—intelligent, God-fearing men, who are worthy of our confidence. I have every reason to believe that we are going to build up a good, strong work among the natives in this country; I believe that time will prove this.

The year 1919 seems to have brought to us renewed confidence and courage for our publishing work. Many applications have come in from sources hitherto impossible, but today barriers have been broken down on the part of many, and people who a few months ago declined to accept our proposal are now offering their services to the various conferences. So I believe that we shall do a larger work in 1919 than we have the last year.

* * *

Colporteur Work in Australasia

G. S. JOSEPH

General Missionary Agent

"Though thy beginning was small, yet thy latter end should greatly increase." Job 8:7.

WELL might this Scripture be applied to the history of the book work in Australasia. Truly the beginning of the work was small. On June 6, 1885, Brethren Corliss, Israel, Haskell, Scott, and Arnold, the first missionaries to Australia, arrived in Sydney. Brother Arnold was the pioneer canvasser with our denominational books. He made Melbourne his headquarters and began work with "Daniel and the Revela-

tion." The first shipment of books from America arrived about the end of 1885. God greatly blessed Brother Arnold in his work, and a large number of books were placed in the homes of the people in Melbourne and its suburbs.

Pioneer Bookmen

Brother J. H. Stockton, who was the first man to accept the truth in Australia, was also the first Australian canvasser. He worked first with "Man the Masterpiece," and later with other denominational books. After gaining an experience in Victoria he went to West Australia, where he established what was at that time a record, taking nine orders in four hours, seventeen in one day, and seventy-one in one week. He afterward worked with good success in both New South Wales and Queensland. Among the early canvassers we might mention the names of Brethren W. E. Wainman, C. P. Michaels, R. Bell, W. H. J. Wilson, T. W. Philips, and W. Griffin. Brother Michaels was afterward general agent, and Brother Philips is still in the forefront of the battle.

On June 30, 1910, just twenty-five years after

results obtained are encouraging. According to the last census, the population of the various states of the Commonwealth and New Zealand is as follows:

State	Population	Value of Books Sold Year Ending June 30, 1918
New South Wales.....	1,831,716	£6,606.18.3
Victoria	1,412,119	3,840. 0.3
South Australia	440,047	2,887. 8.4
West Australia	320,684	1,687. 3.3
Tasmania	201,675	951. 2.6
New Zealand	1,029,417	6,534.18.5
Queensland	606,158	4,481.14.3
	5,841,816	£26,989. 5.3

In a country having so small a population the results indicated by the above figures are certainly good for one year's work.

In the last four years 100,273 copies of subscription books have been sold and delivered in this union. Surely a harvest of souls should be the result as the people read these books. In recent years the books handled most extensively in this field have been "The Great Controversy," "Daniel and the Revelation,"



EMPLOYEES OF THE AUSTRALASIAN PUBLISHING HOUSE

Brother Arnold opened up work in Melbourne, the subscription book sales amounted to £11,000 for the fiscal year. The wonderful growth in the sales of subscription books since 1910 will be seen by comparing the last four years with the preceding quadrennial period:

Comparative Sales for Eight Years			
1911-14		1915-18	
1910-11.....	£17,602.11.7	1914-15.....	£21,664.17.10
1911-12.....	18,448. 1.8	1915-16.....	23,065. 4. 0
1912-13.....	21,488. 9.1	1916-17.....	22,392. 9. 9
1913-14.....	23,148. 3.2	1917-18.....	26,989. 5. 3
Total.....	£80,687. 5.6	Total.....	£94,111.16.10
Increase, £13,424.11.6			

The sales for the year ending June 30, 1918, show an increase of £4,597 over the sales for the previous year, and are £3,924 in excess of the sales for the year ending June 30, 1916, which were, until this year, the highest in the history of the book work in Australasia.

The foregoing figures are based exclusively on sales made by colporteurs on subscription books and helps, and do not include sales made by either the Signs Publishing Company or tract societies on trade books, tracts, magazines, or miscellaneous literature. When we take into account the small population, the

"Heralds of the Morning," and "Practical Guide to Health." "The Great Controversy" has proved an excellent seller, and has been the means in God's hands of helping many souls to find the truth. In some parts of the field we are recanvassing territory for the third time, and are selling more books on the third presentation than on either of the former occasions. In New South Wales a recent campaign with this book resulted in 21,220 copies being sold and delivered to June 30, 1918. In New Zealand Brother F. N. Smith has worked continuously with "The Great Controversy" for four years, and while much of the territory had been thoroughly canvassed previously, yet he has been very successful. At one time it was thought by many of our bookmen that territory once worked with a book was finished practically for all time as far as that certain book was concerned, but experience has taught us that territory can be worked with the same book several times with good results.

Residential Canvassing

Residential canvassing has also been done to good advantage in some states. In North Queensland Brother A. T. Start made his home in Port Mackay, where he has lived for the last five years without change of territory. He has sold a large number of

such books as "The Great Controversy," "Daniel and the Revelation," "Patriarchs and Prophets," and "Coming King." This brother has not only sold a large number of books, but has been used of God in bringing people into the truth. It was this brother who first brought the message to my home. Some canvassers think it unprofitable to spend time canvassing Roman Catholics with "The Great Controversy." I am glad Brother Start did not think that way.

I have just received a most encouraging letter from Brother and Sister Newley, who are resident canvassers in Toowoomba, Queensland. It reads as follows:

Recanvassing the Same Territory

"We promised when at camp to give a report of our work here in Toowoomba as residential canvassers. When we went to the camp-meeting at Toowoomba in 1908, we spoke to one of the workers about taking up the canvassing work right here, and the answer was, 'You cannot sell books in Toowoomba.' I said, 'Likely not, but the Lord can use us to do it.' So we started with 'Coming King,' and while nothing very brilliant was done, by the grace of God we were enabled to place in the homes 544 copies of this good book. Then we took up another book, 'Home and Health,' going over the same ground, and placed 278 of these. We did not go over all our territory with this book. Following this we took 'The Desire of Ages,' and we have never worked with any book from which we have received so much good as from this book. One cannot repeat from day to day the wonderful story of our Saviour's love and sacrifice for us, without being drawn to him. Of this good book 764 copies were placed in the homes, after working twice with it in Toowoomba. Then we took up 'Heralds of the Morning.' And this being the fourth book in succession, it was with a little misgiving as to how the people would like so many visits, but the Lord still continued to open the houses and hearts of the people, and many were pleased to add this timely book to their number, 442 being placed in the homes. This year we are working with the 'Ladies' Handbook,' and again, for the fifth time, the homes are freely opened to us. More than 5,000 helps have also been placed. We leave our home Monday morning, and remain away till Friday. We have not had any trouble in getting places to stay at the farmers' homes, and in this way have made some good friends. One woman who offered her home to us very freely, has accepted the message, and has been to several of our camp-meetings with part of her family. This last time her sister and daughter answered the invitation to serve the Lord. There are others who would like to attend the camp-meetings, but circumstances have hindered thus far. Our earnest prayer is that the placing of these good books in the homes may result in many accepting the truth and being saved in the kingdom of God."

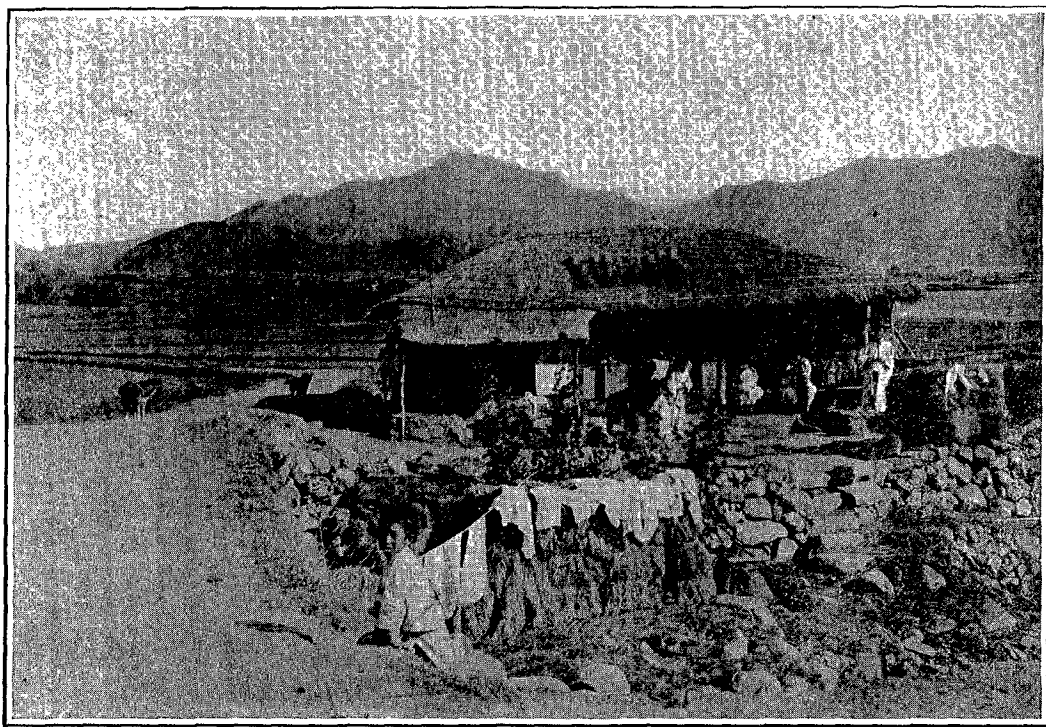
Sending Help Abroad

The average number of colporteurs in the field during 1918 was eighty-two, thirty-nine of whom have been engaged in the canvassing work continuously since 1913. Some of these brethren have toiled

on very earnestly for many years. In addition to the previously mentioned workers, a number of the most successful brethren have been called to labor in foreign fields, some as leaders in the literature work, and others have gone to the islands as missionaries, and yet others have been called to labor in various capacities in the home field. Thus the canvassing field has proved a training ground, and has been the means in God's hands of developing many valuable workers.

Results in Soul-Saving

Another encouraging feature of the canvassing work is the number of souls won to the truth. While it is almost impossible to state definitely the exact number of persons who have accepted the message through reading our good books and the personal work of the canvassers, yet from reports received we are safe in saying that fifty souls accepted it during the last year. For this we give God all the praise. This is, we believe, as it should be; the book work is "missionary work of the highest order." "We cannot too highly estimate this work; for were it not



A COUNTRY HOME IN CHosen

for the efforts of the canvasser, many would never hear the warning." How true this statement!

Some years ago Brother Reekie sold a copy of "The Desire of Ages" to a man up in the back blocks of New South Wales. Whether he read the book or not we do not know, but after it had lain on the shelves for about fifteen years a man read it and became interested. After careful study he decided to keep the Sabbath, not knowing that there were any others of like faith in Australia, and seeing Sister White's name in the book, he wrote to her for further information. His letter was sent to the president of the New South Wales Conference, who at once got in touch with the man, and invited him to attend the coming camp-meeting, held at Gore Hill four years ago. This brother is today a missionary in India. In such ways as these the seeds of truth have been sown, resulting in the salvation of thousands of souls.

The Neglected Continent

Our Literature in South America

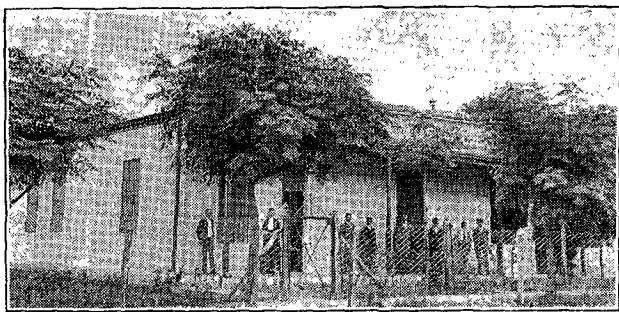
OLIVER MONTGOMERY

Vice-President for South American Division

FROM the first the colporteur has pioneered the work in this great continent. Wherever we find this blessed message planted, there we find the fruit of his labor.

It was through the reading of literature sent from Switzerland that the first believers in Argentina found the truth. That was about 1889. A paper left by a tramp vessel at one of the ports of Brazil resulted finally in several learning the truth. And then came the colporteur, in whose tracks have sprung up churches and believers everywhere.

It was in 1891 that three colporteurs — Brethren Snyder, Stauffer, and Nowlin — pioneered the way



The Buenos Aires Publishing House

for our work in Brazil and Argentina, selling mostly English and German books. In 1893 Brother Nowlin visited the Falkland Islands, and sold \$1,350 worth of books. He also sold our books in Punta Arenas, and passing through Magellan Strait, visited Chile in 1895.

While these brethren were sowing the precious seed of truth on the east side of South America, Brethren T. H. Davis and F. W. Bishop, pioneer colporteurs, came down the west coast, reaching Chile in November, 1894. From the very first, fruit began to appear, and from those early beginnings to the present hour, literature has played a large part in the building up of our present work.

In every part of this field the printed page has been the entering wedge, and is still a strong factor in the advancement of our work.

Austral Union

The first paper published was a twelve-page sheet, *El Faro*. It was first issued in July, 1897, at Buenos Aires. A press was bought and an eight-page missionary sheet, *Señales de los Tiempos*, was published in Chile in January, 1900. The first press in Argentina was bought in 1905, and in January of that year *El Faro* was changed to *La Verdad Presente*. In the beginning of 1910 this paper was combined with *Señales de los Tiempos*, taking the name of the latter, and was published for one year in Santiago, Chile, as an eight-page monthly and a thirty-two-page quarterly. It was then moved to Buenos Aires, and in January, 1913, its name was changed to *El Atalaya*, our present splendid missionary journal, with a monthly circulation of twenty-five thousand.

La Salud y Vida, a health paper, was published from 1910-15, when it was discontinued. In 1901 a little eight-page paper, designed especially for the believers, was started in Chile. It was called *La Revista Adventista*, and was printed there until 1907, when it was moved to Buenos Aires. It has continued to grow, until it is now the church organ for the Spanish field.

The printing work that was started in Chile has long since ceased to exist, but the work in Buenos Aires has continued to grow, until today we have a fairly well-equipped publishing house, whose presses are busy putting out literature in the form of papers, tracts, and small books.

Our larger books in the Spanish language, which have been sold in large numbers, have come into the field from the Pacific Press in California and from Barcelona, Spain, about as follows: "Steps to Christ," in 1896; "Christ Our Saviour" and "Gospel Primer," in 1897; "Coming King," in 1906; "Home and Health," in 1911; "The Great Controversy," in 1913; "Daniel and the Revelation," in 1915; "Practical Guide," in 1916; and "Heralds of the Morning," in 1917.

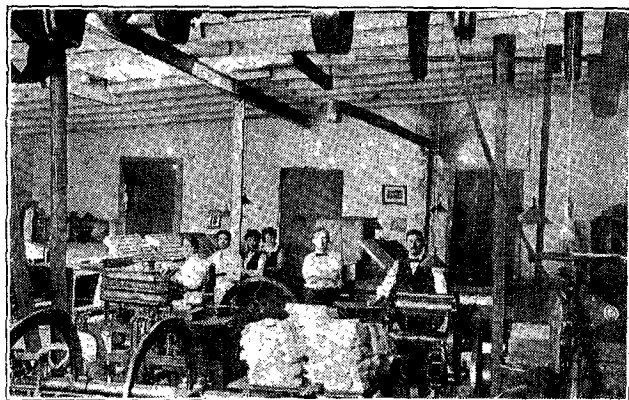
Some of these books have had phenomenal sales, and all are well received by the people of these republics. In 1915 and 1916 "The World's Crisis" and "Armageddon" were published here and sold in large numbers.

One of our present urgent needs is "Testimonies for the Church" in Spanish; and we are made glad to know that steps have already been taken to supply this long-felt want. Within a few months an excellent volume, compiled especially for the mission fields, will be in the hands of our Spanish-speaking people.

Brazilian Union

In 1900 the publication of a Portuguese missionary paper, *O Arauto da Verdade*, was started in the city of Rio de Janeiro. In 1901 a German church paper, *Der Missions Arbeiter*, was started in Blumenau, Santa Catharina. The name of this paper was changed in 1904 to *Rundschau der Adventisten*. As we had no printing press in Brazil at that time, the work on these papers was done in outside offices.

In 1904 Brother John Lipke visited the United States to present the needs of the Brazilian field. His visit resulted in securing, among other things, special



Interior View of the Buenos Aires Publishing House

contributions to the amount of \$1,200. Emmanuel Missionary College donated a secondhand printing press, which he brought back with him. The press was set up in Taquary, Rio Grande do Sul, where there was a small mission school.

Brother George Sabeff came from the United States at that time to connect with the work in Brazil as our first printer. The July, 1905, number of the *Rundschau* was the first paper printed in Brazil on our own press. "His Glorious Appearing," printed in 1907, was the first booklet printed in the Portuguese language. It was printed on a small handpower press, and only four pages could be printed at a time. It was during this same year that the brethren felt the necessity of securing a more favorable and central location. An excellent property was secured in São Bernardo, a suburb of São Paulo, the second city of the republic. The next year, 1908, a larger press was bought, with a two-horsepower gasoline motor, and a one-story building, 30 x 60 feet, was erected. Following this move the work grew rapidly. In due time electric power took the place of gasoline; improved machinery was added from time to time, the last being a linotype machine, until today they have a publishing plant fairly well equipped for doing typesetting, stereotyping, printing and bookbinding.

At the present time the total publications, besides the papers, are twenty-one books and pamphlets, of 3,115 pages, and thirty tracts of 323 pages. These are practically all in the Portuguese language. The German paper has not been published since Brazil entered the war.

In 1913 *O Arauto da Verdade*, which had a circulation of only about 1,000, was discontinued. The need of a Portuguese missionary paper was continually felt, however, and early in 1918 a new monthly missionary magazine, under the name of *Signaes dos Tempos*, was started, with Elder E. C. Ehlers as editor. This enterprise has met with excellent success; at the close of the first year the edition is 20,000 copies monthly.

In the field, handling the output of this publishing house, is a splendid corps of earnest, consecrated colporteurs, who are moved by a deep devotion to this message, and who are pressing into all parts of the republic.

Inca Union

In Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador, where dense superstition, extreme fanaticism, and deep prejudice are found on every hand, the printed page is winning its way, overcoming opposition and bringing light and blessing to many.

While we have no publishing house in these republics, we do have a union depository in Lima in

connection with the union headquarters, from which the colporteurs throughout the field are supplied with literature.

Some of these men have rugged experiences as they press on into remote interior regions, over high mountain passes, or along dangerous trails, where no Protestant missionary has ever gone before. And theirs is an all-round missionary experience,—selling books, Bibles, papers, and tracts, sometimes giving away the latter; preaching in the streets; studying the Bible and praying in the homes; starting Sabbath schools and holding cottage meetings, oftentimes with an infuriated mob facing them in the street or surrounding the house in which they are. But notwithstanding all this, with courageous hearts they push on, leaving Sabbath keepers all along the trail.



BRAZIL PUBLISHING HOUSE (front view)

South America

W. H. WILLIAMS

Secretary and Treasurer South American Division

THE South American Division territory comprises nearly one seventh of the globe's habitable surface, and scattered over this great area we find fifty million people waiting to receive the last gospel message at our hands, that some among them may be prepared for the Master's coming.

This great country is indeed rich in resources, as well as beautiful and interesting. In sharp contrast to the riches and beauties of nature, stands the deplorable condition of the people, who during four hundred years have been fettered by a religion which has retarded progress, spiritual as well as material. To this needy people the Master has been sending, by means of his faithful messengers, the pages of truth. This work is now bringing forth fruit—in some cases tenfold, in some twentyfold, and in some a hundredfold. The gain to this cause of one thousand souls in this division during the year 1918 is due in a large degree to the persevering efforts of our literature workers.

Interesting Comparisons

The following comparative statement of literature sales in this field shows a phenomenal growth: 1913, \$21,086.59; 1914, \$38,327.61; 1915, \$49,307.21; 1916, \$59,281.22; 1917, \$90,207.20; 1918, \$131,302.53.

The gain of 1918 over 1913 was more than five hundred per cent. In fact, the report of the Argentine Conference for the year 1918 shows sales amounting to nearly one third more than the sales for the entire division for 1913.

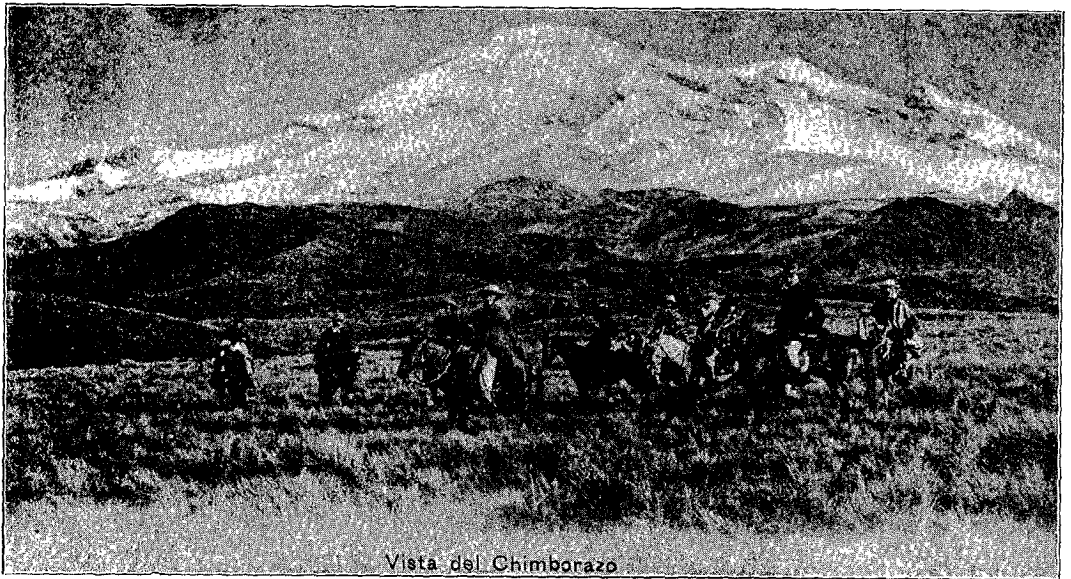
During a recent council meeting of the division committee, the goal set for the sale of books and periodicals for all South America for 1919

was \$120,000. It will be seen by the foregoing figures that we went far beyond this goal during 1918, and now it becomes necessary to set higher goals. Thus we find this movement far in advance of our small faith.

El Atalaya, the missionary magazine for the Spanish fields, is having a good circulation. The December issue was twenty-six thousand copies, while the special issue of January, 1919, on "Problems After the War," reached a circulation of fifty-eight thousand. This periodical is considered the most up-to-date and dignified religious journal published in all Latin America. We consider it our city evangelist, and it is doing its part in placing this message before the people.

Signaes dos Tempos, the periodical published for the Portuguese element of Brazil, is only one year old, and already it has a monthly circulation of twenty thousand. The brethren in that field rejoice, now that they have this medium through which to give present truth.

The great hope of finishing the work in these vast Latin fields of South America lies more in the spreading of our literature than in the direct work of the ministry.



Vista del Chimborazo

VIEW OF MT. CHIMBORAZO, ECUADOR

As a result of this forward movement on the part of our publishing department, doors are opening in every part of the continent. We have never faced such opportunities for the extension of the message. We are perplexed to know how to meet the numerous calls.

Something out of the ordinary has taken place in the world, and it has stirred the hearts of men. A spirit of consecration and a longing to see the work finished are seizing hold of the hearts of God's people, and this is bringing about a harvest of souls.

* * *

God's Care for the Seed Sown

ELDER H. H. VOTAW sends us the following experience from Columbus, Ohio, which illustrates how God cares for the seeds of truth that are sown by means of our message-filled literature:

"Nineteen years ago, in the city of Toronto, Canada, a lady purchased two copies of 'Daniel and the Revelation,' one for her mother, the other for herself. Later she removed to British Columbia, and after a time came to Columbus, Ohio, to live. Having enjoyed the book when she first read it, she took pleasure in lending it to her acquaintances. Eventually some one failed to return it. Not knowing where she could purchase another copy, she wrote to her mother and asked to borrow the one she had. Not only did she again herself study the prophecies, but her eldest son became interested in them.

"During the course of our recent tent-meetings, some one told us that a young man, then in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, had shown an interest in Bible themes. A canvasser called upon him and sold him a copy of 'Bible Readings.' Less than a month had elapsed before the young man appeared at the services one Sabbath morning and announced himself a Sabbath keeper. Conversation with him revealed the fact that he understood the Bible teaching concerning all the main points of doctrine which we as a people hold.

"Later, he and his mother, the lady mentioned at the beginning, were baptized."

* * *

"KINDNESS is a language the deaf can hear and the dumb can understand."



WORKERS IN PRINTING OFFICE AT LUCKNOW, INDIA

Among the Heathen

The Printed Page in the Orient

CARL E. WEAKS

Assistant Secretary Publishing Department for East Asian Division

THE schoolmaster is abroad in the Orient today. In Japan eight million youth, more than ninety-eight per cent of those of school age, are under instruction. Few countries of the world can present a better record. While journalism in Japan in its modern sense is little more than fifty years old, and the first

things, a modern school system. While hundreds of American teachers came out during the early days of occupation, these have now been largely replaced by Filipinos. The English language has largely replaced the Spanish of friar days. While the majority of the population is Roman Catholic, our colporteurs find the people ready purchasers of our denominational literature, and records are being made that would be considered good even in the homeland. Sales for 1918 amounted to \$49,000. The

publishing house in Manila is taxing its resources to the limit to keep the boys in the field supplied with literature, though at times they have had as many as thirty employees engaged. Literature is being produced in six of the languages of the islands.

Siam is one of our smallest fields in the Far East, but this little country has come to the front with great rapidity. It

has a compulsory educational system, and it is estimated that one million of the inhabitants read. This opens up a great field for our literature. Thus far, however, we have no literature in the Siamese language. The country contains many thousand Chinese, and some colporteur work has been done among them by our Chinese boys who have gone up from Singapore. Our first foreign workers are just getting settled in Siam.

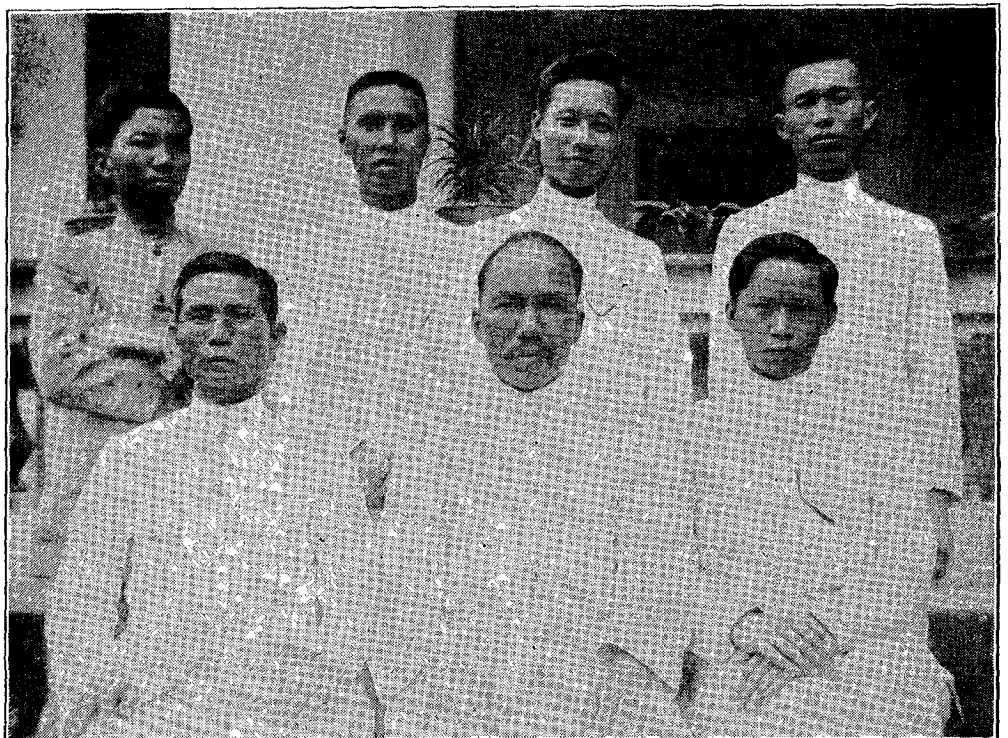
daily newspaper made its appearance as recently as 1871, there are today more than three thousand dailies and periodicals in the country. The women as well as the men read, and read much. There are more than twenty well-known women's magazines with large circulations. The *Fujin Sekai* (Woman's World) has a circulation of one hundred thirty thousand.

In Tokio there is a street a mile and a half long, lined with bookshops on both sides, and these shops are thronged at all hours. In one district, in an area that would be equal to about three ordinary city blocks, nearly one hundred bookshops can be counted. Bookmaking is a thriving industry in Japan today, but quantity rather than quality is given main consideration, and as a result most of the literature is of a trashy nature, and cannot but be detrimental to the morals of the younger generation. The devil is certainly making use of one of his most valuable aids, the printing press, to carry forward his propaganda.

In the Philippines American occupation meant, among other



KOREAN BURDEN BEARERS



COLPORTEURS AT SINGAPORE

Two of these are now pioneering in Siam

Satisfying a Thirst for Knowledge

Educationally China is far in arrears, it being estimated that only about five per cent of the people read; but in no other country is the "man of letters" held in higher esteem. The written character is held sacred, and many men make it a business to go about the streets picking up bits of paper containing writing, in order that the character be not desecrated. As one goes about the towns and villages he sees little boxes fastened up on poles and trees, much as boys in the homeland fasten up little boxes for birds' nests, to serve as receptacles for scraps of paper that are gathered up. While the number of those in China who read is small when compared with the number illiterate, yet it is the influential class who read, and they are proving ready buyers of our literature. Our Chinese *Signs* has a regular circulation of about forty thousand monthly, and thousands of our larger publications are being sold.

The year 1918 was a trying one for our colporteurs because of the political situation here in the country, but the Lord has blessed their efforts. They have often known by experience the meaning of Paul's statement, "In perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness." They have been robbed, imprisoned, and cruelly treated many times. In some of the provinces the situation has been so bad that the men have had to leave the field for a time, but sales have just about equaled those of 1917. The situation seems to be clearing up somewhat, and we expect to see great advancement made during the year 1919. From far western Szechwan comes a call from Dr. Andrews for a small printing plant for Tibetan literature.

Missionary Propaganda by Literature

The keenness of the Oriental people to read is one of the outstanding facts of the times. Bookshops and book venders are everywhere, and they are doing a thriving business. Thus a great and effectual door has been opened, which we must enter. These Oriental lands must be sown broadcast with the printed page containing the message of a soon-coming Lord. The printed page is recognized as one of the most effective ways of reaching the Oriental mind.

"Greater emphasis should be placed upon literary work as a missionary agency. The people of Asia are not so much accustomed to public discourses as Western races. The priests of the native religions seldom or never preach, and it is much more difficult to influence people in that way than it is in England and America. The Chinese, in particular, are pre-eminently a people of books. Buddhism converted them, not by preaching, but by literature. The essay, the pamphlet, the placard, and more recently the newspaper, are the common means of disseminating ideas. Christianity must make a larger use of this method if it is to supersede Buddhism and Confucianism." — *"The Foreign Missionary."*

Another authority, a corresponding secretary of one of the leading mission societies, says:

"It is strange that the mission boards are not making larger use of this agency. The case is rendered stronger when we consider that in mission lands the forces of evil are making an extensive use of literature for the corruption of men's bodies and souls. . . . Clearly the time has come when the boards must

bring their literature departments to the front. Here is one of the greatest fields for the unselfish investment of money. Gifts for literature work will count tremendously for the kingdom."

Seventh-day Adventists are making use, large use, of this agency, and it is counting tremendously for the kingdom. From all parts of China, the Philippines, Malaysia, Japan, and Korea, are coming calls for light and help because of the interest created by the colporteur with his books and papers. Today scores of these self-supporting workers are going to all parts of the Orient, not simply as booksellers, but as pioneer evangelists, scouts of the militant church of Christ.

We have been told that "the press is powerful for good or evil. This agency can reach and influence the public mind as no other means can. . . . The pen, dipped in the fountain of pure truth, can send the beams of light to dark corners of the earth, which will reflect its rays back, adding new power, and giving increased light to be scattered everywhere." —

"Life Sketches of Ellen G. White," p. 214. Asia is one of the dark corners of the world, but beams of light are being sent out through the agency of the printed page.

* * *

Books for Eastern Asia

CLARENCE C. CRISLER

Secretary East Asian Division

THROUGH the efforts of many workers during the score or more of years that we have had representatives of the third angel's message in the Far Eastern field, there has been developed a denominational literature in several of the leading languages spoken by Oriental peoples. This literature includes some of the more essential works, such as Scripture biography (particularly on the Christ-life),

Bible readings, and expositions of prophetic portions of Scripture, especially Matthew 24 and Daniel and the Revelation. A considerable number of tracts have been published, and in nearly all the more important languages, monthly or quarterly magazines are regularly issued.

The foundations laid by earnest workers in Japan, in Chosen, in China, in the Philippines, and in Malaysia, are being added to little by little by those who have come into these fields in later years. At the present time our publishing centers in Tokio, Seoul, Shanghai, Manila, and Singapore have excellent translators, and an attempt is being made to publish some important volumes for the subscription trade, as well as matter for the strengthening of the believers in all that makes for Christian living. Some of the tracts and booklets prepared years ago are found to be admirably adapted for continuous use, and these are passing through edition after edition. Others are being revised and enlarged. In some cases it has been found practicable to reduce in size, without serious loss in content, certain of our standard pamphlets and tracts. Improvement is being attempted in the illustrative features of our publications, so far as funds permit.



WANG GIAO CHANG

Shantung Colporteur Who Made a Record for China

Preparing the Tools of Service

A few new works have been prepared, and others are in process. For non-Christian lands, some of the best material from "Coming King" and "Heralds of the Morning" has been adapted and rewritten; and this, together with considerable new matter, gives us a manuscript on present-day events in the light of prophecy. This manuscript, prepared by Elder R. F. Cottrell, is now being translated into Mandarin, Wenli, and Korean. In the Philippines, where the vast majority of the people are familiar with Christian terminology, it has been found possible to use with success translations of "Coming King" with very little adaptation; and at the present time "Our Day" is being translated into the Tagalog.

A medical book for home use has been prepared by our senior medical missionary, Dr. A. C. Selmon, and has already been printed in subscription form, in Mandarin, Wenli, and Tagalog.

An abridgment of "Patriarchs and Prophets," entitled "The Story of Ancient Times," is being translated into the Mandarin, Wenli, Korean, and Japanese. When "Patriarchs and Prophets," abridged, has been printed in these four languages, it will have been brought within the reach of fully four hundred million people in the Far East.

Recently the gospel story has been retold in a series of twenty-four leaflets, and these are being published in some lands as small tracts, and in China as "broadsides" or "sheet-tracts." These are also issued together under one cover, in the form of a cheap yet comprehensive pamphlet. Our "campaign" literature, for home missionary use, is still comparatively meager, although some matter is in preparation.

During the past two years "The World War" has been run in the Wenli, Japanese, Korean, Ilocano, and Malay. A booklet somewhat similar to "World Problems" has been published in the Tagalog, and another is in preparation for Chinese vernaculars.

It is the aim of the literature bureau of the East Asian field to foster the development of a balanced literature for each of the leading language areas of the Far East. To this end, attention is given to the adaptation of standard publications, and also to the preparation of new matter when something suitable is not within reach. Whenever possible, this work is done in part at least by those who have had considerable experience in teaching gospel truth to Oriental peoples. Our plans contemplate the issuance of a select and rather limited number of the most essential works, rather than a large variety of books more or less similar in style and content. The multiplicity of languages with which we must needs deal, compels us to hold closely to policies that make for an economical yet widespread and effective distribution of the printed page. The prayers of God's children in every land are solicited, that the seed sown may fall upon good ground, and spring up unto life eternal.

* * *

I HAVE thrown myself blindfolded, and I trust without reserve, into His almighty hands. I give myself to be a martyr for him who hung on the cross for me.
— Whitefield.

Christian Literature and Chosen

J. C. KLOSE

Field Missionary Secretary, Chosen

AFTER thirty years of missionary activity, Chosen is able to respond to a roll call of three hundred thousand native converts to Christianity. Though there are millions still living in darkness and superstition, the results that have attended the efforts put forth have been remarkable enough to attract no small attention. About twelve years ago the truths of Christ's second coming and the Sabbath were introduced into Chosen, and today there are nearly two thousand believers rejoicing with us in the hope of a soon-coming Redeemer.

The part Christian literature and the colporteur have acted in this great propaganda is made manifest by the many incidents related concerning converts rising up here and there where the colporteur has been. Oftentimes the colporteur in recanvassing his territory finds the fruit of a previous year's labor. That it is a stimulus and an encouragement to him

to see how God is working with him and watering the seed that has been sown, is evident from the following experience. The translation from the simple native speech makes it seem all the more precious. Brother Pak Che Syun was the one who had the experience while working in the northern part of Chosen. He writes:

An Overruling Providence

"I am a believer in Romans 8: 28. One day I went to Ong Chin Kun [a county] to canvass. When I arrived there it was already getting dark, so I went to a hotel. I asked the master of the hotel for permission to stay, and he said, 'I will not let

you stay. You must go to another place. I do not have room for you.' I was then very sorry in my heart, and said, 'What shall I do? Now it is very dark.' But I went on till I came to the house of one who had last year subscribed for our paper [the *Signs of the Times*]. His paper [subscription] had just expired, so I said to him, 'You must subscribe again.' He answered, 'Yes, I will. Send me the paper again for a year.' Then he said, 'Please come in and stay at my house this night.' In the night I preached to him about our truth, and he said, 'Yes, I love your truth. From this time I will keep the Sabbath.' Then I was very glad and praised God.

"I stayed with this man for two weeks. I think if I had stayed at the hotel I would not have seen this man and could not have preached to him. I am glad it happened that way."

From the mountains in the north to the islands in the south, the colporteur has pioneered the way. Though he has been supplied with but meager literature, the people have eagerly bought from him — a Bible, a magazine, or only a tract. Brother Han Hyo Syun, one of our older colporteurs, was himself converted through reading a magazine bought from one of our colporteurs. He suffered persecution from his family and was driven from home. He fled to another place, but when the people there learned that he was a Christian, he was persecuted there also. Finally he found refuge in a mountain cave. In telling about this experience he said:

Worshipping God in a Spirit Temple

"When I came to the cave I found that it was a spirit temple. A Buddhist priest came twice a month to worship there. Then I said, 'I will make out of this cave a place to worship the true God.' The Buddhist priest came to this cave again on a Sabbath day and heard me pray. He was impressed, and remained while I preached to him about the living God. Then he said, 'Your words are true, and I will not come to disturb you any more.'"



Canvassing for "Daniel and the Revelation" on the Fertile Plains of the Free State, Africa

"I lived in that cave for four months. I prayed to God to open the way that I might give the gospel to the people in that part of Chosen. After four months many men came to the cave, and I preached to them. They said, 'What you say is true;' and out of that number twenty accepted God and were converted. From this time I became a canvasser and sold literature in other villages and aroused interest in Christianity."

Brother Han Hyo Syun is now one of our most successful colporteurs in the southern part of Chosen. He pursues his work with tact and has a way of securing the orders of influential persons first. A few days ago he had the following experience. He says:

A Ruler Convinced

"One day I went to the *myan chang's* (chief magistrate's) office. At that time the mayors of thirteen villages were gathered together for a council meeting. I asked for permission to preach to the men, and I preached the gospel and the second coming of Christ. The thirteen men asked, 'How do you know that Christ will come again?' I said, 'I know from this paper that I am selling, and I want you to see it.' Then they all examined the paper, and the *myan chang* said, 'What the man says is true.' He and his secretary subscribed for one year, and all the thirteen men subscribed. I had a total of fifteen subscriptions at that place. I then read to them Matthew 24: 14. I am praying to God for spiritual power, that I may give the gospel to many men."

Surely the work of the colporteur is effective and far-reaching in its influence. What we regret is that we do not have plenty of suitable literature to supply the rapidly growing needs of the field. Chosen is awakening from her sleep of centuries, and this awakening is bringing not only opportunities, but also grave dangers, to the people. The Koreans are eager readers, and the educated classes almost worship a book. But what do we find on the market besides the few elementary books on Christianity? The book-stores are flooded with vile fiction, and with translations of cheap books on science, philosophy, and religion, which are distinctly antichristian, and because of the scarcity of better books this sort of literature is being read with avidity. Unless something better is provided for the Korean, and that very soon, he will read that which will undermine his spiritual and

moral life and leave him in a worse condition than before.

The Great Need for Christian Literature

A high-class Christian literature was never so much needed as today. Old missionaries are bewailing the fact that they do not have the proper literature with which to hold their converts. Mr. Gerald Bonwick, associate editor and business manager of the *Korean Mission Field*, in a recent article on the "Production of Christian Literature," says:

"It is not possible to form a collection of thirty Christian, or even moral, books in the Korean language that will interest the average youth of twenty years of age; they simply do not exist. This is a sad challenge to our lack of foresight—we create an appetite, but provide no food; we make a sharp-cutting instrument, but there is no grindstone to keep it in condition."

What, then, is the kind of literature that is most needed in Chosen today? I asked a colporteur this question recently, and he replied, "The people want literature that will answer their many questions concerning the signs of the times and Christ's second coming." At our recent convention in Tokio, Japan, a native worker urged our brethren to translate our many books treating on the prophecies and present truth, into the native languages, that the people perish not for "lack of knowledge."

This is our golden opportunity. We now have a small magazine with some four thousand subscribers, but with the exception of a few small pamphlets, we have no books. Though our facilities for publishing are rather meager, translations of several of our books are under way, and we hope soon to have them ready for the colporteur to carry to the uttermost parts of Chosen. We know that if we but go forward, the Lord will open the way. Will not our brethren pray for the success of the work here, that many precious souls may be gathered out for the kingdom?

"This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Matt. 24: 14.



TURF MARKET CANAL, AND NEW CHURCH, THE HAGUE, HOLLAND

In the Land of Dykes and Windmills

Our Literature in Holland

J. WIBBENS

Superintendent Holland Mission

AMONG the first books circulated in Holland was a copy of "Daniel and the Revelation," which fell into the hands of a Salvation Army man who finally sold it for an insignificant sum to a man in Amsterdam. This man read it on his sick-bed. Further inquiry on his part for more literature led to our obtaining his address, and Brother R. G. Klingbeil later on brought him and several of his family into the truth.

While Brother Klingbeil, an American of German descent, was at Rotterdam learning the Dutch language, he went one evening to a store which he had never entered before, to buy some rice. The top of some of our papers, printed in Battle Creek, Mich., stuck out of the outside pocket of his overcoat. The titles could be read. While in the store a man came in, looked at the titles of the periodicals, and asked him if he sold religious papers. After some conversation he invited Brother Klingbeil to a Friday evening meeting at his house. Of this group two men embraced the truth.

Among Seafaring Men

Ship missionary work was carried on in Hamburg. Books in many languages were sold on board the ships in the harbor. A Dutch pilot bought "Daniel and the Revelation," but it did not interest him. His mother was a very godly woman, but very deaf. Nevertheless, her ears were open for the message. To her he sent that book. She read it and reread it. This book was food for her soul. She saw the Sabbath and began to keep it. Relatives protested, but she stood her ground.

On a certain day one of our canvassers entered the little town in which she lived. While he was trying to sell her something she said to him: "The churches have apostatized. If they want to do what is right, they should keep the seventh day as the Sabbath." Our brother was surprised, and

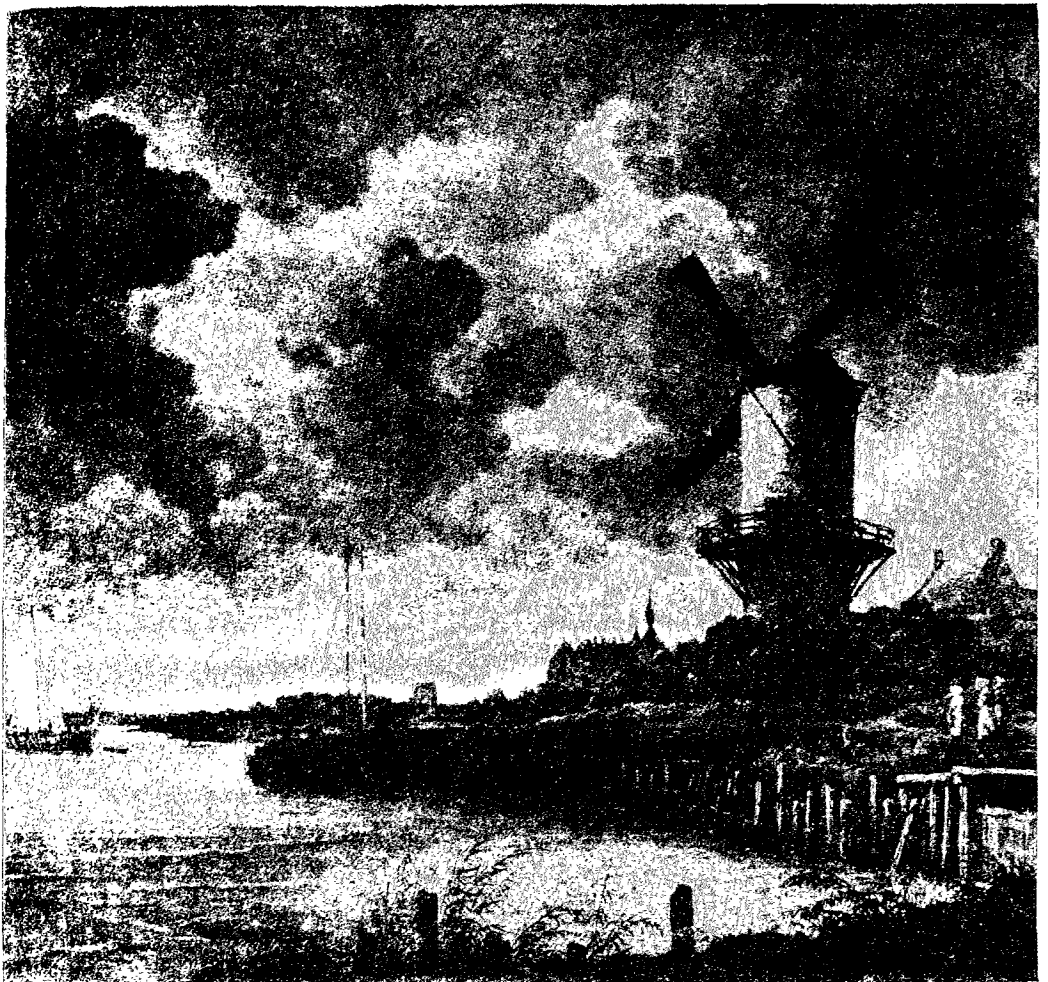
told her he kept that day. This woman still lives, and is now nearly eighty years of age. She is so deaf that one can hardly shout loud enough to be heard and understood by her. But she has been instrumental in bringing two daughters and a son to accept the Sabbath; the one who sent her this book is still an unbeliever.

The husband of one of her daughters is also a member. This daughter has eleven children. A few weeks ago I baptized the fifth of these children. "I have six more to win for the Lord," said the mother, lying on the sick-bed from which she will never recover. Two of her stalwart boys are canvassers.

Besides these, this old, deaf grandmother won her nephew and his wife. Together they compose a church, her oldest son being the elder, and she herself secretary of the tract society and also treasurer of the church.

Although the members of that little church are farmers, boatmen, and canvassers, they pay the highest per capita tithe in Holland. Mark, all this is really the result of one copy of "Daniel and the Revelation" sold in Hamburg; by this one book a family in an insignificant little town in the extreme corner of north Holland was won to the message.

A little more than a year ago one of our canvassing agents had a striking experience. He was canvassing on some boats at the docks of Rotterdam. On one



THE MILL

Painted by Ruysdael, a Dutch Artist of the 17th Century.

of them he met the second officer and three engineers. He showed them "Seer at the Court of Babel." Some of them became very much interested. But the second engineer mocked him, and invited him to come back in four years when he himself should return from India. He said he had no need of God. Our brother, wrought upon by his mocking, asked him what certainty he had that he would come back in four years. He then related to them an incident which occurred in the town where he was born. A young farmer's wife daily brought milk to the city in a little hand wagon. One morning some one handed her a little tract entitled "Only Twenty-four Hours More to Live." She ridiculed it and laughed and scoffed at it. The next morning she went with the milk as usual. Close by the city she met a wagon heavily loaded with grain coming down a slight slope. By accident she and her little milk wagon got under it, and she was killed. She had rejected her last warning.

That caused the pilot to make more fun than ever. "Don't try to scare folks with such nonsense," he cried out, and left, saying, "Will see you again in four years."

Next day our brother went there again, as he had one more book to deliver. All the flags on five boats lying close to each other were at half-mast.

"Do you remember the conversation you had here

yesterday afternoon?" asked one of these stalwart seamen.

"Yes."

"That same man did not have twenty-four, or even four, hours more to live," was the reply. "He got under a street car by accident and was killed."

That conversation made a strong impression upon those otherwise rough men.

A Decade of Development

The following figures give the total sales in Holland during the years 1909-18: 1909, \$6,410; 1910, \$6,300; 1911, \$6,542; 1912, \$6,594; 1913, \$6,386; 1914, \$5,914; 1915, \$7,512; 1916, \$10,126; 1917, \$12,147; 1918, \$13,600.

Our corps of canvassers has materially increased since the demobilization, some of our strong-sinewed young men, hardened through the exercises of military life, having joined the ranks. They can stand it to travel long distances on the bicycle with a load of books.

In the extreme southern corner of Holland, in a mining district where every one is a Roman Catholic, and where no canvasser wished to go, fearful of not being able to make a living, we have a brother who worked in the coal mines. He felt so impressed to do something that he applied for a canvasser's certificate. To my great surprise he sells so many books there that his sales record is one of the highest we have.

Ten Decades of Progress

Literature Sales During 1918

NELSON ZANE TOWN

Secretary General Conference Publishing Department

WE hardly know how to present the report of the circulation of our literature during 1918 in a way that the reader may grasp in all its meaning what God has wrought in our publishing work. A few comparisons with past years may help us. First we give the figures representing the sales during the eighteen years from 1845, when the publishing work started, to the beginning of 1863, the year the General Conference was organized; then by decades since that time:

1845-1862.....	\$ 13,500
1863-1872.....	56,000
1873-1882.....	278,300
1883-1892.....	3,350,900
1893-1902.....	2,950,500
1903-1912.....	11,036,000
1913-1918 (6 years).....	14,600,900

These totals show that during the six years ending with 1918 the value of the literature circulated by the denomination was double the amount circulated during the sixty years from the beginning in 1845 to 1904.

During 1918 the grand total value of the literature circulated amounted to \$3,365,000, an increase of \$428,000 over the previous year, and a gain of more than \$400 over the total sales for the ten years ending 1902, only sixteen years ago.

A Message to All Nations

We believe the following words from Elder Daniells aptly apply at this time:

"Is not the hand of the Lord in all this? We have a truth that must go to the world. It is the last message of mercy to men. It is to prepare them for the most solemn and dreadful scenes that ever took place. The judgment, the coming of the Lord, the resurrection of the righteous, and the destruction of the wicked are events of the deepest interest to all who have ever lived. Our work is to warn all nations, and tongues, and peoples of these things which are right upon us. How are we going to do it? Will not the press be the real agent? So all the leaders in this movement have believed, and so we believe."

One of the most remarkable things in our publishing work at the present time is the fact that many of the largest records and the most encouraging results in the circulation of our literature are seen in heathen lands, where, until within recent years, we did not think we could do anything in selling our literature. We read in the Testimonies that the work of that other angel of Revelation 18, is to be done largely through our publishing houses. We believe we have reached the time when this is being fulfilled. The prospects are that 1919 will show a remarkable increase over 1918.

* * *

"Our thoughts and purposes are the secret springs of action, and hence determine the character. Every thought, feeling, and inclination, though unseen by men, is discerned by the eye of God. With what care, then, should we examine our hearts in the light of the divine law, and compare ourselves with the one faultless pattern, that no defect may be found upon us in the day of God! We cannot afford to make a mistake in a matter in which eternal interests are involved."

Appointments and Notices

CAMP-MEETINGS FOR 1919

Atlantic Union Conference

Western New York, Buffalo.....June 19-29
Northern New England.....Aug. 14-24
Southern New England.....Aug. 14-24
Maine.....Aug. 28 to Sept. 7

Central Union Conference

Wyoming, Crawford, Nebr.....June 28-30
Nebraska.....Aug. 14-24
Missouri, Carrollton.....Aug. 21-31
Kansas, Winfield.....Aug. 28 to Sept. 7

Columbia Union Conference

West Pennsylvania, Indiana.....June 19-29
New Jersey, Trenton.....June 26 to July 6
Ohio, Mount Vernon.....Aug. 14-24
Eastern Pennsylvania, Phila.....Aug. 22-31
Chesapeake, Baltimore.....Sept. 4-14
District of Columbia.....Sept. 12-21

Eastern Canadian Union Conference

Ontario, Toronto.....June 19-29
Quebec, Waterloo.....June 26 to July 6

Lake Union Conference

North Wisconsin, Ashland.....June 19-29
South Wisconsin, Watertown.....June 19-29
Chicago, Chicago.....June 26 to July 6
North Michigan.....Aug. 21-31
Illinois, Fairground, Peoria, Aug. 28 to Sept. 7

Northern Union Conference

North Dakota, Jamestown.....June 19-29
Iowa.....Aug. 20-31

North Pacific Union Conference

Montana, Miles City.....June 19-29
Southern Oregon, Marshfield.....Aug. 5-10
Southern Oregon, Ashland.....Aug. 12-17
Western Washington, Auburn.....Aug. 21-31
Montana, Missoula.....Sept. 5-14

Pacific Union Conference

Northern California, Modesto.....June 19-29
Inter-Mountain, Grand Junction.....July 17-27
Southeastern California.....July 31 to Aug. 10
California, Oakland.....Aug. 7-17
Southern California, Los Angeles.....Aug. 18-31

Southeastern Union Conference

Cumberland, Lenoir City, Tenn.....Aug. 18-24
Carolina, Charlotte, N. C.....Aug. 25-31
Georgia.....Sept. 1-7
Florida, Orlando.....Sept. 8-14

Southern Union Conference

Alabama.....Aug. 21-31
Mississippi.....Aug. 28 to Sept. 7
Tennessee River.....Sept. 4-14

Meetings for the Colored People

Mississippi.....Aug. 28 to Sept. 7
Tennessee River.....Sept. 4-14
Alabama.....Sept. 15-21

Southwestern Union Conference

South Texas.....July 3-13
Arkansas.....July 10-20
Texico (New Mexico), Mountain Air.....
July 24 to Aug. 3
North Texas.....Aug. 7-17
Oklahoma.....Aug. 14-24
Texico (Texas), Clyde.....Sept. 4-14

Western Canadian Union Conference

Manitoba.....June 19-29
Saskatchewan.....June 30 to July 6
Alberta.....July 10-20

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WESTERN WASHINGTON CAMP-MEETING

At first it was planned to hold three camp-meetings in our conference, but upon more careful study it was decided to have only one meeting. This meeting will be held on the academy grounds, four miles east of Auburn, Wash., August 21 to 31. Since we shall not have conference sessions this year, all the time will be given to devotional meetings and to other meetings to plan for aggressive personal work. Let none think it is not important to be present, or that perhaps the money spent in going to such meetings could be better spent in doing missionary work and helping others; for the instruction is given, "Let all who possibly can, attend these yearly gatherings. All should feel that God requires this of them. . . . Come, brethren and sisters, to these sacred convocation meetings, to find Jesus." Place your orders for tents, etc., with the writer at an early date.

T. L. Copeland, Lippy Building, Seattle, Wash.

QUEBEC CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

The annual meeting of the Quebec Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at Waterloo, Quebec, in connection with the camp-meeting, from June 26 to July 6, 1919, for the purpose of electing officers, and transacting such other business as may properly come before it. The first meeting will be held Friday, June 27, at 10:30 a. m. F. C. Webster, Pres.
F. E. Dufty, Sec.

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NEBRASKA SANITARIUM TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

We still have room for twenty-five or thirty young people in our Training Class for Nurses which begins October 1, 1919. These must be Christian young men and women belonging to the Seventh-day Adventist Church. State regulations for nurses require applicants to be at least nineteen and not over thirty-five years of age, and to have had nine grades of school work or its equivalent.

Calendars and application blanks will be sent upon request. Address Elsie C. Bleck, R. N., Superintendent of Nurses, Nebraska Sanitarium, College View, Nebr.

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ARKANSAS CAMP-MEETING

The Arkansas camp-meeting will be held this year in a beautiful grove at the end of the South Hot Springs car line, Hot Springs, Ark., July 10-20. We invite all our people to attend this meeting. Fast-fulfilling prophecy indicates we should give our attention to fitting ourselves for the reception of the Holy Spirit. Everything possible will be done to make this meeting a profitable one for all, and we look forward to it with much pleasure. T. J. Copeland, Sec.

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ONTARIO CONFERENCE

The seventeenth biennial meeting of the Ontario Conference of Seventh-day Adventists is called to convene in connection with the annual camp-meeting, which is to be held in Dufferin Park, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, June 19-29, 1919, for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly come before the conference session. The first meeting will be held Monday, at 10:30 a. m., June 23, 1919.

B. M. Heald, Pres.
Lucille Marietta, Sec.

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NORTHERN ILLINOIS MEDICAL MISSIONARY AND SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Northern Illinois Medical Missionary and Sanitarium Association (incorporated) will be held on the Chicago camp-ground, Grand and Sixty-fourth Avenues, West, Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, July 2, at 9 a. m., to elect officers for the ensuing year, and make such changes in the constitution and by-laws as are necessary to comply with the requirements of the law in carrying out the wishes of the constituency in adding the southern counties in the State of Illinois, and in the readjustment of boundary lines made necessary by the creation of the Chicago Conference, and to transact any business that may properly come before the association.

W. H. Holden, Pres.
L. E. Elliott, Sec.

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REQUESTS FOR PRAYER

Though widely separated from one another, the followers of our Lord and Master can meet in spirit daily at the throne of grace. In our devotions let us remember our brethren and sisters who are in affliction. Says the apostle: "Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them; and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body." We ourselves shall share in the blessings we seek for others. "The Lord turned the captivity of Job when he prayed for his friends." We suggest the noon hour as an appropriate time for remembering these special requests.

An afflicted brother, writing from Iowa, asks prayer for healing.

A Pennsylvania sister whose health has been failing for some time, desires us to pray that she may be healed, if such be the will of the Lord.

"Please pray that I may be healed of goiter and paralysis of the eyelids," is the request of a sister in Colorado.

The request that we pray for the conversion of her husband who has recently become interested in gambling, comes from a sister in Illinois.

The following request, signed "Your afflicted sister," comes from Kansas: "Since my request for prayer, my health is much improved, for which I am thankful, but I ask you to continue your petitions in my behalf, that I may be able to care for my family."

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PUBLICATIONS WANTED

The persons named below desire late, clean copies of our publications, sent postpaid, for use in missionary work. In sending publications care should be exercised to select only such as are free from soil and disfigurement. We have been credibly informed that some who oppose this movement and the truths which it represents, answer these requests for literature, and are sending to our brethren and sisters in various parts of the country tracts and papers representing their opposition. Our workers should be careful not to confound this literature with our denominational publications, and thus unwittingly become agents in sending out matter not printed in the interests of the cause of truth.

J. M. Cooper, Reynolds, Taylor Co., Ga.

Mrs. Mary Weil, Box 56, Pismo Beach, Calif. Continuous supply.

Mrs. John W. Ford, Box 43, Bowling Green, Ky. Present Truth and current publications.

Walter Blackburn, 116 Cannon St., Charleston, S. Car. Watchman, Signs, weekly and monthly, Instructor, Life and Health.

Miss Johanna Daw, Mandeville, Jamaica, B. W. I. Any of our literature, and copies of the Senior and Junior Reading Course books.

Brother Clarence E. Moon, 12 Campos St., Ponce, Porto Rico, wishes to thank those who have sent papers to him, and says that he has sufficient for his present need.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The address of Elder Carlyle B. Haynes from this time forward will be 322 Convent Avenue, New York, N. Y.

OBITUARIES

Smith.—B. F. Smith was born Oct. 12, 1876, and was reared in a knowledge of the third angel's message. He fell asleep in "that blessed hope" at his home near Plum City, Wis., April 29, 1919. He is survived by his wife, one son, his aged parents, three sisters, and one brother. P. M. Hanson.

Hollinger.—Meta Elsie Hollinger died at Doty, Wash., April 12, 1919, aged sixty-nine years. She had been an invalid for many years, and was formerly a member of the Vancouver (British Columbia) Seventh-day Adventist church. An adopted daughter mourns. She sleeps, awaiting the Life-giver's return. C. A. Wyman.

Balklund.—Daniel Balklund was accidentally drowned April 15, 1919. He was born in Finland, and united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church about twenty-eight years ago. He lived a consistent Christian life. His wife and one son and one daughter mourn. C. A. Wyman.

Strickler.—Dr. Stephen Louis Strickler was born near Boggstown, Ind., Aug. 22, 1853. He was married to Miss Mary Montgomery in 1880, and to them were born two children, one of whom survives. After the death of his wife he was united in marriage with Miss Cora Lee, and to them were born five children, four of whom are living. The doctor was an active member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, having united with this body several years ago. His death occurred May 23, 1919. Besides his wife and children, he is survived by two brothers, and two sisters. He rests in hope of a part in the first resurrection.

T. F. Hubbard.



WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 26, 1919

EDITOR . . . FRANCIS MCLELLAN WILCOX

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J. L. SHAW E. E. ANDROSS

We cordially invite all our readers to contribute articles on Bible subjects and Christian experience. If found suitable, these articles will be used as rapidly as our space will permit. We cannot undertake either to acknowledge the receipt of, or to return, manuscript not specially solicited. Duplicates of articles or reports furnished other papers are never acceptable.

All communications relating to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, and all manuscripts submitted for publication, should be addressed to EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, Review and Herald, Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C.

OUR PUBLISHING NUMBER

We are pleased to send out a number of the REVIEW devoted almost exclusively to our publishing work. We are indebted to Elder N. Z. Town, secretary of the Publishing Department, for the articles and illustrations which appear in this number. We regret that our space would not permit the insertion of all the articles furnished us. It was necessary to hold several articles over for our regular numbers. Several photographs of our workers, which we expected, failed to reach us.

The interesting matter contained in this paper, together with the photographs of the earnest men who are leading out in the circulation of our literature, ought to be an inspiration to every reader. This movement is greatly indebted to the circulation of our literature for the progress it has made through the years. It is greatly indebted also, under God, to the faithful men and women who have pioneered the way in the circulation of the printed page. Let us remember in prayer daily those who are engaged in this noble, sacrificing work.

* *

THE GREATEST FEAT IN AERIAL NAVIGATION

WHEN Lieut. Com. A. C. Read, of the United States Navy, crossed the Atlantic from Long Island to Plymouth, England, by way of the Azores, it was felt that a wonderful achievement had been effected. But the nonstop flight, June 14-15, by Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, of the British Navy, marks a still greater advance in successful aerial navigation. These two aviators crossed from Newfoundland to Ireland in continuous passage, a distance of 1,980 miles, in sixteen hours and twelve minutes. At times their machine attained a velocity of one hundred twenty miles an hour.

What will yet be accomplished in aerial navigation only the future will reveal. Undoubtedly the airplane will become a valuable means of communication as a freight and passenger carrier between distant parts of the earth. We have in-

deed reached the time in the material world, as well as in the field of Biblical research, when knowledge is increasing and men are running to and fro. May Heaven grant that these notable achievements of men may be used for the betterment of the human family, and for the carrying out of God's great purpose in the promulgation of the gospel.

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MINISTERIAL READING COURSE READERS, ATTENTION!

We have been notified by the publishers that the book, "The Modern Mission Century," of the No. 2 course, is out of print, hence it is necessary for us to make a substitution.

We have selected in its stead "The Call of a World Task," by J. Lovell Murray, which deals with the present world situation in terms of missionary responsibility.

All who have not yet ordered the Reading Course books and are planning to take the course, please note that "The Call of a World Task" will be supplied in place of "The Modern Mission Century." The price of the book is sixty cents, making the total cost of the set, apart from "Testimonies for the Church," Volume I, \$4.10, postpaid.

W. E. HOWELL.

* *

WORKERS FOR THE PHILIPPINES

THE Philippine Union Conference has presented to the Mission Board a very urgent and repeated request for three evangelists, and a Bible teacher for the Philippine Academy. Our work is progressing in that field in a truly remarkable manner. Many souls are accepting the message in different places. Our little force of American workers are not able to fill the calls, and the men who were under appointment to these islands, because of certain conditions, have not been able to go. To fail to send help to the Philippines at an early date would be to jeopardize the interests of the work in that field.

Those going as evangelists should, in addition to their training in school, have had a practical and successful experience in evangelistic work, and should possess elements of leadership which in time will enable them to direct the work in the fields to which they go. The Bible teacher should have had a thorough course in Bible in one of our colleges, and should be able to teach the Scriptures to others.

Any who are desirous of responding to one of these calls, after counseling with their union or local conference presidents, are invited to correspond with us, furnishing us information regarding their training and experience in the work.

J. L. SHAW.

* *

OUR WORK IN POLYNESIA

THE following is from a letter written by Elder C. H. Parker, president of the Central Polynesian Conference:

"My last trip was very hard and wearing. I was a whole month without a dry article of clothing on me during the daytime, as it was pouring rain most of the time, and when it was not raining I was fording streams or baptizing. At one time I baptized thirty candidates,

and at another forty. I baptized one hundred fifty-eight persons on the trip, and organized eighteen churches. There are others waiting for baptism, and there will be two more churches organized before conference, which will make twenty new churches for the year.

"At one of the places I visited, an entire town of ninety-six persons accepted the truth, and there are a number of other towns thinking seriously about it. In another province two large towns and half the population of another have decided to become Seventh-day Adventists, and more towns are thinking of doing the same. Our only lack now is Bibles and teachers. We could use one hundred teachers where we have one. We are reaching just as far as we can, and are only touching our work with the tips of our fingers. I do not know how we are going to supply workers for all the calls."

* *

A NOTABLE WEEK

THE week ending June 13, 1919, was a notable one at the International Branch of the Pacific Press Publishing Association, Brookfield, Ill. Early in the week the first copies of the illustrated edition of "Steps to Christ" in the Icelandic language were completed. All the mechanical work on the book was done in our office.

Later in the week the first copies of the German edition of "Our Day" were finished. On this book the translation and the manufacturing were all done at the International Branch. The German edition is uniform in size and price with the English. Editions in Swedish and Danish-Norwegian are also being prepared, and these will be ready early in July.

And finally, an edition of "The World's Hope" in the Syrian (or Arabic) language was completed. This little book is largely taken from Elder Haynes's "The Return of Our Lord." The translation was made and the proof read by Brother Hoffiz, a native Syrian, who is a student at Plainview Academy, Redfield, S. Dak. The typesetting was done by a Syrian printer in New York City, and the remainder of the work was done in Brookfield. For several years there have been earnest appeals for literature in the Syrian language for use among the four hundred thousand people of this nationality in the United States. We hope that through the missionary activity of our people this little book will reach many of them.

"The World's Hope" is now ready also in German, Danish-Norwegian, Hungarian, and Swedish. Editions will be published as soon as possible in Bohemian, Polish, Rumanian, Ruthenian, and Russian.

S. N. CURTISS.

* *

ELDER and MRS. PETTIT have returned to America on furlough, after a period of service in India. Brother Pettit will attend camp-meetings in the North Pacific Union Conference. Brother R. P. Morris, with Mrs. Morris and their children, has also arrived from India on furlough. They are now in Pennsylvania.

* *

DOES every family in your church have the REVIEW?